"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds variable.

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SILVER COIN IN MEXICO

Government's Plan to Give the Currency Fixed Value.

Senor Jose Y. Limantour, Minister of Finance, Says Its Success Is Assured—Senor Creel on the Mexican Central.

Official disclosure can now be made of the practical completion of the Mexican Government's plan to give that country's silver currency fixed value.

Exceptional progress has been scored recently, of which there has appeared no official suggestion. Important developments of this character have taken place in New York during the past week—developments of such character that Señor José Y. Limantour, the official head of Mexico's Department of Finance, is unequivocal in his declaration that "success is now fully assured."

Limantour, who ranks with Diaz in the confidence of all Mexico, is not a careless enthusiast. A measurer of words, he shows the trained diplomat's caution in every expression. But when he does have something to say he can say it with effective emphasis. Thus, there is far more than passing consequence in this outspoken statement that he made to me yesterday:

"Do we hope to succeed? We are beyond the period of hope; we have reached the point where we can say we are sure."

It was in his suite at the Waldorf—superb apartments converted into a Government Minister's workshop—that I had the opportunity to meet the courtly Limantour. A gracious, impressive man this, who rounds out conservative history in Mexico. He likes New York, admires the greatness of it—has unstinted applause for the broad ways of business interests here. In the United States, his saying is, Mexico finds the natural, safe, and satisfactory model. And as earnest in applause of this character as Limantour himself are Mexican bankers, with whom it is his policy to keep in close touch—bankers like Eduardo Meade, whose bank is that of San Luis Potosi, and Enrique C. Creel, head of the Banco Central Mexicano, he who is publicly acclaimed the J. P. Morgan of Mexico. It was to Mr. Creel that I owed the honor of presentation to Mr. Limantour and the opportunity to obtain official review of the plan and scope of his Government's now developed fiscal policy.

TO MAKE CURRENCY STABLE.

Succinctly the Mexican purpose is to make Government currency stable—to give to Mexican coinage absolutely fixed value.

"It is not at all our aim," says Limantour, "to try to increase the market value of silver. What the Government seeks to accomplish is to make sure that our silver money shall stop its disturbing fluctuations."

And how "disturbing" current money fluctuations are in the Mexican business world is made very clear by pertinent illustrations that the Finance Minister quotes, illustrations that forcefully tell of conditions that directly affect every branch of trade at home and all commercial and financial relations that are international. No business man from day to day can tell what may be the value of his assets, what the strength of his resources. Each variation in the sterling exchange market—variation in the commercial price of silver—marks Mexican property up or down arbitrarily. And to such extent does this control that the ordinary business man in Mexico is not actually a business man at all, but perforce a speculator in exchange. Of this we are all informed. But—as Limantour puts it—observation from the distance differs very materially from suffering on the spot.

It is not just to establish a gold coinage basis that present Government plans aim at. Says the Minister on this subject:

"We are not trying to make Mexico a gold country. For many and varied reasons such effort would be futile. The undertaking would be foolish. A country of whose exports 40 per cent. is silver, a country whose silver production has through all the generations been the foremost constituent of national wealth, is barred from any such venture as from time to time is thoughtlessly suggested by some monometallist prophets. We are committed to the use of silver by reason of conditions that are not at all debatable. Indeed, your publicists here and they in Europe who understand the situation are undivided in appreciating our position in this particular.

"Our aim, our necessity," continues Señor Limantour, "is not to interfere with the use of silver or to put gold basis restrictions upon it. Our aim, our necessity, is to have our silver money worth, day by day and year in and year out, some certain fixed value, upon which business can rely, upon which business contracts can be safely based—which will give business interests the opportunity to proceed sanely. With this end accomplished, we put Mexico far forward; and to-day it can be accepted as sure that success is attained."

Details? There are many. They have exceeding interest, too. But to print them all at this juncture would be improper—"inopportune" is the diplomatic word. A summary by Mexico's Finance Minister himself runs in this way:

"Our plan corresponds in various ways to what rules in the United States colonial financial policy. In the Philippines you are obliged to provide a silver currency, and it must have maintained, fixed value. This is not true merely as to the United States, but is a governing rule with Russia, France, Holland, and Great Britain, all having colonies with similar needs, requiring similar value assurance. And with the record of accomplishment in these instances before us, the problem we have had to solve has, as it has advanced, grown more and more easy of solution."

THE MINISTER'S PLANS.

Without attempting to quote the explicit phraseology of this statesman who in Mexican annals will have fame corresponding to that of John Sherman in American financial history, herewith are details of what Limantour proposes—what he has already actually arranged:

There is to be a new Mexican dollar coined.

There will be $100,000,000 of this coinage.

This dollar will be made a legal tender for every debt and account collectible in Mexico.

Back of this dollar—guaranteeing it—will be a specific gold deposit of $25,000,000.

The present dollar will be no longer recognized in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be pushed absolutely into classification as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage—as now prevailing—will be abolished. The only Government issue will be under the provisions that guarantee the new $100,000,000.

How much Mexican silver money is now outstanding? Nobody can make any approximate calculation. Since first Mexico started the issue there has been emitted $2,400,000,000. As through the years the bullion's market value has fluctuated, this output has naturally had many changing figures. When, aforetime, silver as merchandise rose to high figures Mexican coinage had its chief value for melting. Time was when the present friendless coin went current readily at its face and better in New York and at London and Paris. Prior to 1850 it had even a quasi legal-tender quality in this town.

Much more than the majority of outstanding Mexican dollars are outside of Mexico. They have been shipped out of Mexico in these latter days as mere merchandise, not in any actual money capacity whatsoever. And this, in the view of Señor Limantour, warrants one radical provision in the Government's new fiscal plan—the provision that Mexican dollars of the present coinage shall not return to Mexico except as merchandise and subject to an import tax.

It has been necessary, of course, for Limantour and his banker associates and advisers to keep in view the fact that some abnormal condition might at times develop to affect the status of the new coinage. It might be that at some point and in an extraordinary situation there could be a surplus of the Government coinage, and it is conceivable that under some circumstances shopkeepers or bankers might decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed fifty-cent basis. Therefore this has been determined upon:

Whenever for any reason a surplus offering of the coinage shall show effect upon value the Government will enter the market as a buyer (for gold) of whatever volume of coin offers at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. And as there will be $25,000,000 of gold so available, $50,000,000 of the coins (one-half of the total issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation—held ready, of course, for reutterance as normal conditions later demand.

And as to the remotely possible complication of the new coin rising in the market above the Government's guarantee of 50 cents in gold? This, too, has been considered. Upon this account, indeed, there has been especial safeguarding. One of the important functions of the international silver commission (conspicuous members of which are now in this city) is to obtain from the silver-using countries of the world an agreement that bullion for coinage shall be taken only when it is at or below the ratio of 32 to 1—cutting in two Mr. William J. Bryan's 16 to 1 prescription.

AS TO BUSINESS EFFECTS.

Now, as to business effects: Here is illustration, apt and clear, cited to me yesterday by no less an authority than Señor Enrique C. Creel:

"There was issued to-day in Wall Street the annual statistical exhibit of the Mexican Central Railroad, of whose Board of Directors I have just become a member. The calendar year 1902 is covered; and (including additional mileage acquired during the year) the company earned $27,000,000. That was in silver; and against the amount were expenses of $7,000,000, also in silver, leaving a silver showing of net earnings of $20,000,000. But Mexican silver dollars last year were down to 38 cents apiece, and therefore the railroad's gold earnings above expenses amounted to only $7,600,000.

"Had there been in existence last year the policy which the Mexican Government prepares now to enforce—had the $20,000,000 silver surplus been on the guaranteed fifty-cent basis, the net gold earnings would have been $10,000,000, or $2,400,000 more than was possible under the prevailing system. And this difference [approximating a gain of 33 per cent.] would have been sufficient to have paid the company's entire bond interest, every fixed charge, and have left still available a surplus sufficient to pay 4 per cent. dividends upon the company's total capital stock."

Clearer or more forceful illustration could scarcely be provided. Yet, adds Mr. Creel:

"What is true of this one corporation, the Mexican Central, our country's chief railroad, is correspondingly true in every branch of business all Mexico over."

What Mexico is doing, has arranged, Mexico is not doing alone. China has similar attending plans. Japan, embarrassed by the continuing disposition of gold to flee the country, has committed herself to Mexico as a ready co-operator, an adopter of the same policy—a policy which, in Mr. Limantour's words, is "the policy of the United States of America."

Of silver coinage known now to be outstanding there is approximately $3,000,000,000. People who use it—directly depend upon it—aggregate 800,000,000.

When will the new Mexican policy come into effect? Before next New Year's is the Mexican Government's confident anticipation.

In José Y. Limantour appears the John Sherman of Mexico. H. ALLAWAY.

Dinner to Senor Jose Y. Limantour.

James Speyer gave a dinner last evening at his house, 257 Madison Avenue, in honor of Señor José Y. Limantour. Those present included ex-Secretary Gage, ex-Secretary Fairchild, Hamilton Fish, Sub-Treasurer of the United States in New York; Edward King, James Stillman, Effingham B. Morris, President of the Girard Trust Company; A. B. Hepburn, Richard A. McCurdy, Gustav H. Schwab, Valentine P. Snyder, Chandos Stanhope, James H. Hyde, Adolph S. Ochs, George F. Baker, Emil S. Boas, Herman Ridder, William G. Raoul, President of the National Railroad Company of Mexico, and Henry W. Taft.

MEXICO'S PROGRESS CHECKED.

Railroad Building Practically Abandoned Pending a Settlement of the Money Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 8.—Jackson Smith, assistant to President Metcalf of the Mexican International Railroad, says that railroad construction in Mexico has practically ceased and will not be resumed until stability of the monetary situation in that country is established.

"When that is accomplished there will be one of the greatest building eras in Mexico that the country has ever seen," he said. "It matters little whether the value of the dollar be fixed at 20 or 50 cents, so long as it is a fixed value. With a fixed value there will be little difficulty in negotiating gold bonds.

"Until that is done there will be little railroad construction in Mexico other than that which seems absolutely necessary. Many surveys have been made, and everything is ready for the work except the confidence of the men who have gold money to invest. They are assured that their money will bear interest in silver, but what they want is interest in gold."

SINGERS SNUB SOCIETY FOLK.

Mme. Nordica and M. Edouard de Reszke Fail to Keep an Engagement in Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—Atlanta society is excited over a snub administered by Mme. Nordica and M. Edouard de Reszke, who appeared here yesterday. It occurred to several leaders that it would be a nice thing to entertain the singers. The details were worked out by Mrs. Wilfred Lawson Peel, and Frank Weldon, acting for Mrs. Peel, issued invitations to Mme. Nordica and M. De Reszke.

The singers accepted, and elaborate preparations were made for the affair. Society people were on hand to meet the artists, but they did not appear or send excuses. When the guests realized the situation there was great excitement.

It appears that when Mme. Nordica and M. de Reszke accepted the invitations they supposed that John S. Duss, with whose band they are traveling, had also been invited. When they learned that Mr. Duss had not been invited they resolved not to go.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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410 Miles to Buffalo via Lackawanna Railroad; shortest route; new Pullman cars; fare, $8. Tickets, 429 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Connects with Them All. Every line across the continent, from the Canadian Pacific on the north to the Southern Pacific on the south, connects with the New York Central lines, the central railway system of America.—Adv.

POLICEMAN AND SON LOST IN EAST RIVER

Howard's Wife Had a Premonition of the Tragedy.

Swell from Fast Boat Upset Skiff with Athlete and His Two Children—One Saved.

Policeman James Howard, thirty-one years old, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and his seven-year-old son, George, were drowned in the East River at the mouth of Bronx Kills soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of the flat-bottomed boat in which they and James Howard, Jr., four years old, the policeman's other child, were returning from a day's fishing. The smaller boy was rescued, barely alive, and was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where at a late hour it was said he would be returned to his mother to-day.

Howard had been a policeman since July 14 last, and had been attached to the precinct since November. He was a lover of aquatic sports, and was a member of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, which has its house at North Beach. He had won medals for proficiency in oarsmanship, and was also noted as a swimmer, with a couple of rescues from drowning to his credit. His body, when it was recovered at 6:30 o'clock last night, lying at the bottom in about four feet of water off the Sunken Meadows, had a severe cut over the right eye. He had struck a rock while diving for his oldest boy, and had been stunned.

Father and children had spent the day in the neighborhood of North Brother Island and were on their way back to the flat at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Harlem River, from which they had started. They had gained a point about 100 feet off the east shore of Randall's Island when a very fast white steamboat with two stacks darted through Hell Gate on her way up the Sound.

She was recognized as the twin-screw New Haven flyer Richard Peck. A swell in her wake, breaking into a crested billow as it passed the Sunken Meadows, struck the little skiff, overturning it instantly.

The tide was at the flood and running very fast. Howard swam first to the smaller child, who had been in the bow of the boat. Quickly he carried him back and tossed him on the bottom of the skiff, telling him to hold on for his life. Then he went for the other. The boy sank, and Howard dived as he reached the spot. He never came up.

Other fishermen in boats and persons on the Bronx and island shores were hurrying to the rescue, among them many railroad men who had seen the accident from the freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Line, just across the kills. From the anchored sloop Easy Times, lying near by, came Frank A. Kenny, eighteen years old, of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who rowed the tender of the vessel. He plunged in and caught George, who had risen and sunk several times after his father was lost. Kenny threw him by the side of his brother, whose baby strength then failed him, and he fell into the water. Kenny quickly caught him and held both little fellows on the skiff until the other rowers came alongside. The second boat landed all three on the Bronx shore.

An ambulance had been called. Life seemed to linger in George, and untrained hands did their best to revive him while awaiting Dr. Evans. He, too, worked on the little boy patiently, but at last he shook his head and let the little hands fall.

"The child is dead," he said.

Meanwhile Mrs. Howard was hurrying back to the family home at 1,548 Park Avenue from an afternoon's visit. Her heart was heavy, for just at 5 o'clock, at the home of a friend, she had been seized with a premonition, which she described as "almost a vision," that her oldest boy was drowning. She knew that her husband was soon to go on duty and tried to forget her fears in supper preparations, but still her husband and children, whom she had expected to find awaiting her, did not return.

The tidings reached her by a tardy message from the Alexander Avenue Station at about 6:30 o'clock. Just at that hour Policemen Keltie and McClusky of the Harbor police sub-station at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who had been sent out at the first news of the accident, found Howard's body. Within a few minutes another messenger reached the distracted woman, asking her to go to the sub-station and identify her husband.

Policeman Howard, she said, like most athletes, gave little thought to dangers, but he had a few days before been approached by a life insurance agent. He had dismissed the man, but his visit had had a depressing effect, and shortly after he had repeated more than once, "Oh, pshaw! I'm not going to die!" Soon after, however, he expressed the wish that his body be cremated when he did die.

MAY RESIST PAYMENT OF $485,000 INSURANCE.

All Policies on the Life of Edwin N. Thayer Taken Out Within Eighteen Months—His Sudden Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—It is likely that some or all of the life insurance companies, who had issued policies aggregating $485,000 on the life of Edwin N. Thayer, will contest payment, or at least cause a rigid investigation to be made. Thayer was twenty-eight years old, and all the insurance had been taken out within the past eighteen months, some of it within three months.

Thayer died the night of May 1 in the Hotel Lenox, this city. Two days before Thayer had been arrested on the charge of forging mortgages and pledging them for loans on the Boston banks. He secured bail, and on May 1, with his mother, came from his home in Newton to the Hotel Lenox, where they took adjoining rooms. Edward Creswell, a clerk in the office of Constable Fee, occupied one room with Thayer, the latter being at the time under surveillance because of new charges against him. In the morning Thayer's mother discovered that her son was dead. An autopsy showed the death was due to acute Bright's disease and congestion of the lungs. There was not the slightest indication or suspicion of suicide. Among Thayer's insurance policies are the following:

Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, $100,000; Mutual of New York, $100,000; Prudential of New Jersey, $50,000; Phoenix Mutual of Hartford, $35,000; Equitable of New York, $50,000; Connecticut Mutual, $10,000; Berkshire, $20,000; State Mutual, $10,000; National of Vermont, $25,000; John Hancock, $25,000; Provident Savings of New York, $15,000; Mutual Benefit of Newark, $5,000; Home Insurance Company of New York, $5,000. The greater part of this insurance is payable to Mr. Thayer's estate, and it is believed that it will be more than sufficient to satisfy all claims upon it.

Mrs. Thayer, the dead man's wife, is amply protected by insurance payable directly to her, which cannot be touched for any other purpose. His mother is also protected.

Special Service to Los Angeles. $67 round trip, via Southern Ry., to Presbyterian General Assembly. Through sleeper from Washington, May 14, with stop-over Sunday at Houston, Tex. Berth, $8. 271, 349, 1185 Broadway; 1 Battery Pl.—Adv.

$67—San Francisco and Return—$67 Through line, connecting at Chicago with all transcontinental routes. Lehigh Valley R. R.—Adv.

RICH MAN'S SON KIDNAPPED?

George Walls of Pittsburg, Missing for About a Year, Said to Have Been Seen Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 8.—George Walls, son of Martin Walls, a millionaire of East Pittsburg, who has been missing for about a year, is alleged to have been kidnapped. Walls disappeared from Spring Grove, York County, in the Fall of 1901. The family and friends have spent time and money in the endeavor to locate the missing man. Last week a letter was received by Walls, saying that his son had been seen in a remote portion of the county and hinting at a strange story.

With a brother of the missing boy, William Walls, who has been engaged in engineering work in the South, the father started for York County. An offer of $20,000 reward for any information as to Walls's fate is believed to be responsible for young Walls's reported reappearance.

GAS KILLS A PROFESSOR.

Robert N. Hartman, a New Yorker, Dies by Accident in the Colorado School of Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 8.—Robert N. Hartman, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Colorado School of Mines, was asphyxiated this afternoon in the gas generating plant at the school at Golden.

Charles Darwin Test, his assistant, who went from the laboratory to learn why his chief did not return, was also overcome by gas, and was not resuscitated for half an hour.

A student passed by the plant in the basement and discovered the two men apparently lifeless and summoned help.

Prof. Hartman was a native of Ghent, N. Y., and was thirty-one years old. He was graduated from Pennsylvania University in 1891 and from Johns Hopkins University in 1894. He had been Professor of Natural Sciences at Susquehanna College and instructor in chemistry in Tufts College before coming to the Colorado School of Mines in 1899. He leaves a widow and two children.

DR. LORENZ TO HIS CRITICS.

Does Not Pose as Inventor of Method He Employs, but Says He Has Systematized It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Dr. Lorenz, who is in the best of health, this afternoon accorded an interview, in which he answers his critics.

"It is charged that I claim to be the originator of this method," he said, "but I do not claim the priority of the treatment at all. Such priority, anyway, would not be of value. Any sensible man could make this class of invention. [Cheers.] Some smart midwife of the Middle Ages probably first tried this method. I only claim to have introduced more system, more technique and thoroughness into an old method, which was long neglected, although without sufficient reason. I am now only trying to make this method popular for the benefit that will accrue to all mankind from it, and I think I have incidentally made quite a success of it, the dissecting knife being played out in the treatment of congenital foot and hip trouble."

Dr. Lorenz did not care to say more. He seems wholly indifferent to criticism and pursues the tenor of his way all untroubled. It is now said that the rumored attack upon him, planned for Washington, will either not come off or will be a very tame affair. He has developed some powerful champions here since the doctors assembled.

CHARITIES OF NEW YORK CAUSE CLASH AT ATLANTA.

D. C. Potter Charges Maladministration and Homer Folks Replies to Him with Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 8.—New York charitable institutions and their administration caused a clash between D. C. Potter and Homer C. Folks, Commissioner of Public Charities, at to-day's session of the conference of charities and corrections. Mr. Potter charged that there was maladministration of the New York institutions. Mr. Folks construed this as a personal attack, and replied bitterly.

Mr. Potter declared that the State institutions were not properly conducted, according to statements coming from reliable persons in close touch with them, and the thirty-seven examiners he considered useless. He declared that the money wasted by and on these examiners amounted to more than all the institutions concerned could steal if they made a concerted effort to steal. He was of the opinion that private charities were doing better work.

Mr. Folks in his reply denounced Mr. Potter's statements as untrue and said that they were based on information received from "yellow journals" of New York. He spent some time in argument to show that the statements of some of the New York newspapers were not to be trusted. He did not know to what institutions Mr. Potter referred, but said that it was his aim to have the institutions conducted for the public good. As for the thirty-seven examiners, he said they were necessary and did good work in preventing imposition.

George R. Canfield of New York City spoke on "The State in Its Relations to Private Charities." He declared that the private charities are public trusts, and as such should be subject in a certain sense to supervision by the Commonwealth. The State, he thought, should have the right of inspection, but not the right of regulation.

RIVALRY FOR COAL LANDS.

Wabash and Baltimore and Ohio Interests Clash in the West Virginia Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—An interesting contest is on between the Gould-Wabash interests and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for possession and control of coal lands in West Virginia.

A tract of 60,000 acres which the Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio interests had hoped to secure has been captured by the Gould representatives. This acquisition, it is reported, caused the decision of the Wabash syndicate to stop work on the Little Kanawha and push to completion what is known as the Buckhannon and Northern Railroad.

The Buckhannon and Northern parallels the Baltimore and Ohio from Fairmont to Grafton, and follows the Tygarts River past Philippi to Belington, where it joins the West Virginia Central. The entire right of way is secured, and some grading has been done, and the ties are being distributed along the route.

At present the Baltimore and Ohio is the only railroad to the mines in operation, but surveying corps are active in locating new branches and switches. It is reported that the Baltimore and Ohio has laid out a new line from Clarksburg into Barbour County, which has better grades. It will touch Philippi and Buckhannon, and it will open an immense tract of coal land, and will be a rival of the new Wabash line.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Four Million Gallons in Bond Insure the uniform quality of Usher's Scotch.—Adv.

Sumptuous Trains Westward. Convenient service via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting for all points in the West and Southwest.—Adv.

A. W. MACHEN RELIEVED OF HIS POSTAL DUTIES

Superintendent of Free Delivery Gets "Leave of Absence."

Postmaster General Payne's Action Said to Have Been Taken in Compliance with President Roosevelt's Wishes.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The investigation of the affairs of the Post Office Department, which has been dragging along for two months, took a sensational turn late this afternoon, when by order of Postmaster General Payne August W. Machen, General Superintendent of the free delivery system, and one of the most widely known Government officials in the United States, was relieved from his duties, and Post Office Inspector M. C. Fosnes was designated to take charge of that service. The change will take effect to-morrow morning, when Mr. Fosnes will assume charge of the Free Delivery Service. At the same time that service will pass under the control of the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Heretofore it has been under the jurisdiction of the First Assistant.

Last week Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow asked Mr. Payne to suspend Machen and he refused to do so. Senator Lodge came here and urged the same action. He said that as a party matter such an official should be out of the office while the investigation is going on or the judgment of the country would be that the investigation was one-sided. If Machen was cleared the country would not believe it. The Postmaster General refused to comply.

In the interval it is said Mr. Lodge carried the matter to the President through a messenger, and was sustained by another well-known New England Senator, who has not figured in the Post Office difficulties, but is said to have proofs in his possession of a damaging character against Machen. The President is said to have been kept fully advised of the results of the investigation and to have received before he left the Yellowstone Park for St. Louis a long statement of what had been discovered by Mr. Bristow. There is reason to believe that the action taken to-day was in compliance with the President's judgment in the situation.

The action of the Postmaster General was taken ostensibly on the written recommendation of Mr. Bristow, who is directing the investigation of the affairs of the department, that the transfer of Mr. Machen's bureau to his jurisdiction and its administration by a Post Office Inspector would expedite the investigation. In ordering the change recommended, the Postmaster General gave Mr. Machen "leave of absence until the investigation is concluded." Mr. Machen promptly acquiesced in the decision of the Postmaster General, taking occasion to say in doing so that he courted the fullest investigation of his official conduct.

A prominent official in the department, who is regarded as having the President's confidence in the present condition of affairs, said yesterday that Machen would be suspended soon. By the same official the statement is made that there has come to the knowledge of the department alleged transactions between Machen and a member of the Corbin Lock Company, in which it is claimed that a large sum was either paid by the member of the company or offered by him to Machen. This matter is under inquiry, and has been related to the President. Whether it has been laid before the Postmaster General in a way to convince him that it should be investigated is not known. It is understood that the official of the lock company is not inclined to talk about the affair because he is liable to prosecution for bribing a public official. This is the story that is told as having been instrumental in the summary action taken to-day by Mr. Payne in Mr. Machen's case.

Mr. Machen has been under fire ever since the investigation began. Charges of various kinds have been preferred against the administration of the free delivery branch of the postal service. These included allegations of collusion with letter box manufacturers in the furnishing of boxes to Post Office patrons, particularly on rural mail routes, the furnishing of advance information regarding the selection of routes, and the appointments of carriers, &c.

There also has been a conflict between Mr. Machen and First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne ever since the latter assumed office. Mr. Wynne charges Mr. Machen with insubordination. The strained relations between the head of the free delivery service and other officials resulted in an embarrassing state of affairs, and for several months correspondence between the General Superintendent of the Free Delivery Service and his immediate superior, the First Assistant Postmaster General, has been conducted, on the part of the former, through one of his subordinates.

Mr. Bristow all along has been of opinion that the best interests of the service would be served by the relief of Mr. Machen, and has pointed out to the Postmaster General that that action was imperatively necessary to the successful conduct of the investigation.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Late this afternoon, before a large number of newspaper men, Postmaster General Payne announced his decision and read the correspondence between himself and Mr. Machen, together with the recommendation of Mr. Bristow. The latter's recommendation, made under date of yesterday, which was practically a renewal of his previous recommendation and was made with the knowledge that it would be approved in this instance, was as follows:

In order to complete the departmental investigation now in progress in a more expeditious and satisfactory manner, I beg to request that the division of free delivery be temporarily assigned to the bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and that I be authorized to assign a Post Office Inspector as the acting general superintendent of said division during the continuance of this investigation.

The letter of the Postmaster General to Mr. Machen was as follows:

I am in receipt of a request from Gen. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, that the division of free delivery be temporarily assigned to his bureau, and that he be authorized to assign a Post Office Inspector as the acting general Superintendent of the division during the continuance of the investigation now in progress.

In conformity with this request, I have issued the following order, to take effect at the commencement of business on the 9th instant:

"The division of free delivery, heretofore under the general supervision of the First Assistant Postmaster General, is hereby transferred and assigned to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and the regulations of the department are amended in conformity therewith."

You are hereby granted leave of absence until the investigation is concluded, and will turn over the division of free delivery to the control of M. C. Fosnes, Post Office Inspector, who has been designated as the Acting General Superintendent of the free delivery system.

Following was Mr. Machen's reply:

I am in receipt of your letter of this date, advising me of your order, to take effect on the 9th instant, transferring the division of free delivery from the supervision of the First Assistant Postmaster General to that of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. I also note that I have been granted a leave of absence until the investigation now in progress is concluded, and that, during my absence Mr. M. C. Fosnes, Post Office Inspector, will be Acting General Superintendent of the free delivery service. In conformity with your instructions, I will turn the department division over to Mr. Fosnes to-morrow morning. In this connection I desire to state what I have said to you heretofore, that I court the fullest investigation of my official conduct, and stand ready at any time to aid in the investigation now in progress, as I am conscious of having done no wrong.

Postmaster General Payne, in discussing the matter, said he believed the correspondence told the whole story. He said his conclusion to relieve Mr. Machen was reached yesterday after office hours. Mr. Bristow, he said, had come to his office and they had had a conference, during which Mr. Bristow presented his letter requesting to be put into full control of the office as a necessary step to expedite the investigation. He said there was nothing back of the change except what appeared in the letters themselves. He declined to say whether the changes made would be permanent, saying that that depended on the results of the investigation.

MACHEN AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Machen came here from Toledo, Ohio, in 1893 and qualified as Superintendent of the free delivery service May 6 of that year. Since then the office has grown to immense proportions, and the rural free delivery mail service has been introduced and extended to cover all parts of the country.

Mr. Fosnes is one of the best-known Inspectors in the service. He is chief assistant of Mr. Bristow in the investigation. He is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1851, and his home is in Des Moines, Iowa. He was once a special examiner of the Pension Bureau, and subsequently served as Post Office Inspector at Philadelphia, Chicago, Helena, Mon., and St. Paul. He is still Post Office Inspector, in charge of the St. Paul division. He is best known in connection with his investigation of the postal frauds in Cuba. On the dismissal of Estes G. Rathbone Mr. Fosnes was appointed Director General of Posts of Cuba, assuming that office June 23, 1900, and holding it until May 20, 1902, when the United States' sovereignty on the island ceased.

Ex-Representative Loud of California, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has spent much time during the past two or three days in conference with Postmaster General Payne, First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Mr. Loud and Mr. Machen have been at odds officially for nearly two years, and it is believed that the counsel of Mr. Loud has figured in to-day's developments.

Mr. Machen had a conference with the Postmaster General to-day, and immediately after their talk, as had been arranged, Mr. Payne sent his letter to him. Mr. Machen to-night was not inclined to talk, but expressed confidence that he could rebut allegations made against him. He said:

"I have no fear of not being able to meet any and all of the charges that have been under investigation for the last seven weeks. I take the action of the department to be a step toward expediting and closing up the investigation as promptly as possible, and designed to give Mr. Bristow an opportunity of getting a thorough insight into the free delivery service."

Mr. Machen will be at the department to-morrow morning to relinquish his office to Mr. Fosnes. He says that, except while removing his family to his Summer home at Westminster, Md., he will remain in this city during his leave of absence.

BIG STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Construction Work in Western Part of State Will Be Stopped as Result of Quarrel Between Unions.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—All the union bricklayers in Western Pennsylvania, the members of the International Stone Union, the members of the National Association of Brick and Tile Makers of America, their helpers, and the clay miners and their helpers, all of whom are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will quit work at noon to-morrow. Fully 50,000 men will be idle until a settlement is effected, and all construction work in Western Pennsylvania will be stopped. The strike was decided on to-night at a mass meeting of the bricklayers and the stone masons.

The contention dates back to June 1, 1891, when dissension arose among the members of the International Stone Union, resulting in a division. The faction leaving the International Union organized the National Stone Masons' Union, and since that time the two associations have been at loggerheads. The animosity has increased in intensity until the stonemasons of one union would not work with the members of the other. In order that the bricklayers should not get into trouble a meeting was held to devise a plan to settle the contention. After three hours' discussion a resolution was passed that the members of the seceding organization must join the International Stone Union and that all bricklayers refuse to work until the contractors agree to engage none but members of the original organization.

The members of the National Association of Brick and Tile Makers of America and their helpers and the clay miners and their helpers will quit work to-morrow because the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company officials refuse to discuss the grievances the men presented to the company yesterday. The company will treat with individuals but not with representatives of labor unions.

STRIKERS KILL A WORKMAN.

VINELAND, N. J., May 8.—An Italian said to be Frank Capella was shot and killed at Minotola to-night. The man had been working in the Jonas Glass Works here, and on his way from the factory to his home he encountered a band of pickets about a mile from the works. A strike has been in progress among the employes of the glass works since last Summer, and the pickets have been trying to get the men now employed there to join them.

According to the story of the pickets, there was a quarrel between the Italian and some of their men, with the result that shots were exchanged. The Italian's body was allowed to remain where it fell and it is now in the open field, awaiting the arrival of Coroner Benson of Folsom. It is said there was another Italian with the dead man, but that he escaped, although he was also shot. A party is now searching in the woods for him.

Justice Sims has arrested several of the pickets.

HELD UP IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Frederick W. Downes, a broker, with offices at 25 Broad Street, was held up, he charges, by two women in Fifth Avenue last night.

He had been at the Hotel Manhattan and was walking down the avenue to Thirty-fourth Street to take a car, when, he says, at Thirty-sixth Street, one woman suddenly crowded in front of him and made a grab for his pocket, in which he had $295. She took the money and passed it to the other woman, Downes says. He seized them both before they could run away, and as he did so the woman who had his money threw it in the street, where it scattered.

Downes loosed his grasp on the women and tried to collect his money. Policeman Rensselaer of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrived in time to hold the women. Downes thought he had picked up most of his money, but investigation showed that he had only $75. Two hundred-dollar and two ten-dollar bills were missing and were not found.

The women were taken to the Tenderloin station. They said they were Fanny Wilson of 228 West Thirty-eighth Street and Mamie Doyle of the same address. Downes says the Doyle woman is the one who took his money. They were searched, but the missing money was not found in their possession.

To Change the Name of Hudson Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—W. F. Maclean is the author of a bill in the House of Commons to change the name of Hudson Bay to the Canadian Sea. The reason assigned for the change is to conserve the control of the bay by removing any idea that it is not inland water over which Canada would naturally have jurisdiction. It is, in fact, almost surrounded by Canadian territory. Hudson Strait, is, however, to retain its name.

For the Connoisseur. Pall Mall London Cigarettes.—Adv.

The Way the Indian Traveled is in striking contrast to the sumptuous service of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

$67.00 Round Trip to California, via Washington Line. California Excursions, May 11 to 17; limit July 15, 1903. Stop-overs. Return by different route, $1.50 higher. 271, 349, 1185 Broadway. (Southern Railway.)—Adv.

THREATENING MOVE BY RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA

Niu-Chwang Reoccupied and Forts Being Constructed.

14,000 Troops Between the Mouth of the Liau River and Port Arthur—Report That Great Stores of War Materials Are Being Accumulated.

PEKING, May 8.—The Russians have reoccupied Niu-Chwang with a large force, and have also put garrisons in the forts at the mouth of the Liau River. They are further reported to be making extensive warlike preparations.

On their return to Niu-Chwang the Russian troops brought with them several large guns.

A large force has been ordered to reoccupy Tien-Chwang-Tai. The Russians have 14,000 troops between the mouth of the Liau River and Port Arthur.

The Russians are reported to be constructing forts on the hills near Liau-Yung, commanding the road between there and the Yalu River, and they have arranged to have a large quantity of provisions delivered at Niu-Chwang.

The news of Russian activity comes from a most trustworthy source at Niu-Chwang. The Russian coup has caused profound surprise here, as recent developments had led to the expectation that Russia would compromise her demands, since they had been revealed to the powers.

The latest manoeuvre is interpreted as being intended as a reply to China's refusal to grant Russia's demands, and to the protest of the powers, and as a declaration that Russia is ready to fight in order to maintain possession of Manchuria. It is considered significant that the Russian troops reoccupied certain strategical posts at just about the time naval reinforcements were reaching the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li. The temporary withdrawal of the Russian troops from Niu-Chwang is believed to have been a feint to avert suspicion from the contemplated policy until the Russian squadron was within useful distance.

It has been reported recently that Russia was accumulating great stores of provisions and war materials. It is impossible to confirm these reports, but it is known that the Russian military authorities have been buying many horses. All the available information indicates that Russia is preparing to increase and not decrease her forces in Manchuria.

The foreign Ministers yesterday discussed information to the effect that the Russians had taken a large tract of land across the river from Neu-Chwang and commanding the terminus of the Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad. It was stated that Russia informed the Chinese officials that the tract was needed for a Russian drillground. The selection of the site seemed remarkable because all the troops were then quartered on the opposite side of the river, several miles distant, where plenty of land was available.

The Chinese officials describe the Dowager Empress as being greatly distressed, and as fearing that the Russian aggression will excite anti-foreign demonstrations resulting in retaliation on the part of the foreigners and the introduction of more foreign troops.

Nowhere has a suggestion been heard that China will resort to arms in order to resist Russia.

Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, yesterday secured five days' leave of absence. This is a favorite stratagem of Chinese officials who are desirous of avoiding unpleasant situations.

It is stated here that Russian influence is being exerted to conciliate American opinion, and that appeals are being made to the traditional friendship of the two nations with the argument that the Russian development of Manchuria will open a great field for American commerce, while the opposition of the United States to Russia's plans might provoke retaliation against American trade.

LONDON, May 8.—The Russian proceedings at Niu-Chwang are attributed here to China's refusal to comply with the demands which Russia recently submitted.

The Chinese Minister here is quoted as saying in an interview that he had not received official confirmation of the reports of the Russian action at Nieu-Chwang. If true, he added, it meant that Russia would eventually occupy the whole province, and, though China was not prepared for war, she would probably resent any such attempt.

The announcement that the Russians have "reoccupied" Niu-Chwang must not be understood as implying that they ever fully evacuated the place. The news is taken here to mean that the town has been reoccupied by the force of which the withdrawal was announced in April, when the Russians said that all the troops except the men necessary for the police guard had been removed.

RUSSIA INFLUENCES CHINA AGAINST AMERICAN TREATY.

Secures the Rejection of This Country's Proposal to Open Manchurian Towns to Foreign Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 9.—The Manchurian situation is not improving, says the Peking correspondent of The Times. China is already yielding. Afraid to open new treaty ports, she has instructed her Treaty Commissioners not to discuss the American Commissioners' proposal for opening them, since Russia forbids this step, but to the United States and other Ministers interested she protests that she never intended to open new ports, and that her present action is not influenced by Russian menaces.

The correspondent says the weakness of the Chinese Foreign Office is distressing, and is exciting pity that the country should be dependent at such a crisis for the retention of a semblance of sovereignty in Manchuria on the decrepit Ministers of the Foreign Office. Na-Tung, the least feeble of them, is absent in Japan.

Russia, the correspondent goes on to say, remains in full occupation of all her advantages pending the arrival of M. Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, by which time, she hopes, the world will be more reconciled to her position. In

Dainty Devils. The Fresh and Fascinating Story of a Fashionable Few.—Adv.

the negotiations she is preparing for all contingencies, storing supplies of coal and foodstuffs to a degree which is exciting attention.

At Niu-Chwang, adds the correspondent, the revenues of the port are still flowing into the Russo-Chinese Bank, which finds their possession a powerful lever for influencing the Chinese.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Accompanying the news of the reoccupation of Niu-Chwang by Russia comes a warning from the United States agents in China that the Russian attitude is injuring the chances of the commercial treaty with China, involving the opening to foreign trade of two cities in Manchuria.

The latest advices are that the treaty is already practically lost, owing to Russian opposition.

This fact is construed as giving the United States Government a direct interest in what is happening in Manchuria.

JOINT PROTEST CONTEMPLATED.

America, Britain, and Japan May Take Vigorous Action—State Department's Patience Taxed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department has received official confirmation from its agents in China of the increase of the Russian garrison in Niu-Chwang, and there is reason to believe, if President Roosevelt approves, that it will take vigorous steps in the matter.

It is stated that the department has had its patience taxed by the course of events in Manchuria, and that it now contemplates a more radical step than any which has heretofore marked the negotiations between the powers on this subject. The proposed step contemplates joint action by Japan, Great Britain, and the United States. Preceding negotiations have been hampered by the inability of the United States to act jointly with other nations without violating its traditions, but it is now hinted that some plan of co-operation with England and Japan may be devised which will have the effect of convincing the Russian Government of the united determination of the three nations to insist upon Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, while not actually committing the United States to a formal alliance.

This programme is subject to the approval of the President. If it is not looked upon with favor by him the State Department may fall back upon its former method of individual representation to Russia and ask another explanation of the happenings in Manchuria. In such event the Russian answer is already forecasted by the officials here.

Under the Russian representation to the powers, the troops were to have been withdrawn from Niu-Chwang just one month ago to-day. It is understood as a matter of fact that some portion of the Russian force was withdrawn from the barracks in the city to tents outside. It is presumed from the Peking advices that these troops have now returned to the city. It is pointed out that Russia employed a saving clause in the promise to withdraw from Manchuria, the language being, "provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way." Russia, it is understood, now claims that this proviso was violated by Japan when she mobilized her fleet and otherwise showed signs of military preparation which were construed as a menace to Russia.

Baron von Sternburg, the German Minister, and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, both called at the State Department to-day. It is believed that their visits were in some degree connected with the Manchurian situation.

LONDON, May 9.—The papers this morning warmly welcome the prospect of the United States initiating joint action with Great Britain and Japan against the designs of Russia in Manchuria. They believe that such concerted action would induce Russia to beat a prudent retreat.

The Standard says:

"The only fault that can be found with the diplomacy of the United States in the Far East has been its excessive caution and reluctance to co-operate with the European powers. Now, however, that Russia has dropped the mask, Washington's forbearance is exhausted, and if the United States has the will it has the power to enforce its views on the sanctity of the treaties."

The Morning Post thinks it would be prudent to wait until President Roosevelt has made his decision known, and comments upon the momentous effects of such a disturbance of the balance of power in the Far East as the intervention of the United States would involve.

JAPANESE PARTIES AGREE.

Marquis Ito Makes an Arrangement with the Ministry as to the Naval Programme.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 9.—At a general meeting of the Seiyu-Kai, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, the Marquis Ito declared that there was nothing more injurious to national interests than frequent changes of Ministry, of which the average in Japan had been one annually since the Chinese-Japanese war. Therefore, while making no sacrifice of his political views, he had lent his aid to effect an entente on the basis of preserving the naval programme without recourse to increased taxation of any kind. This arrangement, however, was purely personal, and would not affect the freedom of the Legislature or the Executive.

The speech was excellently received, and even the extremists refrained from pressing a proposal to hold the Cabinet responsible for a dissolution. There is, therefore, says the correspondent, every prospect of a quiet session. The co-operation between the Seiyu-Kai and the Progressists is now ended.

The recent political crisis in Japan was watched with interest by statesmen all over the world, because of its possible effect on the British-Japanese alliance.

The trouble arose over the plans for a great increase in Japan's navy. That the fleet was to be largely strengthened was a proposal to which all the political parties in the empire agreed; the dispute was in regard to the measures for providing money for the new ships.

The Government proposed to increase the land tax, and this was bitterly opposed, it being claimed by the Opposition parties that a policy of retrenchment would provide the necessary funds.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT RUSSIA.

It Is Believed That He Will Go There Next Month.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—The sensational reports current in regard to the possibility of war between Great Britain and Russia are discredited in well-informed circles in London, since it is known that King Edward contemplates an early visit to his nephew the Czar.

His Majesty's yacht has been ordered to be ready for a fresh cruise on June 20, and the vessel will probably go up the Baltic, calling at Kiel as well as Kronstadt and Copenhagen.

King Edward's sympathy and presence at the late Czar's funeral deeply touched his nephew, whose pacific desires, which King Edward shares, are well known.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE AT MUKDEN.

PEKING, May 9.—The Russians have established a Consulate at Mukden.

One of the seven Russian demands regarding Manchuria was that no new Consulates should be established and no more treaty ports opened in that territory.

This, according to the Peking correspondent of The London Times, was "a slap in the face" for the United States, which pressed, in negotiations for the American-Chinese commercial treaty, that Mukden and Taku-Shan should be opened to foreign trade.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN KOREA?

Persistent Reports to That Effect in Japan—Large Force Said to be Approaching Wiju.

YOKOHAMA, May 8.—There are persistent reports in circulation regarding the movements of Russian troops along the Yalu River.

Detachments have, it is said, entered Korea ostensibly to protect the Russian timber concessionaires, and a large body of Russian troops is reported to be approaching Wiju, Korea.

The Japanese Government is protesting against these actions.

MAYOR IN YIDDISH THEATRE.

Expresses His Sympathy for the Persecuted Jews in Russia—Enthusiastic Reception by Audience.

Mayor Low attended in the Windsor Theatre last evening the benefit performance for the relief of Jewish people of Kishenev, and in a brief address expressed his sympathy for the suffering people. He had an enthusiastic audience, being cheered almost constantly from the time he arrived at the theatre until he left, just before midnight.

The play's title is "The Rioting in Kishenev," and it depicts the suffering of the Jews, putting stress upon the persecutions. It was written in three days by Prof. Hurowitz.

At the close of the third act N. Durshkind introduced Mayor Low to the audience. For fully five minutes the Mayor was unable to speak. The audience cheered and the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"After the splendid acting I have witnessed," the Mayor said, "I am happy to think that the Jews and Christians are able to live happily together as citizens of one great city. In New York there are many languages, but only one kind of citizens. The great poet Shakespeare says 'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin' and when the tidings came from Russia I felt a genuine sympathy and fellow-feeling for you. I am here without race or creed considered, and I honor you for your show of sympathy. I thank you for this warm and hearty greeting, and with all my heart I wish your cause well."

Mr. Durshkind made a short speech, and Dr. Radin spoke words of encouragement for the relief work. The theatre was crowded, and besides the receipts at the door, money was collected from those in the audience by nine young women who passed baskets. Every one was supplied with a subscription envelope on entering. It was said that the door receipts amounted to more than $1,000. Five performances are to be given.

ARBOR DAY CELEBRATED.

School Children Plant Trees and Otherwise Observe the Occasion.

Arbor Day was held yesterday, and it was celebrated in all the public schools in the city by an hour devoted to botanical and horticultural study, by recitations, addresses by the Principals, and, where feasible, the planting of a tree. Even in the closest tenement regions trees supplied by the American Tree Planting Association were planted in big wooden boxes. The children very generally carried flowers when they went to school, and the teachers received many pretty bouquets as gifts.

At the old Bloomingdale School, or Public School 9, according to official records, at West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, about 1,000 children joined in planting a tree in a plot before the building. Other schools did their planting in the parks. There was a tree-planting and flag-raising at the Home for the Friendless, Woodycrest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the flag being the gift of Alexander Post, No. 182, G. A. R., which attended with its Women's Relief Corps.

Public School No. 75 planted a tree in William H. Seward Park, while School No. 113 held a flower show. There was a tree planting at the Jacobi A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement, 49 and 50 Henry Street, the annual reception of the institution being held at the same time, with Mr. and Mrs. Riis present.

The Tree Planting Association planted trees in many widely separated parts of the city where the shade will be most needed.

ASKED $500,000, GOT $12,500.

Jury's Verdict for Boy Injured in the Park Avenue Tunnel Disaster.

After suing twice in the Supreme Court to recover $500,000 from the New York Central Railroad for injuries suffered by his eighteen-year-old son, Everett Coffin, in the Park Avenue tunnel disaster on Jan. 2, 1902, the jury before Justice Amend yesterday returned a verdict of $12,500 in favor of Walter C. Coffin of New Rochelle.

Young Coffin had both legs crushed, three ribs broken, and received other injuries which developed pneumonia. He has hobbled into court on a cane, and it was declared by his counsel, Albert Stickney, that his injuries would permanently incapacitate him from work. Austen G. Fox, who represented the railroad, brought out the fact that the young man had walked two miles without a cane, had pulled a boat with his father, and had been sliding on the ice since his partial recovery.

The first trial resulted in a mistrial, owing to the illness of Mr. Stickney. When that trial came to an end the railroad company offered Coffin $15,000 and actually had advanced $5,000 on account, but the offer of full settlement was declined and another trial insisted upon.

It was said last night that the claim against the New York Central Railroad was for both compensative and punitive damages. It being alleged that the Directors of the road were criminally negligent in not furnishing proper signals in the tunnel. The setting forth that the punitive damages could not be allowed was proof, it was held, that there was no fault with the signal service. Otherwise the road might have been forced to tear out its whole system and use some other.

POOLROOM MEN PLEAD GUILTY.

Seven in Brooklyn Paroled Pending Sentence—More Indictments.

Seven men pleaded guilty in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to the charge of keeping gambling establishments. All of the men had been indicted for selling pools on the races, which is a felony, but were permitted to plead to the other charge, which, under the Penal Code, is a misdemeanor.

The men were paroled in the custody of their lawyers and will be arraigned for sentence on Monday. They are William Stringer of 181 Jefferson Avenue, Louis J. Schmidt of 912 Flushing Avenue, Thomas Ryan of 46 Flushing Avenue, Thomas Harding of 600 Bedford Avenue, Daniel L. Lahey and Daniel Lahey of 600 Bedford Avenue, and Joseph E. Patterson of 708 Sackett Street.

Four additional indictments charging men with bookmaking were handed in by the Grand Jury yesterday.

Hanged Himself in a Cell.

While under arrest for disorderly conduct on Friday night Richard Zeller of 585 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, committed suicide in his cell by hanging, using his suspenders for the purpose. Patrolman William T. Baumbach of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station had seen the man, who was apparently under the influence of liquor, accosting every person who passed, and more to keep him out of harm's way than anything else arrested him and took him to the Morrisania Police Station.

Lost Life to Save His Pipe.

While standing near the bulkhead of Pier 24 East River last night Henry Smith, sixty-three years old, a watchman, dropped his pipe. It fell on the stringpiece of the dock, and in reaching for it Smith lost his balance and fell into the river. He was seen to fall, but was drowned before help could reach him. The body was recovered.

Col. Dady for Mayor Low.

Col. Michael J. Dady, just back from Cuba, announced yesterday that he is "for Low, first, last, and all the time," and expects to see him re-

HORSE MAKES HIGH JUMP

R. Donnelly's Rifle Establishes Club Record in Brooklyn Show.

A. G. Vanderbilt Thrown from His Polo Pony, but He Wins the Blue Ribbon—Women Win Prizes.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was thrown from his horse last night at the Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. The accident happened at the conclusion of a riding off exhibit in the class for polo ponies. Mr. Vanderbilt and Clarence H. Robbins were showing the merits of their horses, Oakland and Little Billie.

Both men came flying down the tanbark with honors about even. Vanderbilt then attempted to turn his horse off, but ran in too close to the side. He was scraped from Oakland's back, and thrown to the ground. He pluckily held the horse, however, and remounted without assistance. A moment later he lost his stirrup.

Despite these drawbacks, the showing made by Vanderbilt and his bay gelding was very good. Vanderbilt's horsemanship was applauded and the blue ribbon was awarded to Oakland, the horse that caused all the trouble. Vanderbilt exhibited two horses in this class and he rode both of them. Little Billie carried off the red ribbon and Happy Days, ridden by Morton W. Smith, won the third prize.

The performance of the bay gelding Rifle was the most sensational of the night. This horse managed to clear the bars at a height of 7 feet 1 inch, thereby establishing a new jumping record for the Riding and Driving Club. To-morrow night Rifle will attempt to better the world's record of 7 feet 8 inches, held by Heatherbloom, the incentive being a prize of $300 offered by the club. In his performance last night Rifle was ridden by his exhibitor, Richard Donnelly. Heatherbloom was to have competed in the same class, but he was withdrawn owing to lameness.

Nearly all the women who had horses in last night's competitions exhibited them. The showing made by Mrs. John Gerken and her chestnut gelding Newsboy in the contest for the Lawson Cup won for horse and driver well-merited applause. Mrs. Gerken's horse, driven to a gig, lost nothing by her handling of the reins. This is the second time that Newsboy has won in this class. To obtain possession of the cup it is necessary to win it three times.

Miss May Doering's superb handling of her gray mare Natalie in the class for saddle horses over fourteen hands one inch and under fifteen hands two inches, had much to do with the winning of the blue ribbon. Miss Ella F. Knowlton's entry in this class, the chestnut gelding Carrots, was ridden by Miss Whiting. She also showed her horse to advantage and won second prize.

Twelve entries in the class for saddle horses of fifteen hands two inches or more made the judging exceedingly hard. Two of the horses were ridden by women, but neither secured a prize. The chestnut gelding Rob Roy, exhibited by Mrs. Harriet G. Marshall, and ridden by W. A. McGibbon, was finally adjudged to be the best. Zapernick and Sporting Dutchess won the other prizes, the red ribbon going to the former. Summary:

Saddle Horses, over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands.—Won by Miss May Doering's b. m. Natalie; Miss Ella F. Knowlton's ch. g. Carrots, second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubb's gr. g. Cinders, third.

Pacing Roadsters.—Won by E. T. Bedford's b. m. Alice Mapes; W. H. Fenk's b. m. Nellie Wilkes, second; J. N. Flagler's ch. m. Edith V., third.

For Best Horse suitable for a gig.—Prize, Lawson Cup.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy; Jay P. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, second; George B. Hulme's b. m. Gardenia, third.

High Jump.—Richard Donnelly's b. g. Rifle cleared 7 feet 1 inch.

Polo Ponies.—Won by A. G. Vanderbilt's b. g. Oakland; Clarence H. Robbin's b. g. Little Billie, second; Morton W. Smith's ch. g. Happy Days, third.

Single Broughams.—Won by Jay P. Carlisle's ch. g. Underwriter, Mrs. Donald G. Gedder's b. g. Highlander, second; and William N. Dykman's b. g. Confidence, third.

Saddle Horses.—Won by Mrs. James G. Marshall's ch. g. Rob Roy; Fritz Loeb's b. g. Experiment, second; Mrs. Louis Parmelee, Jr.'s, br. m. Sporting Duchess, third.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by William H. Moore, Hamilton H. Salmon second, and Herbert Coppell third.

RELIANCE OFF FOR BRISTOL.

Light Winds for the Sail Up the Sound, and Brush with Columbia a Failure.

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 8.—The Reliance and Columbia left their moorings shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, the Reliance from New Rochelle and the Columbia from Glen Cove. The Reliance got a gentle wind from the southeast and slowly started off to the Sound, and then hove off to the eastward, bound for Bristol to get a new suit of sails and to be refitted. Her tender, the Sunbeam, went off ahead of her. The Columbia lay becalmed for more than one-half hour at Glen Cove, and was then towed into the Sound by her tender, the Park City. It was evidently the purpose of Mr. Morgan to have a brush with the new boat.

The Columbia's tender left when she was a mile astern of the new boat. Both were nearly becalmed at 11:15 A. M.

The Reliance soon afterward got a light air from the southeast and went off to the eastward at a seven-knot clip. The breeze was steady, with the Reliance for three-quarters of an hour, when the Columbia had sailed about five miles. Capt. Miller of the older boat changed the sign of his jibtopsail four different times in a vain effort to catch the fickle breeze. Meantime the Reliance drew steadily away from the Columbia, and at noon had increased her lead by about two miles, and was then nearly three miles ahead of the Columbia, sailing in a very much better breeze than the older boat could find. Capt. Miller of the Columbia then gave up the chase, put about, and ran back toward Glen Cove. The Reliance kept on to the eastward.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 8.—Preparations have been made at the Herreshoff works to receive the yacht Reliance, which to-day left New Rochelle. She is to be hauled out without delay to have her under body cleaned and polished for the races at Glen Cove, beginning on May 21.

The topmast of the Constitution was changed to-day. The riggers sent the old topmast to the deck by means of a jury topmast and tackle, and the new spar was sent aloft to take its place. The new spar is two feet longer than the old one, measuring 60 feet.

SHAMROCK III. IN GOOD SHAPE.

New Boom Stronger Than the Old One—Ready for Trial Race To-day.

GOUROCK, Scotland, May 8.—The weather to-day was well suited for racing. In the afternoon Capt. Wringe, anxious to give the challenger's sails a stretching before to-morrow's set race, went out with her alone. The yacht made a couple of trips from Gourock to Holy Loch and return, and negotiated a slight sea well, in a fresh breeze, standing up excellently under her canvas. The new boom stood the strain admirably and showed no sign of weakness. The new boom is stronger and stiffer than the old one; but it is not heavier, as aluminium fittings were used instead of the steel fittings employed on the old boom.

The course for to-morrow's race has been measured and laid off from Gourock.

Columbia Crews Row To-day.

Columbia's new boathouse, on the Harlem River, will be formally opened this afternoon by a regatta among the college oarsmen. The first, second, and third 'Varsity crews, a graduate crew, three freshman crews, a graduate crew, and 1903, 1904, and 1905 class crews will be entered. The course will be the regular three-mile event from Washington Bridge to the boathouse. A tug has been chartered to follow the races.

Threaten to Burn Boathouses.

Members of the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn are alarmed on account of the receipt of an anonymous letter stating that the boathouse of the club, at Sheepshead Bay, has been a nuisance and that the new house, now being built at a cost of $10,000, will be burned as soon as it is completed. The club has been burned out three times within little more than as many years, and it is believed that all the fires have been of incendiary origin. The police of the Sheepshead Bay Station are investigating the matter.

MGR. KAIN TO CEASE WORK.

Archbishop at St. Louis Will Enter a Sanitarium and May Never Return to His See.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Archbishop J. J. Kain will leave next Monday for Baltimore, where he will undergo treatment in a sanitarium. He has informed his close friends here that he may never come back, and those who are acquainted with the exact state of his health take this view.

Bishop J. J. Glennon of Kansas City will arrive here to-morrow and assume the active duties of the archdiocese. Archbishop Kain will practically sever all connection with his work here. He succeeded Archbishop Kenrick in 1894, and has made a successful prelate.

Several months ago he was stricken with partial paralysis, and his condition has not improved since. He was educated in Baltimore, and came to St. Louis in 1868. Where he was one of the leaders in the Catholic hierarchy of this country.

HURT BY DYNAMITE.

New Jersey Man Forgot That He Left a Charge in a Boulder a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 8.—Thomas Angus of Stanhope has found out to his sorrow that a charge of dynamite may be effective a year after the placing in position, but in making the discovery he was injured, and he will probably lose the sight of both eyes.

A year ago he was blasting stone for a new building, and one charge of dynamite which he placed failed to explode. As he had enough stone for the work on which he was engaged he did not bother to dig it out, and forgot about it later. He went to the rock pit yesterday to get more stone, and seeing the old boulder, struck it with his hammer, saying: "I wonder if the old charge is still alive."

The next instant there was an explosion, and he was hurled fifty feet away. When picked up by other workmen he was unconscious. He was carried to his home, where Dr. Henry Neldon attended him. His right arm was shattered, and it may have to be amputated. He is also internally injured.

GIFTS FOR PRINCETON.

Engravings from A. L. Frothingham for the French Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—The Cercle Français, the French club of the university, has received from A. L. Frothingham a specimen of Italian engraving of 1750 of a large series of sixty-seven medallions of the French kings from Pharamond to Louis XVI. The series is complete. He gave besides a number of engravings of famous Frenchmen by the Italian school. Among these are Voltaire, Louis XIV., and Fénélon.

The Romance Seminar also received from the same source a series of portraits of a number of Italian scholars of the period of the Renaissance and Italian humanists. There is also a fine edition of Dante of 1491, in an admirable state of preservation, bound in parchment.

$25,000 FOR WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Francis Lynde Stetson Gives Money for Renovation of Griffin Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., May 8.—At the meeting of the Trustees of Williams College yesterday a Committee on Buildings and Grounds was appointed. It will have charge of the improvement and rearrangement of Griffin Hall, which the contractors are now preparing to move further back from Mann Street. The plans call for the renovation of the building and fitting it into at least six large recitation rooms. For this purpose Francis Lynde Stetson, 1867, of New York, announced yesterday that he would give $25,000. Mr. Stetson gave $50,000 last June for the increase of the professors' salaries.

Among the Trustees present at the meeting were Francis Lynde Stetson, Hamilton Wright Mabie, J. Edward Simmons, and Eugene Delano of New York.

BODY OF DENNISON FOUND.

Business Man Met Death in the Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 8.—The body of Charles Dennison of the firm of Sidney, Shephard & Co. of Buffalo and Chicago, who mysteriously disappeared from a Buffalo hotel several weeks ago, was found in the Niagara River below the Falls to-day. It was positively identified by detectives of Buffalo, who have had charge of the search for Dennison.

Most of the clothing had been washed off the body, only the shoes, socks, and collar remaining intact.

New Jersey's Game Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 8.—Gov. Murphy to-day appointed Percy Hayes Johnson of Bloomfield as Fish and Game Commissioner, to succeed William Halsey. Mr. Johnson has been Deputy Game Warden since 1888. He is President of the Troy Meadow Fish and Game Association and was one of the organizers of the Brookfield Game Association in Bloomfield.

Ex-Mayor Fisk's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 8.—Ex-Mayor Charles Joel Fisk is very ill with heart disease in his home here. He is a member of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York, and President of Muhlenberg Hospital and of the Board of Health of this city.

Secretary Root Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Root left here for New York to-night. He will attend a dinner at the Lotus Club to-morrow evening.

Cricket Games To-day.

The opening games of the championship series of the New York Cricket Association will be played to-day when Essex County, leaders in the contest last season, will play Brooklyn Team B at Branch Brook Park, Newark, and the Manhattan second, eleven will meet the recently organized Thistle Club at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Several other games will be played, chief of which will be the first match of the New Jersey Cricket Club at Prospect Park, where the successors to the champion Knickerbocker Athletic Club will meet the Kings County team in a friendly contest. The other games are Brooklyn against Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Columbia Oval against Newport, at William's Bridge, and Chadwick against Yonkers, at Greenville, N. J.

Railroad Facilities for Cornell Regatta.

The intercollegiate regatta will take place on Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, May 30. For the accommodation of those desiring to witness the events the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run a long train of observation cars, fitted with seats in amphitheatre form, along the edge of the lake and keep up with the racing crews, giving the best possible view of the race.

In addition to the boat race there are scheduled for the same day the 'Varsity baseball game between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. The baseball game is set for 2 P. M., and will be finished before the time for the boat race. On May 29 the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs have their concert at the Lyceum Theatre, immediately after the concert dates place the annual navy ball at the Cornell University armory.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELKHART, Ind., May 8.—The plant of the Consolidated Paper and Bag Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $75,000, with $20,000 insurance.

POLICEMAN SAVED TWO

Shields Rescued Them from the East River.

John Montgomery and His Would-Be Rescuer Nearly Lost When the Policeman Reached Them.

Heroic incidents followed fast when John Montgomery, forty years old, and powerfully built, living at the Olive Tree Inn, in East Twenty-third Street, was seized with vertigo on the East Twenty-first Street pier, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and fell overboard. He had no sooner risen to the surface than Thomas Hartin of 326 East Forty-ninth Street leaped after him.

Montgomery threw his arms about the neck of his rescuer and tried to draw himself up on his shoulders. Hartin fought him furiously and shouted for help, but his head was rapidly being forced beneath the surface. At that moment Policeman Shields of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was running at top speed down the pier. Throwing belt and helmet from him as he reached the brink, he plunged straight in the direction of the fast drowning men. He grabbed Hartin just as Montgomery began to lose consciousness. It was Hartin's turn then to hold him, and he and Shields started back to the pier, but it was the policeman's muscles that accounted for most of their progress.

A small crowd had gathered by this time. As they came close to the piles the braver of those above them lowered themselves over the stringpiece and were held fast by others in a human chain. Montgomery's barely animate form was passed up from the water, and then Hartin and Shields were rescued in the same manner. Montgomery was the only one who had to go to the hospital, and he was sent to Bellevue, close at hand.

CAUSE OF RICH MAN'S DEATH.

Relatives of William Weisel Start an Inquiry and Subpoenas Are Issued.

Circumstances in connection with the death and last will of aged William Weisel, who died in his boarding house, 444 Lexington Avenue, on April 9, leaving an estate valued at $300,000, led Samuel L. Ferguson, counsel for twelve nephews and nieces of the dead man, to obtain from Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, three subpoenas as the first step in an investigation.

The subpoenas were addressed to Mrs. Flint, who conducts the Lexington Avenue house; A. Mandelbaum of 145 East Fifty-eighth Street, an undertaker, and Dr. J. B. McKenzie of 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. At least fourteen other witnesses will be called.

Mr. Ferguson says that the will was drawn by Louis Hess, a lawyer, of 271 Broadway, in December, 1901. Mr. Hess and his managing clerk, Samuel Lewis, being the witnesses. It had been kept in the lawyer's possession until after the death of the testator. Mr. Ferguson says that Morris Stern, husband of Mr. Weisel's niece, was made the executor, and that $50,000 is bequeathed to him. He is also a client of Mr. Hess. The will leaves, Mr. Ferguson says, to relatives of the testator by names that are not their proper names, and omits mention of others who had equal right to legacies with those mentioned.

Since the death, Mr. Ferguson said, seven different causes have been assigned for the death of Mr. Weisel. They are chronic Bright's disease, pleuro-pneumonia, heart failure, old age, hardening of the blood vessels, vertigo, and nervous prostration.

MRS. KEMP'S APPEAL.

Asks for Alimony Pending Suit for Separation—Husband Denies Charges of Cruelty.

The affairs of George Kemp and Mrs. Lilla Kemp, his wife, were before Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday on the argument of a motion for an order for alimony, pending the trial of Mrs. Kemp's suit for separation.

Counsel for Mrs. Kemp said that she charged her husband with misconduct and cruelty and that when they separated, in 1892, by mutual agreement Mrs. Kemp was allowed $3,000 a year, which amount since had been paid in monthly installments of $250 by the trustees of the estate of the late George Kemp, Sr. About two years ago the amount was reduced to $2,500 and a year ago payments were stopped entirely. Each of the two children of the marriage has an income of $2,500 a year under the provisions of their grandfather's will.

Counsel for Mr. Kemp opposed the motion on the ground that Mrs. Kemp had been paid more money during the past two years than if she had been in receipt of $3,000 alimony for each year of the period. In regard to the charges of cruelty, counsel declared that Mrs. Kemp had an ungovernable temper, and that on the last occasion when husband and wife met, about a year ago, in the office of the wife's attorney, Mrs. Kemp, in a fit of rage, picked up a heavy iron notary's seal and attempted to strike her husband with it.

The contention of the attorneys for Mrs. Kemp is that she should have at least half of the $9,000 annual income paid to Mr. Kemp from the estate of his father. Justice O'Gorman reserved his decision.

FLUSHING PUPILS' OFFENSE.

Limburger Cheese Smeared on Desks and Benches, and Piano Damaged in the High School.

Eight boy pupils of the Flushing High School were suspended yesterday because it is alleged they smeared the furniture in one of the rooms with limburger cheese. About a week ago entrance was forced into the school. Nothing was done except in Miss Blackwell's room, where the cheese was rubbed on desks, benches, piano, and floor. The smell the next day was so bad it was impossible to use the room, and the class had to be dismissed.

An investigation was made and it was ascertained that two students had purchased that kind of cheese at a delicatessen store not far from the school on the night the offense was committed. They were summoned before Principal John Holley Clark and made a confession, implicating the six other boys. Principal Clark refused to give the names of the offenders, who are said to have been prompted by a feeling of animosity toward Miss Blackwell.

The boys suspended are said to be members of this year's graduating class. Besides smearing the desks, they also damaged the assembly room piano by cutting the strings. The matter is to be referred to the District Board by Principal Clark, and it is said the pupils may be prosecuted in court. It is believed, however, that the parents of the boys will pay for having the piano repaired.

FIREMEN ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Said to Have Confessed They Fired a Barn So That Their Company Might Distinguish Itself.

On a warrant secured by Fire Marshal William L. Beers, William C. Friedel and Thomas Powers of Whitestone, Queens Borough, were arrested late last night, charged with arson in the second degree. Herbert Willmoth, Philip Hettrick, and George Dixon were arrested as accessories to the crime. All the young men are members of a hose company in Whitestone.

It is said they have confessed to setting fire to Haggerty's barn at Whitestone Landing on Tuesday night. It is alleged the confession was made to Fire Marshal Beers. Beers says they told him their object in setting fire to the barn was because they wanted their company to have the honor of reaching the fire first.

No News of George A. Kolb.

Mrs. George A. Kolb, wife of George A. Kolb, business manager of the Marine Engineers' Association, who has been missing since last Monday afternoon, was seen last night and said that so far nothing had been heard from him, but that she still had hope. Daniel Murphy, assistant manager of the association; the police, and the many friends of the missing man are still searching for him.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:45 A. M.—128 Clinton Street; Abraham Borasky; damage, $500.

10:10 A. M.—20 East Third Street; no owner given; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and North River; Department of Street Cleaning; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—200 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Jacob Johnson; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—137 Allen Street; H. Shafer; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—97 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—43 Mott Street; Joseph Cogiano; damage, $250.

7:40 P. M.—128 Rivington Street; A. Sabaub; damage trifling.

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FOR LONG SUBWAY STRIKE

Excavators Vote to Stay Out Six Months if Necessary.

Contractor McDonald Prepared to Hire New Men on Monday and Trouble May Result.

At a meeting last night of the officers and delegates of the Rockmen's and Excavators' Union, held at the Free Society Hall, 208-210 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, it was decided by unanimous vote to prolong the strike for a period of six months or longer, if necessary, in order to obtain the demand they now make on the contractors.

President Tito Pacelli of the organization put the question of a six months' hold out to the representatives with a view to learning what his associates thought of such a lengthy strike. It was the sense of every delegate and officer present that six months would not be too long for the men to hold out. The Central Federated Union, by an appropriation, will partially support the strikers throughout the period of their idleness.

At the close of last night's meeting Mr. Pacelli said:

"I find the men as firm to-night as at any time since they went out. I have not seen Fort Warden James E. March within the past two days, and I do not think I shall see him again for some time to come. I cannot understand what Mr. March can do to aid us at present. He offered his services in our behalf, and I was obliged to accept his kind offer. However, I am not treating this matter as though I were a politician. I am not a politician, and I do not think that any political force can be brought to bear directly on our present trouble to settle it in a way that would be agreeable to my men.

"I met Mr. March at the suggestion of the Italian Consul, who on Tuesday night last sent me a telegraphic request to call on Mr. March at the latter's office."

The resolution approving of the six months' hold-out was agreed to by between fifty and sixty men, one-half of whom comprise the Presidents and Secretaries of the various branches. The officials form what is called the Second Board, which has full power to act on all measures for the strikers.

One of the officers, who attended last night's meeting, said that several wealthy Italians who are heartily in sympathy with the men have given assurance of financial support.

There will be several meetings to-day, the first at 4 o'clock this morning, the second at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and a third at 8 o'clock this evening. Each of these meetings will be held in the hall at 2,229 First Avenue. The President will attend.

There is no prospect of actual trouble because of the subway excavators' strike until Monday, but unless the Italians acquiesce in an arbitration agreement by that time the contractor, John B. McDonald, will begin to fill their places.

Mr. McDonald left the office of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company early in the day, but Secretary Frederick Dwight said that no attempt would be made to bring in outside laborers before Sunday's meeting.

Except in Upper Broadway, where a few foremen had failed to go out with the other Italians, there were no workmen visible in the rapid transit tunnel yesterday. These foremen were doing ordinary laborers' work and were the subject of some jeering from loitering strikers, who hooted at their former bosses from the pavements, but did not seem to desire to make trouble. Scattered policemen dispersed the strikers whenever they were found in groups.

The excavators who remained at their posts on jobs other than the tunnel were not attacked by the strikers, but in many places policemen were stationed to guard off any trouble. Thomas E. Crimmins, whose contracting interests include many jobs affected by the strike, visited the Bureau of Combustibles, at Fire Headquarters, during the day, and said he did not think the strike was ended, as he could see no sign of withdrawal on the part of the union men to yield. Mr. Crimmins had in his pocket the translation of an Italian circular sent to the unionists several weeks ago. It announced that May 1 "was a lucky day for our grand union" and was to make a successful attack on "cheating, fraud, and bossism." The circular was signed by "the Executive Committee," and referred to the union's "calumniators" as "reptiles."

THE POTTER STRIKE ENDED.

Amalgamated Carpenters Gain Victory and Will Go to Work on Apartment Houses.

At the meeting of the United Board of Building Trades held yesterday afternoon the first victory for the Amalgamated Society was scored in the ordering back of the men on the apartment buildings in Seventy-fourth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, which are being erected by the wife of Bishop Potter.

It was over these apartments that the greatest difficulty arose, on the question whether the Amalgamated men should or should not be permitted to have a portion of the job. As a result of the meeting yesterday the Amalgamated men are to go back to the work which they left when the controversy arose.

It was said after the meeting that seven firms had signed an agreement to furnish all the lumber needed.

NINE STRIKERS FINED.

They Interfered with Non-Union Men in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Nine strikers at the Cincinnati Beveling and Silvering Company's plant, on Oliver Street, were fined by Judge Hosea in the Superior Court to-day for contempt of court. The court suspended the fines and sentences, however, on assurances that the defendants would not repeat their offense.

John Schumacher, John Hauser, George Saline, Charles Faber, Joseph Bomhorst, and D. Horrigan were fined $10 each, and William Cooper, F. W. Schwegman and Benjamin Schmitker were fined $25 each and sentenced to five days in jail.

Schwegman is Vice President and Cooper is Treasurer of the local union of the International Glass Workers' Amalgamated Union. They are alleged to have interfered against the order of the court, with men who took the places of the strikers. It is asserted that Schwegman, Cooper, and Schmitker were more energetic than the others.

IMPORTED LABORERS DESERT.

Of Fifteen Sent to Mount Vernon Eleven Run Away and Four Join Strikers.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 8.—T. E. Crimmins, the New York contractor, who is doing construction work on the Union Electric Railway here, and whose laborers are on strike, sent fifteen men from New York this morning to take the places of strikers. Most of the newcomers were negroes. Chief Foley and a dozen policemen were on the ground prepared to protect the men.

The strikers gathered in force, and eleven of the fifteen New York laborers became so frightened that they refused to work, and left here for New York on the next train. The foreman started the four remaining men at work paving between the tracks in Pine Street, near Scott. He asked for police protection and a detail of six men was sent to the place. The strikers made no attempt at violence. The four men worked all the morning, but after the noon hour they decided to quit, and joined the strikers. It is said they were not threatened, but acted voluntarily.

UNION SEEKS INJUNCTION.

Would Have Western Union Telegraph Company Restrained from Discharging Members.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to-day filed a petition in the United States District Court asking Judge Adams to issue an injunction to restrain the Western Union Telegraph Company from discharging men belonging to the union.

The petitioners also ask that the company be restrained from blacklisting members of the union and from interfering with them in any manner.

BOSTON AND MAINE REPORT.

Cost of Coal Made a Huge Difference in the Operating Expenses of the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—The statement of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for the quarter ended March 31 shows gross earnings in that period were $7,804,097, an increase of $692,740. Operating expenses increased $757,726, however, and there was a decrease in net earnings of $72,562. For the nine months ended March 31 the net income decreased $106,485.

An explanatory paragraph states that operating expenses of this year included the temporary increase in the cost of fuel for the quarter of $620,208 and for the nine months of $900,200. Had it not been for the high cost of coal net earnings for the quarter ended March 31 would have shown an increase of $547,704 instead of a decrease, and for the nine months the increase would have been $793,775 in place of the decrease.

The surplus March 31 was $4,413,580, but there was a balance on the wrong side of the account for the quarter of $63,635. Interest, rentals, and taxes for the nine months ended March 31 amounted to $4,102,670, and dividends, $1,374,070, a total of $7,476,745. The total net income for the period was $7,257,508, showing a deficit of $219,237.

In other words, if fuel was to continue to cost as much as it has during the last nine months, dividends would undoubtedly have to be reduced. As the cost of fuel has pretty nearly reached its normal level, however, it is a question whether a cut in the dividend will be made.

The common stock sold at 200 in April of last year, fell to 160 in September, and has fallen since several times to 175. At this figure paying dividends of 7 per cent., it yields 4 per cent. on the investment.

COURTS AND MASONIC ORDER.

Accused Member Fails to Get Injunction to Restrain Commission in an Investigation.

Decision was rendered against Charles Franklin by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday in declining to grant an injunction to restrain the commission of Masons appointed by Grand Master Elbert Crandall from trying him on charges preferred by William D. Critcherson.

Mr. Franklin, a member of Excelsior Lodge and editor of an insurance publication, was charged with having libeled Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, also a member of the lodge, and he has been indicted twice. He sought to stop trial in his lodge before trial in the courts.

Justice Gildersleeve dissolved the preliminary injunction that was secured several weeks ago. In his decision the Justice said in part:

"So far as appears, the proceedings against him in the Masonic order are in strict accordance with the ordinary course of procedure by that body. It is the province of all courts, constituting the civil judiciary, to take cognisance only of those rights which flow from the common law, legislative enactments, political Constitutions, and international treaties. The right to Masonic fraternity springs from no one of these sources. Membership therein confers no legal right of which a court of equity will take cognisance."

LIBELED FOR $302,000.

Charge That the Saginaw Was Sunk by the Hamilton Through Negligence.

As a result of the sinking of the Clyde coastwise liner Saginaw May 5 off Hog Island, Md., the owners of the Old Dominion steamship Hamilton were yesterday notified of the libeling of that vessel for $302,000, it being alleged that the Saginaw was sunk through negligence on the part of those on board the Hamilton.

Robinson, Biddle & Ward, proctors in admiralty, represent the Clyde Steamship Company in the action, and the libel prepared by them complains that the Hamilton's whistle was not sounded, as provided by law; that the Hamilton did not proceed at a moderate rate of speed, as it customary in a fog; that it did not carry a competent look-out; that it did not back its engines seasonably, and that reasonable, timely, or seasonable precautions were not taken to prevent the collision.

The libel comprises the vessel, cargo, baggage, and effects of the Saginaw's crew.

WOMAN FAVORS HER DOG.

Patient in Hospital Returns Home Because Animal Was Put Out.

Because the officials refused to admit a Newfoundland dog into St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, Mrs. Emma Gerlach of 301 Scholes Street refused to remain in the institution. She fell from a ladder in front of the house at 18 Cook Street while cleaning windows, and had her left elbow fractured. She was attended in her home, and later she went to the hospital accompanied by her dog.

The animal wandered into a ward in which were twenty patients and began to bark, frightening the patients. With considerable difficulty the dog was put out. When Mrs. Gerlach learned of that she immediately returned to her home.

GENERAL STAFF INSTRUCTED.

Secretary Root Orders the New Army Board to Begin Work at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Root to-day, in a memorandum to Gen. Corbin, gave directions to the General Staff to begin work at once. The Secretary says:

"The officers named in general orders announcing the personnel of the General Staff, other than general officers, together with the Adjutant General of the Army and the members of the War College Board, are constituted a board to consider and report a scheme of organization of the General Staff; to consider and report such amendments of the army regulations as may be requisite and useful, to determine the relations between the General Staff and the administrative staff departments and to regulate the general conduct of business in the War Department after the inauguration of the General Staff, and to consider and report upon such other matters as shall be referred to them from time to time prior to the 15th of August, 1903."

PHILIPPINES OFFICE DECLINED.

Dr. Hollander Will Not Accept the Monetary Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, professor of economics in Johns Hopkins University, has declined the appointment by the Government as special United States Commissioner to the Philippines for supervising the establishment of the gold standard currency system there.

Secretary Root summoned Dr. Hollander a week ago and offered him the appointment. It was reluctantly declined on account of Dr. Hollander's connection at Johns Hopkins. When Dr. Hollander returned from Porto Rico, after a successful term as Special Commissioner and Treasurer of the island, it was rumored that he would be offered the Treasurership of the Philippines.

Dr. Hollander to-day declined to discuss his personal connection with the matter, but talked of its general aspects.

"The last session of Congress," he said, "provided for the introduction of the gold standard into the Philippines, and the coin has already been struck. This is to replace, in large measure, the Mexican currency now in circulation throughout the archipelago.

"The problem is to introduce the new currency and maintain the new standard at a parity with gold. The peso is to be of the gold value of 50 cents in our money. It is proposed to fix this value by issuing limited amounts. Gold exchange is to be sold for the accommodation of commercial enterprises, and the ultimate intention is to give gold in exchange. It is here that the most delicate part of the problem lies."

The Vulcan Detinning Company.

The annual statement of the Vulcan Detinning Company, which has just been issued to stockholders, shows that after the payment of the dividends on the preferred and common stocks, amounting to $185,000, writing off $16,388.72 for depreciation and setting aside $6,551.22 as a special reserve fund, there are carried over undivided profits of $34,234.14.

SEEK TO SETTLE LOCK-OUT

Building Trades' Board to Confer with Lumber Dealers.

Contractors Are Not Pressing for Delivery of Material—Bricklayers in Dead-Lock.

Meetings of the Lumber Dealers' Association and the Building Material Dealers' Association were held all yesterday at 18 Broadway. The Labor Committee of the lumber dealers said that the shut-down in the yards was just as complete as ever, with the exception of the firms which had been mentioned before and whose yards are still open. The shut-down in the building material yards was said to be complete. City, State, and Federal work, as well as subway construction, will not be included in the shut-down in the lumber yards.

Contractors and builders who were seen yesterday said they would take no action at present. A. J. Robinson of the A. J. Robinson Company, which has a great many contracts for large buildings throughout the city, said:

"We are not rushing matters in the delivery of building material. We realise that the building material dealers and the lumber dealers are engaged in fighting unreasonable demands, and we are willing to wait until the unions come to their senses or decide to withdraw some of their demands. The situation is very peculiar. Never in the history of labor unions have so many preposterous demands been made, which the employers cannot grant without virtually surrendering their business to the labor unions."

Other contractors who were seen said they were also willing to wait.

The Board of Building Trades met yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee of five to take charge of the present situation of affairs. This committee consisted of the following: Frederick Lemmons of the Elevator Constructors, W. H. Farley of the Tile Layers, Michael Stanton of the Electrical Workers, Richard Carvill of the United Derrickmen, and James Geelan of the Building Material Drivers.

The committee will try to see the officers of the Lumber Dealers' Association and the building material dealers to-day and endeavor to bring about some kind of a settlement.

The buildings that have been tied up for lack of building materials include the Belmont Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue; the new hotel at Forty-second Street and Broadway, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's annex at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and several office buildings and apartment houses. Some of the down-town buildings are so far advanced that the present shutdown in the yards does not affect them. If the shut-down extends to Brooklyn it may affect eventually from 150,000 to 170,000 people. The building contractors fear that with the present strike fever in Greater New York there may be general strikes of trades where no strike had been intended.

According to the delegates of the Team Drivers' Union, seventy-one independent truck owners, who are not connected with any association, have made arrangements to try and break the deadlock caused by the lock-out in the building material and lumber yards. These delegates say that the independent truck owners will start on Monday to cart building material and lumber from non-association yards.

The Bricklayers' Unions and the Mason Builders' Association have come to a deadlock over the demand of the Bricklayers' Unions that the foremen must be members of the union. The bricklayers have withdrawn their demands for an increase of wages from 65 to 70 cents an hour, but have decided to stand by their demands about the foremen joining the union. The builders are just as firm in deciding that they will not enter into an agreement by which the foremen must join the union, though they will make no objection to the foremen joining the union voluntarily.

Unless this point can be settled at a meeting of the Joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions, which will take place next week, New York may be confronted with the first general strike of bricklayers it has known in 20 years. Up to the present an agreement has been reached every year before May 1 by which the wages and conditions of work for one year are fixed. The delegates of the unions thought yesterday that a settlement might be reached.

There are 8,000 members in the eight Bricklayers' Unions in the Manhattan and the Bronx, and if they went on strike it would practically shut down all other work on the buildings on which they were employed.

KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT.

Italian Shoots into Crowd of Strikers Who Attacked Him at Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 8.—One man was fatally shot and another was badly beaten in a riot of striking Italian laborers at Field Point Park to-day. Had not Sheriff Ritch and a posse hastened to the scene of the trouble more fatalities might have resulted. Ten arrests were made. As the prisoners, chained together, were taken to the lock-up at midday much excitement prevailed.

Field Point Park is a new residential section where many wealthy New Yorkers are building mansions. It is on the shore of the Sound opposite the site at Indian Harbor of E. C. Benedict's house and overlooks Belle Haven. Last night the contractor building a house for Gustave Baumann of the Holland House, New York, paid off his gang of laborers, the best men receiving $1.50 a day and the inferior workmen $1.35. The latter refused to go to work this morning unless they received $1.50. The contractor heard the complaints, inquired who was the ringleader and promptly discharged him.

This man induced others to quit work until only the $1.50 men were working. They were threatened with harm if they did not stop, and finally threw down their tools. There were about fifty men in the crowd, and they went to the two houses which are being constructed for H. S. Thompson, a New York contractor, and made the men there stop work. Now a hundred strong, the strikers then went to Edward Shearson's place and ordered all the men to stop, waving pickaxes and clubs in their hands. All ceased labor.

The strikers then demanded that the foreman, Amadeo Filippo, join them in their march, but he refused, saying he would go home. The mob cornered him at a pile of lumber and half a dozen attacked him. One hit him in the head with a pick handle and then struck his shoulder, dislocating it. Filippo at this juncture pulled a 22-calibre revolver and shot Nicholas Brown, one assailant, in the pit of the stomach.

Sheriff Ritch and his deputies arrived about this time. The rioters were surrounded and Filippo and six others were pinced under arrest. Later the ringleaders, who had fled, were captured.

The rioters dispersed after the shooting instead of continuing their march to George F. Dominick's place, and some went back to work. Brown cannot live.

TO END THE OMAHA STRIKE.

Gov. Mickey Will Sit with a Conference Committee to Consider Labor Differences.

OMAHA, May 8.—A plan for the settlement of the strike which now involves more than 3,000 teamsters, restaurant workers, freight package handlers, and members of the building trades was reached late this afternoon.

The plan was agreed upon after Gov. Mickey had held extended conferences with leaders representing both sides of the controversy. It provides for the appointment of a committee of seven men from each side to represent the Business Men's Association and the labor unions, who will sit with Gov. Mickey as Chairman.

The committee will meet in Omaha next Monday evening to try to reach a basis of settlement. Meantime, the labor leaders have given their pledge to do everything in their power to prevent violence. The saloons were permitted to reopen this evening, the Mayor expressing the opinion that no trouble could now arise from such action.

Neither side to the controversy is willing to state on what grounds they will meet, but the opinion is generally expressed that the end of the strike is in sight. There was a large number of teams in the jobbing district this afternoon, and wagons were driven without molestation.

The peculiar spectacle of strikers in the role of deputy sheriffs protecting non-union men was presented on the streets this afternoon. The Business Men's Association promised Sheriff Power to furnish 100 trustworthy men for the service, but only a few appeared, and the Sheriff asked the labor union to furnish twenty-five men. They were picked out by the labor leaders and sworn in at the Court House.

TOWMEN APPEAL TO SHAW.

Want Department of Justice to Act in Case of Striking Marine Engineers.

Members of the Advisory Board of the Association for the Protection of the Commerce of the Port of New York met yesterday at the offices of its counsel, Senator Albert Wray, 170 Broadway. A letter was prepared appealing to the Secretary of the Treasury to request the Department of Justice to take up the matter of the marine engineers' strike.

The letter cited an act of Congress which makes it compulsory for marine engineers to hold a Government license before they can obtain employment. The Advisory Board holds that this act places them in a privileged class and abrogates the common law right which, prior to its passage, every man had to seek employment as a marine engineer on his own merits.

The independent employers assert that action should be taken to "enforce the duties which the licensed engineers undertook when they entered this privileged class."

The letter goes on to state that the masters and pilots of this and other large Eastern ports are waiting the outcome of the present marine engineers' struggle. If favorable, it is asserted, they, too, will make similar demands upon their employers.

MASONS' UNION YIELDS.

Break in Ranks of Building Trades Strikers Along the Sound.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 8.—Six weeks ago the strike of the workers in the building trades began and to-night came the first break. The masons' union was the first to yield. Ignoring the Building Trades' Council, it came to an agreement with the Builders' Association, and its men will go back to work on Monday, although the Building Trades' Council agreement was that all should stay out until all went back. The settlement affects all union masons along the Sound from the Bronx River to New Haven.

At Port Chester the unions and the employers have reached an agreement, and the troubles have been adjusted at White Plains, so that it is expected the tie-up in buildings will be over within a few days.

Coal Wagon Drivers Strike.

Coal wagon drivers went on strike yesterday against several dealers who refused their demands for higher wages. The team drivers are allied with the coal wagon drivers, through both organizations being locals of the International Team Drivers' Union. Coal wagons driven by non-union men were seen in different parts of the east side yesterday, each wagon being protected by a policeman.

House Wreckers Win Advance.

The delegates of the House Wreckers' Union, composed of the men who tear down buildings, reported last evening that they had gained demands for a new wage scale without strikes. There are 1,000 members in the union. The wages under the new scale are $1.75 and $2.00 a day for a nine-hour day. P. Long, business agent of the union, said last evening that the former wages were $1.10 and $1.50 a day.

FLAG FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Anthony Fiala Receives One at Dinner to Take on Expedition.

At a dinner given in his honor last night Anthony Fiala, who is to lead the second Ziegler Arctic expedition, received a small American flag bearing the emblem of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he will plant at the north pole—if he reaches it.

The dinner was given by Mr. Fiala's friends in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association at the Central Branch, on Fulton Street. The diners numbered about one hundred.

Mr. Fiala said that he had selected Americans entirely to accompany him on his expedition, as he had discovered that they could endure more hardship than could men of other nationalities.

"I do not know whether I shall be able to reach the north pole or not," he added, "but in any case I shall place the flag at the most northern point we will reach."

The toastmaster was George H. Roberts. Others who spoke were Walter C. Burton, Henry Medd, Lieut. Charles Fiske of Troop C, Henry F. Gunnison, and Charles E. Teale.

ADVERTISE FOR POLICEMEN.

Kenosha Is Unable to Get Enough Men for Its Force.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 8.—The City of Kenosha has been forced to insert advertisements in the newspapers in order to obtain men for its police force. In other years there has always been a rush to get on the force, but this year the Police and Fire Commission has not been able to secure sufficient men to fill the places.

There are now four vacancies, without a man on the eligible list. A strike is threatened on the force unless men can be secured to-morrow. The members of the commission have decided to advertise in the Milwaukee and Chicago papers for men.

New Yorker Killed in a Runaway.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 8.—John P. Crowley of New York City, manager of the Monticello House here, was instantly killed to-day by being thrown from a carriage during a runaway.

To increase the appetite by drug stimulation is dangerous. What you need is something to create a **natural** appetite. This can only be done by a direct beneficial influence upon the stomach, bowels and other organs concerned in the digestion and assimilation of food.

IRON-OX Tablets

Will Give You

An Appetite.

They do it naturally and simply without artificial stimulation, and the consequent weakening reaction. They set things right which have gone wrong, inside you.

Fifty tablets in an aluminum case, sold at drug stores. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

CANAL COMMITTEE RETURNS.

Progress of the Work at the Isthmus Found Satisfactory by Rear Admiral Walker and Other Inspectors.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haine, and Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, composing the Panama Canal Commission's Inspection Committee, returned from the Isthmus yesterday aboard the steamship Alliance, having examined the route of the proposed waterway.

The Rear Admiral said that the work that has been done and is now in progress was found satisfactory. He did not know anything about the negotiations with the Colombian Government.

Prof. Burr said there was nothing new to tell about the sub-committee's trip, even if its members could talk for publication before making their report, which they would not do before the return of President Roosevelt to Washington early next month.

Policeman Snyder Reinstated.

The Appellate Division yesterday ordered that Leroy Snyder be reinstated on the police force, but on condition that he shall stipulate to waive his back salary. He was dismissed on April 2, 1900, having been accused of neglect of duty in failing to report all of the circumstances relating to the recovery of a stolen watch and the repayment of $10 which had been borrowed on it.

Last of Eskimos Family Ill.

Mene Peary Wallace, the last of the family of six Eskimos Lieut. Peary brought from the arctic regions several years ago, is in a serious condition in the Fordham Hospital from the same disease which carried off all the rest of his family, consumption.

Mene is twelve years old. It was thought Mene had become acclimated, but some months ago he displayed symptoms of the disease, and has been in hospital for several days. He was named after Lieut. Peary and Superintendent Wallace of the American Museum of Natural History, in whose house he has lived.

Criminal Law Enforcement Society.

At the annual meeting of the New York Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—The Rev. Cortland Myers, D. D.; Counsel—John R. Walker; Secretary—Edward Insley; Treasurer—William L. Tise; Executive Committee—John R. Walker, the Rev. Dr. George Buckle, William A. Koeppel, Thomas E. Weinhold, Edward Insley, and William E. Tise.

ELECTRIC CONCERNS PROSPER.

The Commonwealth and the Chicago Edison Company, Both of Chicago, Enjoy Big Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Reports of the Commonwealth Electric and Chicago Edison Companies issued to-day for their fiscal year ended March 31, 1903, show an extremely prosperous condition of the electric lighting and power business of Chicago. Gross earnings of the Commonwealth Company increased 30.20 per cent. over the previous year and gross of the Edison Company thereased 21.48 per cent.

The greater interest attaches to the Commonwealth Electric, since it will absorb the interests of the Chicago Edison Company when the latter's franchise expires some years hence. It is the Commonwealth, too, which is building a $6,000,000 plant in the southwestern portion of the city.

While the increase in the gross earnings of the Commonwealth was as noted, operating expenses increased but a little over 23 per cent., and the net earnings increased 51.30 per cent. The earnings on the capital stock, all of which is controlled by the Edison Company, were 3.16 per cent. However, this is not significant, since the company started with its present capital, and will prove a big earner when its stock shall be distributed at the expiration of the Edison charter.

White Plains Poolroom Indictments.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8.—County Judge Platt to-day handed down his decision in the matter of the demurrer to the indictment found in the Yonkers poolroom cases. The persons indicted were Thomas S. Corbalis, J. F. Hanratty, Sylvester Smith, John Burns, Michael Devenny, and Thomas Kelly. Judge Platt dismisses the indictments on the ground that the law under which the men were indicted is defective.

Founded 1795

OTARD DUPUY & CO. BRANDIES

Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.

For Sale by leading dealers.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave 19th to 20th Sts

Free Instruction in the Arts of Embroidery and Pyrophy, in our Art Emb'y Dept., 4th floor, 9 to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

A Sale of Men's Finest Suits.

Clothing Dept., Second Floor.

A sale that embraces the flower of our stock—the finest hand-made garments that it is possible for expert skill and labor to produce. The most critical dresser, the very particular man whose wardrobe is supplied by a high class custom tailor, may have his ideas as to taste, style and finish met in this assemblage of garments.

This is a very comprehensive movement, embracing every garment, excepting the black full dress Suits, of which we always carry a complete line of sizes at various prices.

$13.75 for Men's Suits worth up to $20.00.

$17.75 for Men's Suits worth up to $30.00.

The neatest, choicest and most refined patterns in Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots represent the stock. All sizes in the entire lot, but not every size in every style.

Special Attractions in Our Boys' Clothing Dept.

Second Floor.

We've rummaged through our stock of Boys' Clothing and gathered about 250 Suits, in Norfolk, sailor and double breasted jacket styles; only three or four of a pattern; the selection, however, is a very good one; all sizes in the entire collection, but not of every pattern; former prices ranged up to $6.50; your choice at **$3.50**

Emphatic reductions also in our finer grades of Boys' Suits and Top-coats, consisting of silk trimmed sailors, Norfolks, regulation reefers and Top-coats, all made of select, fashionable materials; sizes 3 to 16 years **$4.50**

CHILDREN'S WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS—elegant line of styles **$1.85**

CHILDREN'S KNEE TROUSERS OF SILK CORDUROY, in various shades; sizes 3 to 8 years; value $1.00 pair, at **50**

CHILDREN'S STRAW SAILORS, most comprehensive line **$1.95**

CHILDREN'S SHIRT WAISTS AND BLOUSES, splendid assortment; exceptional value at the price of **50**

Misses' and Girls' Outer Garments At Half the Original Prices.

Third Floor.

A sale extraordinary for this Saturday, which embraces all our high grade Pongee, Peau de Soie, Broadcloth, Shepherd Check, Taffeta and Sicilian Coats.

They come in both white and colors, in the short, three-quarter or full length effects, and are in Monte Carlo or full box styles. Not every size in every style, of course, for the selling has been unusual, even at the regular prices. At just HALF what they were originally marked, they form the biggest offering of the year.

Misses' high grade Covert Coats, in blouse effect, with skirt, large shoulder cape, full sleeves, self strapped, with consecutive rows of stitching; lined with tailor serge $14.75

Misses' and Girls' Organdy Dresses for confirmation or commencement; trimmed with laces, ribbons and fine tucking, in a variety of designs, at ..... $10.75, $16.75 and $23.75

Misses' and Girls' Peter Thompson Suits of fine grade cheviots, blue and shepherd check; full insignia on sleeve; selling as high as $14.75 ..... $8.75

$1.00 GLOVES.

Second Floor.

5 important lines of Gloves, suitable for present wear, latest styles and tints; made for Simpson Crawford Co. by the elite of Glove makers, comprising

2-clasp Glace Gloves,
3-clasp Suede Gloves,
1-clasp Mannish Gloves,
1-clasp Mocha Gloves,
Biarritz Gloves.

Millinery Dept.

Four Wonderfully Important Items for Saturday's Selling.

If interested in headwear, do not fail to visit our Second Floor Millinery Department.

The following items were made up only for this day's selling, and represent very special values:—

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, trimmed beautifully with fine flowers; worth $10.00 **$6.75**

Ladies' Box Turbans, in black, black and white combined, also white, made on wire frames and stylishly trimmed with broad or aigrette effects; worth $6.00, each **$3.75**

Ladies' large and medium shapes in Tuscan color or natural, trimmed stiff for young women; entirely different from the regular line of ready to wear hats; worth $6.50, each **$3.95**

Misses' and Children's Hats, in Tuscan and body flats, jauntily trimmed to suit young girls, with flower wreaths; worth $5.00, each **$3.50**

$40.00 High Grade Bicycles, $14.75.

Second Floor.

This is unquestionably the greatest offer ever given. We place on sale to-day a limited number of these wheels. This year's price is $40.00, restricted under the manufacturer's name. It is a wheel that has never been advertised at a cut price. A written guarantee from the manufacturer to every purchaser.

22-inch Black Enamel Wheels, for men and women $14.75

Barnes, 1903 model; pinnacle of perfection; Hartford 77 Tires, at $38.00

20th Century Gas Lamps $2.00

20th Century Oil Lamps $1.25

Foot Pumps, extra large size, for Automobiles, $1.75 value $1.25

Foot Pumps, large bicycle size 69

Foot Pumps, guaranteed kind 35

Bicycle and Auto Horns, French makes, from 65c to 22.50

Foot Horns, nickel plated $13.25

FISHING TACKLE.

Largest assortment of Lancewood, Greenhart and Bamboo Rods ever shown on display, from 49c. to .. $22.50

Multiplying Reels, 40c. to $15

Silk Lines, piece 15c. to $1.25

Everything to make fishing enjoyable.

TENNIS OFFER.

200 guaranteed Tennis Rackets 75

Royal Rackets, regular $4.00 value $2.25

Nets, 42x3, bound 21 thread, double centre ... $3.10

Nets, 42x3, bound $2.00

Nets, 36x3, bound $1.75

"ESS-SEE-ESS" SHOES, $3.50.

Second Floor.

The particular features embodied in this popular line of Women's Shoes:—

Superior Fitting Qualities,
Excellently Shaped Models,
Serviceable Construction.

They closely resemble the best styles of Shoes sold elsewhere at $5.00, and will prove as satisfactory.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

Very careful attention is devoted to making our Boys' and Girls' Shoes perfectly shaped, and especially serviceable, at decidedly moderate prices.

SPECIAL.

For Boys—Knockabout Shoes $1.50

For Girls—Kid button, patent tips; also box calf lace:

Sizes 5 to 8 ..... $1.00 | Sizes 11½ to 2 ..... $1.50

Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $1.25 | Sizes 2½ to 5 ..... $1.90

HAMMOCKS.

Second Floor.

Seldom will you have the opportunity of reaping the benefit of a special sale so early in the season while the stock is now at its best, with some values that will not appear again: $4.00 values at $2.25

These Hammocks are all full size, extra large, detachable pillow with tassel; colors that cannot be duplicated in cheap goods. While they last $2.25

200 full size, closely woven Hammocks, with pillow and valance; pretty designs; equal to $1.50 grade, at 98

300 full size Hammocks, with pillow and valance; exceptional value at $1.50

Hammocks, extra large detachable pillow, colors in changeable effects; nothing better at $3.50

Other grades from 98 to $10.50

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Summer Shirts At $1

WE have said a good deal in the past, and are likely to say a good deal in the future about our Dollar Shirts for men. Those familiar with the quality of WANAMAKER Dollar Shirts know that we are fully justified in every statement we make about them. If you will look at the shirts we are showing today at $1, you will find them equal in almost every respect to shirts you see elsewhere at $1.50. They appeal directly to men who wear smart-looking shirts. The fabrics have the character that particular men like, and every shirt has been made over our own specifications. They are cut in the most comfortable and best fitting manner, made of carefully selected madras in patterns and color-combinations that critical men want, and the colors will retain their original beauty after laundering. They are made with plain or plaited bosoms. Cuffs attached or detached.

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Fancy Suits

ONE of the most popular features of the WANAMAKER clothing stock is the showing of Fancy Worsted Suits at $15. The fabrics are not only well chosen, but the variety is broader than you are likely to find in any other store.

Notwithstanding the fact that the demands for these goods have been constant, and at times almost exhaustive, we have ready today new supplies, and the stock is as full as when we began the season.

The tailoring on these suits is unusually good. The suits are smart and dressy for business wear, for particular men. The collection is complete in tall, stout or regular sizes.

$15 a Suit

We also offer today a collection of Men's Sack Suits, in broken lots, of fancy cheviots and worsteds, that sold previously at $15 to $20, today at $12 a suit.

A very fine variety of all-worsted Trousers, in stylish stripes, such as usually sell at $5, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Hats, $1.50

Worth $2 to $2.50

IT pays to save half a dollar to a dollar on the hat you need—doesn't it? That's what you can do today.

Men's stylish Black Derby Hats, and Soft Hats in pearl or black, that bring regularly $2 and $2.50, are here today, in a variety of good blocks, at

$1.50 Each

And even in Summer, there are lots of days on which you'll want to wear either a soft hat or a derby.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Collars, 3 for 25c

PICCADILLY collars are in high favor again. Certainly they are most comfortable of all standing collars. These offered today are in that popular style. They are shown in two heights. The quality is excellent, the laundry work is of the best, the styles are the same as those for which you pay 25c each.

They are linen, four-ply, although most collars for which you pay 12½c each, outside of WANAMAKER'S, are cotton. These in all regular sizes; new and perfect in every way. Put up three in a box; 25c a box.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Three Strong Items In Boys' Clothing

ON three important groups of handsome, stylish Summer clothing for boys—just the sorts that parents are buying right and left at this time, we make for Saturday the following sharp reductions. It solves the Summer suit problem for many a boy, at emphatic savings:

At $3.75, from $5

Regulation Russian Blouse Suits, of handsomest cheviots; with patent leather belt, lanyard and whistle; sizes 2½ to 7 years.

At $3.75, from $5

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of plain blue serge, and plain blue and fancy cheviots; sizes 3 to 16 years.

At $3.75, from $5 to $8

Double and Single-breasted Jacket Suits, of blue and fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 3 to 16 years; made from remnants of our merchant tailoring goods.

Also, a specially attractive group of Boys' Corduroy and All-wool Fancy Mixed Cheviot Trousers; sizes for 3 to 16 years, at 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Umbrellas

THEY'RE the sorts you'd be quite apt to pay $3.75 for, if it weren't for this special offering. The Umbrellas for men are 28-inch, of all-silk, with fancy horn or natural wood handles, sterling silver-trimmed. Those for women are 26-inch, with pearl-and-silver handles; and you can have the pick of the lot for

$2.60 Each

Broadway.

More Emphatic Reductions on Women's Summer Coats

WE follow yesterday's important news—which was eagerly taken advantage of—with an announcement affecting an entirely different group of Women's Coats. This time it is the more popularly-priced garments, already becoming broken in size-range, that meet their first price-reduction.

We form three tempting groups today, of Short Jackets of covert cloths, cheviots and broadcloths, in the handsomest of the season's fashions, at these new prices:

$10, for Coats that were $12 to $15
$13.50 for Coats that were $15 to $20
$18 for Coats that were $20 to $32

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Skirts

Important Price News

THIS announcement concerns both walking and dress-lengths in Spring and Summer Skirts. They are correct in style, proper in fabric, pleasing in variety, and today most decisively underprice.

The offering is divided into two groups as follows:

Skirts, worth up to $7.50, at $4 each

These are Walking Skirts of cheviot and canvas cloth, in Oxford, medium gray and gray blue. Just exactly such skirts as every woman wants right now.

Skirts, worth up to $27, at $13.50

Dress Skirts, of camel's-hair and cheviot, just one of a kind; stylish in design and prettily trimmed. Some are unlined, others are lined with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Trimmed Hats

$6 and $8 Models at $5

WE'VE made an enviable reputation already with our $5 to $8 Trimmed Hats for women. The Basement Millinery Salon sees a continual parade of incoming and outgoing hats. But it can't be too much of a quickstep to suit us; hence this morning we order out one hundred of our $6 and $8 hats on the double-quick—and they haven't been here long enough to get rested from their trip from the workrooms. Fine, individual, stylish hats—with no tiresome duplication of ideas; but a variety to suit the most diverse tastes, today at

Five Dollars Each

Basement Millinery Salon.

Girls' Coats

A Sample Line

OF course you know what that means—a price-saving to you. And it's a good one, too—a quarter to a third on the real values.

The coats are in the prettiest and newest styles. Materials are pongee, peau de soie, taffeta and cloth, in box and three-quarter length styles—dainty little garments for girls of 6 to 14 years.

You'd pay a third to one-half more for these if you bought them at regular prices. Today, they're

$3.50 to $25

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Good Gloves

WOMEN who do not care to pay more than a dollar for their gloves may choose from an especially attractive trio at that price.

In fact, so good are these gloves that they count among their wearers many women who have been accustomed to paying considerably more.

These at a Dollar

Princess May Suede; three-clasp; in colors, white and black.

Princess May Kid; three-clasp; in colors, white and black.

Princess Louise; two-clasp; Paris point stitching; in colors; white and black.

Cape Walking Gloves; one-clasp; in tan shades.

And these extraordinarily Good Gloves

At 60c a Pair

Two-clasp lambskin; handsomely stitched backs; in tan, mode, gray and white.

Tenth street.

50c Wool Etamines

At 30c a Yard

THIS attractive collection of wool lace Etamines was a manufacturer's surplus, hence the opportunity to save almost half the price. Etamines are one of the most favored fabrics this season. The patterns of these are so handsome that even the dollar goods are scarcely more effective when made up. They are in mixtures of royal blue, tan, brown, cadet blue and black with white. They are 36 inches wide and sell regularly at 50c a yard, today at 30c a yard.

Rotunda.

Teak-wood Stools

At Reduced Prices

WE offer today a group of superb specimens of hand-carved Teakwood Stools, in red or black with marble tops, at reductions of one-third or over.

These handsome pieces of Eastern furniture are worthy additions to the equipment of the drawing-room; and are specially available for handsome wedding gifts. All in perfect condition, of course. About a dozen different styles, at these prices;

Oblong Stools, were $12.50; now $7.50
Round Stools, were $17.50; now $10
Round Stools, were $18.50; now $12.50
Round Stools, were $25; now $15
Round Stools, were $39.50; now $18.50

Second floor, Ninth street elevator.

The Silk Waists

THE newly arriving styles are more summery-looking and charming than ever. Among the popular-priced sorts the choice is particularly wide; and that woman must be difficult to please who can't find a silk waist to suit her among the showing.

Here's what you can get at four moderate prices:

At $5—of peau de cygne, in solid colors, or polka-dotted Liberty silk. Cluster-plaited, with inlaid vest, or stitched plaits forming yoke, and box plait.

At $5.50—Of crepe de chine, Louisine or peau de cygne; stitched plaits and piping, or cluster plaits and lace insertion.

At $6.75—Of Louisine or taffeta; stitched plaits and strapped shoulders, piped with contrasting colors; or insertion of Cluny lace.

At $7.50—Of shot or fancy checked silk; stitched plaits forming yoke and inlaid vest, or stitched box-plaits with fancy braid and buttons.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Snap-Shots of Underwear and Hosiery

THIS advertisement of our Hosiery and Underwear stock is so terse as to be nearly instantaneous. We have focused on one attractive, timely item from each group—a selection that covers the whole ground. And, on inspection, a most unusual quality-for-price develops in each case:

Men's Half Hose, 25c a Pair—Cotton Socks; unusually good in quality; fast black, navy blue or tan vertical striped; black with pretty side-clocks, or black, tan or cadet blue, prettily embroidered.

Men's Underwear, $1 a Garment—French natural colored merino; Summer weight; shirts have long or short sleeves, drawers to match; seats reinforced; long or short inseam.

Ninth street and Broadway.

Women's Stockings, 25c a Pair—Of cotton; fine gage; fast black, with spliced selvage; fast black lisle thread, plain or Richelieu ribbed.

Women's Underwear, 18c; 3 for 50c—Of light-weight lisle thread; white, pink or sky blue; low neck; sleeveless; in fancy ribbed effects. "Seconds" of regular 25c grades.

Children's Stockings, 20c and 25c a Pair—Of fast black imported cotton; narrow ribbed, fine gage and elastic; extra long, with knees, heels and toes doubly strong. Sizes up to 7-inch, 20c, and 7½ to 10-inch, 25c a pair.

Boy's Underwear, 50c a Garment—French balbriggan Summer-weight Shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers to match in knee or ankle length; seats reinforced.

Broadway.

Liberty Satin Ribbons

15c a Yard

WOMEN like these dainty ribbons for a score of Summer purposes. Of course, sashes, neck-ribbons and millinery play the most important parts.

These Liberty Satin Ribbons are of soft, fine quality; all silk, naturally, and in favorite colorings—cream, mais, light blue, pink, turquoise, cardinal, lilac and navy blue; also white and black. Four inches wide, regular 25-cent quality, at

15c a Yard

Tenth street elevator table.

Good Shoes for Children to Wear

EASY to gauge the duration of a "good spell of weather" for outdoor play, by the repairs and renewals made necessary in the small people's stock of footgear.

Bring 'em all in today—the main floor Shoe Store is finely stocked with shoes for the Summer—that will keep the children's feet cool, easy, comfortable, will stand hard knocks, look well, and cost moderately. Indications:

BOYS' SHOES at $1.70 and $1.90

Box calf and kidskin, lace, in several toe-shapes. Replicas of men's high-class shoes, and with all the durability we can crowd in. Welted soles, all have heels; made to sell at higher prices.

SMALL BOYS' SHOES at $1.50

Made equally well, on similar lasts to those for the big fellows—but with spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

GIRLS' DRESS SHOES at $2

Kidskin, with cloth tops, or all kid, or patent leather with dull kid tops; spring heels, welted soles of pliable oak leather; sizes 11 to 2.

GIRLS' KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.50

Firm, plump kidskin, lace, with kid tips; buttoned with patent leather tips, soles of oak-tanned leather; welted and stitched—no tacks or thread on the inside. Sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.30.

GIRLS' OXFORD SHOES at $1.50

Black kidskin with patent leather tips; spring heels; dainty, cool and well-fitting shoes for school or dress wear; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.30.

CHILDREN'S WHITE CANVAS SHOES

Made from a special weave, and flexible, durable, cool and not hard to keep clean. Baby Shoes, no heels, $1; sizes 5 to 8, wedge heels, $1.50; sizes 8½ to 10½, spring heels, $1.75; sizes 11 to 2, $2.

Main floor Shoe Store.

Tempting Candies

WE have put up in handy little boxes, daintily tied with ribbon, and ready to take away, a variety of our particular candy favorites. Little prices, too, that you'll hardly miss from your purse. You'll find the candy on convenient tables on First floor and in Basement. These sorts:

Chocolate Wafers, 10c.	Wintergreen Creams, 20c.
Superfine Caramels, 10c.	Assorted Creams, 20c.
Liquid Peppermints, 20c.	Chocolate Chips, 25c.
Chocolate Peppermints, 20c.	Chocolate Creams, 25c.
Strawberry Cocoanut Chips, 25c.	

More Parlor Furniture News

EVERYTHING grows in May. The other day the furniture bargain idea was planted by our securing the stock of a manufacturer retiring from business. It has grown marvelously since then.

In looking over our stock we have discovered a great many Parlor Suites and other pieces among our samples that we would like to renew, so we have added scores of splendid items to the offerings that came directly from the manufacturers. These goods are from our regular lines, and represent the best productions of the leading American furniture manufacturers.

On some of the pieces the reduction is small, on others it is fully half the regular price; but the collection is so choice and handsome that this is almost as good a furniture buying time as our August or February Sales. Certainly no equal offering has previously been made outside of these two months. Housekeepers who have furniture needs for Summer homes will profit largely by seeing the offerings announced here today:

Odd Pieces

At $3.75, from $6—Six Mahogany finished Reception Chairs; neatly moulded frame, pad seat in fancy damask.

At $4, from $6.50—Mahogany finished Reception Chairs; neatly moulded frames, pad seat in damask.

At $6.50, from $14—Mahogany finished Reception Chair; spring seat, damask cover.

At $7.50, from $13—Mahogany finished Reception Chair; back and seat in figured red tapestry.

At $8.50, from $16—Mahogany Reception Chair; cream damask seat cover.

At $10, from $18—Mahogany Arm Chair; spring seat, red embossed velour cover.

At $10.50, from $25—Mahogany Rocker; carved back, silk damask seat.

At $10.50, from $25—Mahogany Arm Chair; carved; red silk seat cover.

At $14, from $20—Mahogany Colonial Reception Chair; figured red silk cover.

At $14, from $20—Mahogany Colonial Arm Chair; richly carved, damask cover.

At $15, from $22—Colonial mahogany dull finished Reception Chair; silk damask seat.

At $28, from $45—Turkish Easy Chair; red embossed velour cover.

At $26, from $55—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; richly carved frame, bright red striped velour cover.

At $29, from $52—Mahogany Arm Chair; Louis XV., rose color, figured tapestry cover.

At $40, from $55—Turkish Easy Chair in dark green leather.

At $40, from $60—Mahogany frame Sofa; inlaid brass lines, dark green leather cover.

At $50, from $75—Turkish Rocker in dark green leather.

At $50, from $100—Louis XV., Gold Frame Sofa; richly carved, cream figured tapestry cover.

Parlor Suites

At $45, from $110—Three-piece Suite; overstuffed frames, neat design, cream figured, satin damask with moss green velour trimmings.

Parlor Suites

At $50, from $110—Three-piece Suite; overstuffed frames, large Sofa, Easy Arm Chair, Wall Chair; tufted backs, satin damask cover.

At $65, from $140—Three-piece Suite; neatly moulded frames, mahogany finished, claw feet, figured tapestry cover.

At $90, from $115—Five-piece Suite; mahogany finished frames, embossed velour cover, salmon colored ground with mottled green figure.

At $100, from $130—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, rococo designs, richly moulded and carved, cream colored, figured tapestry cover.

At $100, from $210—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, richly carved, claw feet, velour cover with cream ground and green embossed figures.

At $100, from $200—Two-piece Suite; gold frames, richly moulded, carved cupid heads, rose-bud damask cover.

At $120, from $150—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, moss green velour cover.

At $160, from $350—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, rococo design, richly moulded and carved, tapestry cover.

Library Suites

At $50, from $75—Three-piece Library Suite; overstuffed back and arms; forest green figured tapestry with plain velour trimmings.

At $68, from $95—Three-piece Library Suite; mahogany frames, richly carved; dark green leather cover.

At $85, from $115—Three-piece Library Suite, mahogany frames; plain upholstery, dark green leather; antique nails.

At $95, from $125—Oak frame Library Suite; large sofa and arm chair; tufted back and arms, dark green leather cover.

At $95, from $140—Three-piece Library Suite; overstuffed frames with golden oak legs; all plain upholstery; apple green leather cover.

At $125, from $165—Three-piece Library Suite; mahogany frames, moulded edges; cream figured tapestry cover; antique nails.

Fourth floor.

Cameras

EVERYBODY enjoys being outdoors in Spring, and they take just as much delight in taking some of the outdoors home with them if they happen to be the possessor of a camera.

Amateur photography is a fad that not only gives pleasure when you take the pictures and see them printed, but it gives beautiful souvenirs that one enjoys during one's entire life-time.

Cameras are made nowadays so that any one can take pictures. And developing has also been wonderfully simplified, and if you do not have the time for it yourself, it costs very little to have it done for you.

Our Camera Store is most complete with all the best sorts of cameras, as well as the necessary supplies for them.

Premo Film Box Cameras, 3¼x4¼ in.; carry a package of 12 films; can be loaded and unloaded in daylight; $3.60.

Premo Folding Film Cameras, fitted with double lens and automatic shutter; 3¼x4¼ in., $9.

Premo Pocket Cameras, for plates or films; 3¼x4¼ in.; fitted with automatic shutter, working from 1 to 1-100 of a second; planatagraph lens, rising and falling front; rack and pinion, and reversible view finder; $18.

Also all other styles of Premo and Poco Cameras, and Eastman Kodaks and Blair Film Cameras, ranging in prices from $1 to $175.

All the standard makes of Plates in all sizes, Eastman Films and Paper in all sizes, and always fresh.

Albums, Card-mounts, Tripods, Plate-holders, Printing Frames, Paste, Graduates. Developing Machines and, in fact, everything for amateur photographers.

Annex.

Copyright Novels

At First Reductions

WE have secured from the publishing house of John Lane a surplus stock of Copyright Novels, including some notable recent successes, at very low prices.

We offer them today at about a fifth to an eighth of published prices—the first time these books have been sold at less than usual retail price. The list follows:

The Aristocrats. Gertrude Atherton. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 30c.

A Daughter of the Vine. Gertrude Atherton. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 30c.

Visits of Elizabeth. Elinor Glyn. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 25c.

Broken Away. Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 25c.

The Dissemblers. Thomas Cobb. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 25c.

Sun Beetles. Thomas Pinkerton. Publisher's price, $1.25; our price, 15c.

Mere Sentiment. A. J. Dawson. Publisher's price, $1.25; our price, 15c.

Middle Greyness. A. J. Dawson. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 25c.

Severance. Thomas Cobb. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 25c.

The Decoy. Francis Dana. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 25c.

The Column. Charles Marriott. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 30c.

Kakemonos; Tales of the Far East. W. Carlton Dawe. Publisher's price, $1.25; our price, 15c.

The Catholic, a novel. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 30c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Under-Price Store

BASEMENT

SATURDAY, by tacit consent, is Men's Day. The Under-Price Store recognizes that fact, and governs itself accordingly. Hence, the list of today's offerings is headed by this sale of

Men's $1 Fancy Shirts at 50c

Percale stiff-bosom Shirts, handsomely laundered; in patterns many of which are in season the year round. Two hundred dozens of these good-looking shirts, each carrying with it a saving of half its value—for they were made to sell at $1 each. Detachable cuffs; sizes 14 to 17½. 50c each.

MADE-UP VEILS, 25c

We sold a group of these last year as quick as a wink; and the present attractive lot will go the same way. Manufacturers' samples and "seconds"—though you wouldn't notice the defects in the latter but for our telling you.

There are plain, embroidered, chenille and velvet dotted Chiffon Veils, in white, black and colors; also a few fancy black nets. No veil in the lot is worth less than 50c, and from that they're worth up to $1.50. Your choice at

Twenty-five Cents Each

IMITATION SHELL COMBS At 50c, Worth $1

Ornamental Combs, of imitation tortoise shell with attractive gold-plated mountings set with imitation pearls and turquoise; regularly priced at $1, today just half—50c each.

$5 WAIST PATTERNS, $2.90

These shirt-waist patterns are of handsomely embroidered butchers' linen, in a variety of charming floral patterns. Trimmings for neck and sleeves to match. Regular $5 values at $2.90 each—and they go like wildfire.

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES

An attractive group of Children's Lawn Guimpes, in various styles of yoke; some round, with plaits and embroidery; others with plain or hemstitched plaits; with lace or embroidery insertion; sizes 2 to 14 years. Worth 65c to $1.35, at

50c to $1

TOP COLLARS, 5c.

This is a most extraordinary bit of good fortune. We place on sale today 1100 dozens of Women's fresh, dainty Embroidered Lawn Top Collars—the sorts that are selling right along for 12½c to 20c each.

Choose from among a variety of pretty patterns, at 5c each.

MUSIC FOLIOS REDUCED

A group of Music Folios, containing a wide variety of popular and good selections, today marked at far below their published, and our former selling prices:

Outing Songs. A collection of camp, road and boating songs, 12mo, flexible cloth covers. Published at $1; now 15c.

The Royal Vocal Folio. Vocal gems by favorite composers; 9 x 12 in. Worth 65c; now 18c.

Song Mosaics; by popular composers; 10 x 13 in.; board covers; soprano, tenor or alto. Published at $1; now 18c each.

Piano Mosaics; by favorite composers; 10 x 13 in.; board covers. Published at $1; now 18c.

Folio of Home Songs; pretty and easy songs with choruses; 9 x 12 in.; paper covers. Published at 50c; now 12c.

Golden Gems of Song, popular and standard; and Music for the Dance, sheet music size; paper covers. Over $5 worth of music in each folio; Ten Cents.

Ryan's True Instructors, for banjo, piano, guitar, cornet, organ, violin and mandolin; paper covers. Published at 50c; now 15c.

FRAMED PICTURES, 20c

Charming three-color prints, framed in all-black or black-and-gilt; 6x8 in., also a group of odd sizes and styles of frames; worth 30c to 50c, now 20c each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRINCE FERDINAND MAY QUIT BULGARIA

It is Doubted If He Will Have the Courage to Return.

He is in Danger, on the One Hand, of War with Turkey, and on the Other Hand of Assassination.

VIENNA, May 8.—Doubt is expressed in political circles here whether Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will have the courage to return to Sofia at the present critical juncture of affairs. It is even hinted that he may never return to the principality.

This doubt has been increased by the receipt of two telegrams from Bulgaria this evening. The first announces that the Prince, who is in Paris, has been attacked with a violent inflammation of the throat, which causes him great difficulty in breathing. The second telegram tells of the publication at Varna of a pamphlet accusing the Prince of having betrayed the ideals of his fatherland and containing threats of personal violence. This pamphlet is being circulated broadcast in Bulgaria and Hungary. It is believed to be of Macedonian origin.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Morgenpost publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that the Prime Minister of Bulgaria has telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand at Paris, urgently requesting him to return immediately to Sofia.

The failure of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to return to his country for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the mausoleum of the Russian officers at Plevna, which took place on April 25, excited a good deal of comment, as, indeed, did his trip to the Riviera, whence he went to Paris at the present time.

The Prince's position is a very difficult one, and also, it is believed, a very perilous one. The Paris correspondent of The London Times said in a dispatch dated April 19:

"It is no secret that the attitude of the Bulgarian Government with regard to the surveillance of the Bulgaro-Macedonian bands is not everywhere regarded as sufficient. Indeed, it is said that severe remonstrances on the subject have been made. Now, it is evident that the Austro-Russian entente covers the eventuality of any failure on the part of Bulgaria and Servia to abstain from allowing those countries to serve as bases for the revolutionary movement. I even believe I shall not be going far astray in adding that the agreement between the two powers in view of this particular contingency was the only one that could suggest itself.

"The Turks will be left to suppress any serious outbreak by unrestricted military measures. That implies that the operations of the Turkish army would not necessarily be confined to Turkish territory, but might, in case of need, extend across the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers. Even such an untoward turn of events is, no doubt, considered by the powers directly concerned as a smaller evil than the risk of a general Balkan conflagration, with the prospect, however remote, of European complications. Prince Ferdinand might thus find himself between the devil and the deep sea at no very distant date, and it may be that a trip to the Riviera appeared preferable to such an appalling dilemma.

"In any case seldom has a Prince been in a less enviable position nor in one rendering it so difficult to strike the right path without imperiling his throne and even his personal security.

"Briefly, the Prince's position is this: If he does what his people want he risks war with Turkey; if he goes counter to their wishes he is in danger of assassination.

FIERCE FIGHT IN MACEDONIA.

Insurgents, Surrounded by Turks, Throw Bombs and Escape in the Darkness and Confusion.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 9.—A Sofia newspaper, says The Times's correspondent in the Bulgarian capital, publishes a letter from Kostendil describing a conflict between Turks and two Bulgarian bands between Veles and Gradsko.

The insurgents, who were preparing a dynamite mine under a railway bridge, were surprised by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. After repelling two cavalry attacks the insurgents succeeded in occupying a position on the neighboring heights and defended themselves for four hours. The Turks were largely reinforced, and the insurgents were surrounded, but they refused to surrender.

At nightfall twenty of the Macedonians charged the Turks, throwing twenty bombs simultaneously. The insurgents escaped in the darkness and confusion. They lost forty-two killed and wounded. The Turkish loss was far heavier.

THE ALBANIAN MENACE.

Turkey May Have to Subdue a Hardy, Well-Armed Race Numbering, Perhaps, 300,000—Sultan's Commission Safe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 9.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Uskub, says that if the Albanians are recalcitrant, Turkey will have to subdue a hardy, well-armed race of highlanders, numbering from 80,000 to 100,000 at the beginning, and capable of expansion to 300,000 in case of their early success.

The Albanians are lacking in organization, but in fighting on their own ground they would have plenty of supplies and they would be certain to receive an inflow of arms and ammunition from sympathizers as soon as operations commenced, the Turkish fleet being quite unable to blockade the Adriatic coast.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Turkish troops have occupied without opposition Ipek, Albania, the headquarters of the Sultan's commission, which was threatened by hostile Albanians.

The twenty-two Albanian chiefs, leaders of the opposition to the reforms, who were recently arrested at Prisrend, have been banished to Asiatic Turkey.

The commission referred to consists of a number of holy men sent by the Sultan to preach to the Albanians. Its mission was a dismal failure. The members of the commission pointed out that the reforms to which the Albanians object were in accordance with the Koran, but the Albanians were defiant, and declared that they would refuse to permit any reforms so to allow foreign Consuls north of Uskub.

Finally, the Albanians detained the commission at Ipek "as security for the Sultan's good behavior."

FRESH ALARM AT SALONIKA.

Many Mines Believed to Exist—Panic at Monastir on Wednesday.

SALONIKA, May 8.—An additional quantity of explosives has been discovered here, and many mines are believed to exist.

A fresh outbreak is feared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—The attempt made on Wednesday by a band of insurgents to blow up a powder magazine at Monastir caused a panic in that town. The shops and bazaars were instantly closed.

It is believed that the attack was made with a view to provoking reprisals. The military authorities, however, cordoned the Mohammedan quarter and prevented the Musulmans from getting out. All the Consulates were furnished with guards.

The attacking party, which was surprised by Turkish troops, ultimately fled, after a number of them had been killed or wounded.

FRENCH WARSHIPS SAIL.

TOULON, May 8.—Following the receipt by Admiral Fottier of cipher orders the French flagship Admiral Pothuau and the armored cruiser Latouche-Treville sailed for Salonika early to-day.

The cruiser Galilee is ready to proceed to the same port.

GOLD STANDARD FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Report of the Currency Commission Says It is Practicable—The Change Likely to be Made Soon.

SINGAPORE, May 8.—The Currency Commission in its report declares that a gold standard for the Straits Settlements is practicable, and recommends the introduction gradually of a special Straits Settlements dollar of the same weight and fineness as the British dollar and circulating concurrently with the British and Mexican dollars. The report recommends the prohibition of the exportation of the new dollar and the prohibition temporarily of the importation of Mexican and British dollars until enough new dollars are in circulation to suffice for the business of this colony and the Malay States.

The scheme proposes ultimately to demonetize the Mexican and British dollars and then follow the course adopted by the Government of India.

In a recent report to the State Department Thomas Davidson, Vice Consul General at Singapore, said in part:

The burning question of the hour in this and neighboring districts is undoubtedly that relating to the currency.

As soon as it became known here that a commission had been appointed in England with a view to fixing a stable currency for Singapore and the Straits Settlements on lines somewhat similar to that which changed the Indian monetary standard a few years ago, the press took up the subject. Siam, which had apparently been making preparations for the event for some time past, immediately closed her mints to the coinage of silver. In Singapore, Penang, and the Federated Malay States the principal public bodies have held meetings to discuss the matter, and with one exception (that of the Chinese tin miners and mine owners, who are, however, an important and influential body) the general consensus of opinion has been for a fixed standard. This means either a dollar or rupee on a sterling exchange basis.

The currency of Japan, British India, Burmah, Ceylon, Java, and Siam has been placed on a gold basis, and proposals for the same are under consideration in French Indo-China and the Philippines.

It will probably only be a question of a few months before the change is made here. The principal shipping firms have already fixed the scale of wages of their officers and engineers upon a sterling basis, while several of the more important houses in other lines of business are contemplating the same procedure.

A HISTORIC SPLINT.

Kaiser Puts the Piece of Bark He Used in Setting His Wife's Broken Arm in a Museum.

BERLIN, May 8.—Emperor William has caused a piece of bark twenty inches in length, bearing the inscription "His Majesty William II. used this as a splint March 27 in setting the Empress's broken arm," to be placed in the Hohenzollern Museum.

The piece of bark is now in the William II. Room, in a glass case, among gold and silver souvenirs.

AIRSHIP'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

Dirigible Balloon Built for the Brothers Lebaudy Sails Against a Brisk Wind —Ascent by Santos-Dumont.

PARIS, May 8.—The airship constructed for the Lebaudy brothers made a highly successful trip to-day under Pilot Juchmes and Engineer Rey. The start was made at 9 A. M. from St. Martin in a light rain and with a brisk wind blowing.

The airship passed over a number of suburban towns. At Manites it made a circle around the cathedral spire and left that town, going diagonally against the direction the wind was coming from. Over Limay, Mantes, and Rosny the airship was put through a series of evolutions and answered her helm and manœuvred to the perfect satisfaction of all interested in her. She then returned to her point of departure, where she descended without accident. The distance covered was 37 kilometers in 1 hour 26 minutes, against Santos-Dumont's record for the Deutsch prize of 11¼ kilometers in 30 minutes.

The Temps says that in view of the rain and wind the results obtained were notable, making aerial navigation in dirigible balloons appear to enter the domain of practical reality.

M. Juchmes furnished a report of the trip, in which he said the airship obeyed perfectly and was under perfect control. The screws revolved 600 times per minute, which was increased to 1,000 revolutions when sailing against a strong current of wind on rounding the Château de Rosny.

The people of the towns which the airship passed over gathered in crowds to witness the sight, and acclaimed the aeronauts.

To-day has been a record day in the annals of French ballooning. In addition to the trial of the Lebaudy airship, M. Santos-Dumont made his first free ascent of the season in his new airship, No. 9, this afternoon from the balloon park at Neuilly, where the aeronaut has constructed a vast shed in which are several of his airships. Upon leaving the park No. 9 was conducted by a guide rope to the Bagatelle Drill Ground in the Bois de Boulogne; there a series of manœuvres, at the height of thirty yards, and lasting half an hour, were made. During the evolutions the guide rope rested free on the ground. As Santos-Dumont did not have permission from the authorities to make use of the drill ground for his purpose, the guards interfered and had to stop the manœuvres. The airship was returned to its shed.

Santos-Dumont is satisfied with his ascent of to-day, which will shortly be repeated. When questioned, he said No. 9 was the smallest airship he had constructed, the cubes being of only 234 meters, and the motor of three-horse power. No. 9, however, has a rudder surface of twelve square meters. This ship is only intended for experiments, leading up to tests of No. 10, which has cubes of 2,100 meters, and which is intended to carry twelve persons. The aeronaut expects to be ready to make the trials of No. 10 in a month.

In the shed at Neuilly is also airship No. 7, with cubes of 1,200 meters' capacity, which has been specially constructed with a view to entering the contests at the St. Louis Exposition.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

VIENNA, May 8.—The fifth round of the international chess masters' tournament, in which King's gambits accepted only must be played, was contested to-day, the pairing being as follows: Marocsy vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs Teichmann, Swiderski vs. Tschigorin, Gunsberg vs. Marshall, and Marco vs. Mieses.

When play was given over for the day Pillsbury and Teichmann had divided honors, Swiderski had gone down before Tschigorin, Gunsberg was beaten by Marshall, Marco lost to Mieses, while Marocsy and Schlechter had to adjourn their game, which will be resumed on Wednesday next.

It is interesting to note that for the first time in this contest the players of the black pieces have won the majority of games. The record follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	4	1	Marco	2½	2½
Mieses	4	1	Marocsy	1½	2½
Tschigorin	3½	1½	Schlechter	1	3
Pillsbury	3	2	Swiderski	1	3
Teichmann	3	2	Gunsberg	½	4½

The pairing for the sixth round, to be contested to-morrow, has been arranged as follows: Tschigorin vs. Gunsberg, Teichmann vs. Swiderski, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Marco vs. Marocsy, and Mieses vs. Marshall.

Adhere to The Hague Protocols.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Baron Gevers, the Netherlands Minister, and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, called at the State Department to-day to announce the intention of the Netherlands and Belgium Governments to adhere to The Hague protocols, and thus become parties in interest with Venezuela at The Hague.

MR. CARNEGIE HONORED

Eminent Britons Sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Premier Balfour Declares Industry Should Be a Cause of International Amity, Not Enmity.

LONDON, May 8.—Andrew Carnegie presided to-night at the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute at the Hotel Cecil. Prime Minister Balfour was seated at the right and the Duke of Devonshire at the left hand of the Chairman.

The 550 guests present included Ambassador Choate, Secretary White of the American Embassy, Lord Alverstone, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, John Morley, James Bryce, and other prominent persons. Seldom has a citizen of a foreign country been the centre of a more brilliant gathering.

Mr. Carnegie struck a happy note at the outstart, when he toasted King Edward as "the greatest of Ambassadors and the greatest harmonising force," and kept Premier Balfour in peals of laughter at his American anecdotes. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made an amusing speech in which he chaffed Mr. Carnegie with having his heart in Scotland, although he had temporarily assumed foreign citizenship.

The speeches of the evening referred, to a great extent, to the relations of capital and labor. The Duke of Devonshire said he thought Parliamentary interference should be limited to subjects directly involving the public interest.

Premier Balfour said he distrusted profoundly the current creed that the prosperity of one nation meant the adversity of another. Commercial rivalry and collision of interests between employer and employed were absolutely insignificant, he said, when compared with the great community of interests in production and scientific research, in which these rivalries ought to be lost and forgotten. Industry should be regarded as an international affair, not as international rivalry, but as international friendship. The more they could bring themselves to regard industry in that light the more he was convinced each individual community in the country would be prosperous.

Almost all the speeches eulogized Mr. Carnegie, Sir Henry Fowler particularly referring to his priceless services in promoting the friendship of the United States and Great Britain. These allusions were all warmly cheered.

The toast to Mr. Carnegie's health was received with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and three cheers, and "another for Mrs. Carnegie." Mr. Carnegie's response was in a humorous vein and elicited constant laughter.

BIG STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

State-Owned Railroads of Victoria Tied Up Owing to Dispute with Government Over Unionism.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 9.—All the State-owned railroads of Victoria were tied up at midnight to-night in consequence of a curious dispute between the Government and the railroad employes regarding the right of the latter to affiliate themselves with the Victoria Trades' Hall, the headquarters of trades unionism in this colony.

The employes of the railroads are practically civil servants, and the Government contends that, in case of a strike in other trades affiliated with the Trades' Hall, the railroad men would be obliged to strike in sympathy, and therefore the Government notified the railroad men that unless they withdrew from the Trades' Hall before May 12 they would be dismissed. The Engineers' Association replied that unless the Government withdrew its notification before 5 o'clock last evening they would strike at midnight.

The Government guaranteed double wages for two months to non-strikers and notified the men that they would lose their pensions if they struck. About 11,000 railroad men are involved in the dispute.

The Government has arranged for a limited passenger service, but freight traffic is entirely suspended. Up to the present time the strike is confined to drivers and firemen. Already there has been a sharp increase in the prices of provisions and fuel. Over 3,000 miles of railroad are affected by the strike. A prolonged stoppage of traffic would paralyze trade and cause untold distress in the country districts. Public meetings are being organised and special prayers are being offered in the churches.

It is alleged that the strikers have been promised financial aid from English and American trade unions. The Government has called a special session of Parliament, which will meet next Wednesday.

FRENCH REVERSE IN THE SAHARA.

Tribesmen Capture a Big Baggage Train —Thirty Men Killed.

ALGIERS, May 8.—A French convoy has been attacked by tribesmen in the Figuig district. The baggage train was captured after fighting in which thirty men were killed.

The attacking force was composed of 600 horsemen and 900 men on foot of the Uladjerin and Benagull tribes. On the night of May 7 they attacked the convoy near Taghit, seventy miles from Figuig. The French baggage train was composed of 500 camels, loaded with provisions and clothing. The tribesmen carried off everything. Thirty men were killed and eighteen were wounded.

The tribesmen displayed great temerity in their onslaught. They are camped in the middle of French territory at the confines of the Zousfana Valley.

COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, May 8.—To-night was essentially a débutantes' night at Court. The weather was fine, and white dresses prevailed. Buckingham Palace presented a brilliant appearance. King Edward wore the uniform of the Irish Guards, of which he is Colonel.

Among those presented were Mrs. Frederick Peckham of New York, Mrs. Arthur Glasgow of London, and Miss Nina Gillett of Boston.

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS CALLED.

COLON, Colombia, May 8.—Official news has just reached the Isthmus from the capital, Bogata, to the effect that the Colombian Congress has been called for June 20.

Romans Welcome Marconi's Mother.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that Signor Marconi's mother, an Englishwoman, had in the Italian capital on Thursday almost as warm a reception as her son, in whose fame Italy has not grudged England a share. The Tribuna suggests that the inventor's success is no little due to the mixture of race, the blending of Italian genius and the practical qualities of the Anglo-Saxon.

The Pope Receives Mr. Cockran.

ROME, May 8.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York was received to-day in private audience by the Pope.

LAURA BIGGAR'S CLAIMS.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 8.—Laura Biggar, the actress, who claims to be the widow of Henry M. Bennett, the Pittsburg millionaire, and who was made the chief beneficiary under the latter's will, has asked the executors of the estate for a settlement of her interests, offering to compromise with Peter F. McNulty, the next largest beneficiary. John F. Hawkins of this place, one of the executors, is opposed to the proposed adjustment, and says the matter must be brought out.

"There are over $200,000 worth of debts," said Mr. Hawkins to-day, "and my first duty is to the creditors. This does not include $300,000 worth of mortgages. There is no money on hand at present to pay them with, and the undertaker, doctors, and lawyers have not yet been paid, so I shall insist that everything pertaining to the estate be done in a thoroughly legal manner."

THE ART OF RODIN.

Sculptures by the Famous French Impressionist at the Arts Club.

True to its purpose of showing from time to time some of the more interesting foreign work, the National Arts Club has taken advantage of the visit of Miss Loie Fuller to New York in order to exhibit her collection of sculpture by Rodin and others.

These plaster casts, bronzes, marbles, drawings, and paintings by the master impressionist and a few kindred artists will be visible by card of member until the 16th.

The dances executed by Miss Fuller at the Universal, and later at her own little theatre in Paris, created a veritable furor among the Paris artists. Many sculptors, including Rodin, Gérôme, and Rivière, have attempted to model the impression made by her floating draperies; painters have tried to reproduce the color effects; and whether entirely successful or not, one has to give them the credit of the struggle with most difficult problems.

A number of these gallant struggles with the well-nigh impossible are to be seen in the little galleries of the club. It is the exhibition of Rodin sculptures, however, that makes Miss Fuller's collection particularly interesting, for on the one hand never before have so many been shown here at the same time, and on the other Rodin himself is the sculptor most discussed, most condemned, most admired and copied at the present day.

Just now Boston is rejoicing because Major Higginson has added three small bronzes by Rodin to the two he had already lent to the Museum of Fine Arts. They are "Vulcan Creating Pandora," "The Death of Alcestis," and "Brother and Sister." Those which have been for some time on exhibition in this museum are "The Flight of Love" and "Ceres"; both are marbles.

All five belong to the small groups which Rodin models with an idea of fitting them into some grand scheme, like the gateway of the Palais des Arts Décoratifs, which came to naught because the official who encouraged the plan lost his place, or the more widely famous composition to represent Dante's Inferno. After a time they may seem to the sculptor unworthy or unsuitable to the grand scheme, and then he carves them in marble or models them for bronze as independent symbolisms.

The present collection allows a much wider view of his work. Here in plaster are the large Adam and Eve, with their tremendous muscular development and their suggestions of Michael Angelo. "The Thinker" is here in bronze, a beautiful nude man of mature age, very Dantesque in spirit, the bronze very lovely in patina. The monument to Victor Hugo is represented by the powerful pensive head and by one of the two side figures, female and symbolical, which whisper in the poet's ears. The Hugo, seated on the rocks of Jersey like a Nocturne with scarce a bit of drapery on him, was the focus of a whirlwind of criticism and enthusiastic admiration when at last the sculptor showed it.

Another monument over which people came to blows was that for Honoré de Balzac. The sculptor withdrew it owing to the violence of the attacks made upon it. A small bronze head recalls this cause célèbre in the sculptural world of Paris. It shows one of Rodin's attempts to portray the genius who was at the same time a prodigy of industry and a monster in the life he led. And it is the head of a monster we see here. The head of the statue actually shown and immediately disapproved is much more human than this, with its haughty beak of a nose rising out of the old dressing gown like the proboscis of an Indian warrior wrapped in his blanket.

Typical of Rodin's methods is "The Divine Hand," an immense hand holding in a mass of clay in which little figures of a man and a woman are descried like worms in a fresh cut sod, but each human worm is very beautiful in modeling. This, too, was part of a grand group; the Biblical fashioning of man from clay by the Almighty has been treated here in a fresh and startling fashion, a fashion, be it remarked, that sets the teeth of the Philistine on edge. A recumbent nude woman belongs to a group for a "Temptation of St. Anthony," though in truth the name is ill-chosen, or the sculptor made a mistake to attempt such a subject.

The little figure is far too tragic. It is more like the Virgin of the Ether in the epic of the Finlanders, who was the sport of billows for centuries in the days of chaos. Her attitude is that of an utterly lonely maiden rolled up on the crest of a wave, not that of a temptress. Rodin is out of his element when the subject is sportive or sweetly seductive.

Like every strong artist, various currents have tossed Rodin about. There was his apprenticeship to the Sevres factory; much more important was his drudgery in Brussels as a stone cutter. There is his profound study of the old French carvers of wood and stone, who have left their works but not their names in the cathedrals at Beauvais, Rheims, Chartres, and Rouen.

There are certain examples of work by Rude and Carpeaux, even sometimes of Dalou—by the way, there is an admirable bust of Dalou by Rodin in this collection—and, of course, there is the overwhelming influence of Michael Angelo. To which of these influences, however, can one assign the "St. John the Baptist" and the little bronze in this collection of the head of John the Baptist on the charger, not to speak of the "Divine Hand"? Unclear of purpose, perhaps, unfortunate in having missed at first the full measure of inspiration, the curious relief called "The Moon and the Earth" is certainly unlike the work of any other master.

Rodin is not an impressionist without being subject to the dangers of impressionism. He who little dares achieves little. Rather is he a man of many, almost one might say continual, mistakes, a groper and stumbler in the dark. But also he is not the humbug that the outraged sculptors of another brand call him. When he fails, he has at least tried grandly, and in that he forms a brilliant contrast to the men who hug mediocrity to them like an amulet.

Rodin's work has a good deal of the quality of Wagner's music; it seizes one and carries one along despite all protests; it excites and disquiets one. But it makes one think and in the end compels one, however reluctantly, to acknowledge its power. The subject may have a classical name, but the art is not classic; rather is it barbaric of the Middle Ages in whose literature Wagner instinctively sought his subjects. May he live long and find the time to carry out some of the tremendous undertakings that wait for completion!

It would be unfair to forget the very admirable head of Rodin modeled by Mlle. Claudel, a splendid bronze, full of character and force. Comparisons can be made with a very early etched likeness of the sculptor by Bastien-Lepage, an early oil portrait by Benjamin Constant, and a later but apparently not recent head of him on canvas by John S. Sargent. Then there is a fine late photograph by Steichen, the American painter and art photographer, who is further seen in a painting of Beethoven, a very remarkable work indeed.

Nor can one easily overlook, despite its small size, a statuette by Rivière carved in tinted marble, the head, hair, and feet exquisitely wrought of ivory, which shows Loie Fuller at mid-career in one of her dances, the face almost laughing, the feet twinkling, the marvelous draperies swinging like the wings of a big Luna moth. Better than Gérôme in his sketch-model of the danseuse has the patient skill of Rivière expressed the lightness of the dance. There are but two of these captivating little creations in existence. The other belongs to the royal collections of Saxony.

NEGRO BISHOP'S VIEWS.

Thinks Provision Should Be Made for Educating Poor White Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 8.—"The white man thinks the negro a brute, and the negro thinks the white man a devil," said Bishop Derrick this morning at the opening of the third day's session of the New Jersey Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. "And I want to see the time," continued the Bishop, "when man will look upon man as man regardless of race or color."

Bishop Derrick, in his address on education, referred to the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Tuskegee Institute of $600,000. He said such gifts to the negro, without doing something for the poor white boys and girls, meant a crutch, and did not benefit the negro much. He thought that the poor white children should have some provision made for them also, because education and ignorance would not go hand in hand.

Later in the day a silver loving cup was presented to the Bishop by M. L. Frazier of New York as a token of appreciation for his service to the race.

It was decided to hold the next conference at Trenton.

New York Women Win at Whist.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The principal trophies played for in the women's whist tournament here to-day went to New York and St. Louis. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Newman of the New Amsterdam Club of New York won the Brooklyn Trophy. The Amsterdam Trophy went to Mrs. Shelly and Mrs. C. D. Hamilton of the St. Louis Club.

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HISSED LINCOLN'S NAME AND HIS NEGRO VIEWS.

Demonstration in the Manhattan Liberal Club Against American Institutions.

Horace C. Stanslaw, a young man who came from Alabama a few days ago to take part in a debate on the negro question at the Manhattan Liberal Club in East Fifteenth Street, last night was hissed off the platform because he read the declarations of Abraham Lincoln on that question, which he expressed in his famous debate with Stephen A. Douglas.

Moncure D. Conway also denounced the War President and declared that a young man should not be permitted to read such "mean and contemptible sentiments, expressed by such a scamp as Lincoln."

Two hundred persons cheered him to the echo, and only one man in the audience—Raymond S. Perrin—made any attempt to refute the utterances. The odds were too many for him to go on, and he was compelled to sit down.

Other speakers denounced the flag, the Government, the Supreme Court, and said in most emphatic terms that they were ashamed to be called American citizens.

The debate was led by ex-Assistant District Attorney James D. Carr, colored, who, after delivering a long address on the wrongs of the negro, said that he would rather be back in Africa, hanging from the limb of a tree by a tail, than enjoying the so-called rights of American citizenship.

"The taking away of the electoral franchise from the negro—a right conferred upon him by the State," said Mr. Carr, "will have a tendency to keep up a continual warfare throughout the country. The South to-day wants to take the vote away from the negro with the intention of making him get on his knees and asking the South to give it back again, so as to place him under obligations to the South. The way things look it is the intention of the South to make the negroes slaves again. The men who fought at New Orleans and during the civil war are entitled to citizenship. He is not a detriment to civilization."

Mr. Stanislaw was then called to the platform to express the Southern white men's view of the question. He said that Mr. Carr had not given the Southern view, but had only expressed Northern negro's opinion. He then read the sentiments expressed by Lincoln in the joint debate with Douglas in which he said that he believed in negro emancipation, but not in the mingling of the white and black socially.

Mr. Conway then got up and said:

"It is outrageous that a young man should be permitted to read those mean, contemptible sentiments expressed by such a scamp as Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Conway then denounced the Government strongly for its present policy in the Philippines.

A man named Hoar said, in denouncing all forms of government, that Carr didn't know what "he was up against" when he came to speak before the club. He said that most of the members are people who didn't believe in any laws or any form of government.

"That thing they call 'Old Glory,'" he said, "is 'Old Gory.' Democracy is the rule of the mob. The negroes instead of trying to get on top, where there is plunder, should remain outside for a while and in another century they will be the rulers of the white men. There is law at the top, but where there is law there can be no liberty. Where there are men who own property there is robbery. All property is robbery. The State is an organization for plunder. I do not want to be a citizen of the United States."

Mr. Carr again rose to close the debate.

"After hearing all that I have heard," he said, "I feel that I am at home with you, and am ready to believe in no government. If any people should be Anarchists in the true sense of the word, the negro of the South should be."

RAILWAY OFFICIAL FINED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Ex-President H. P. Pearson, Jr., of the New Orleans Railway Company, desiring to leave the city, went into the Criminal Court to-day and pleaded guilty to all charges of failing to provide screens in the street cars to separate the races.

He was fined $1,100. He gave his check for the amount.

Dr. Van Dyke's Trip to Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, will leave on Monday for the annual meeting of the assembly in Los Angeles, Cal., on May 21. He has several engagements on his Western trip. On Tuesday evening the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of Peoria, Ill., will tender him a reception. On Wednesday evening he will be the guest of the Princeton Club of Kansas City, Mo. On Thursday evening he will assist in the dedication of the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City.

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CECIL SPOONER in MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN.

CASINO Next Monday. THE RUNAWAYS

Princess, B'y & 29th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & To-day. CHAS. E. EVANS, CHAS. H. HOPPER. THERE & BACK

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Last 7 Evgs., 8:30. Matinee To-day & Wed. 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:15. SKIPPER & CO., WALL STREET.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:15. EZRA KENDALL THE VINEGAR BUYER.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. Last 7 Evgs., 8:30. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:30. THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. EVERYMAN

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day & Thurs. GEO. BROADHURST'S GREATEST COMEDY, A Fool AND HIS Money

HERALD SQ. LAST 3 WEEKS. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8:00 P. M. sharp. Mat. To-day at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of MR. BLUEBEARD Last 2 Weeks.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
Mat. May 12, ELSIE LESLIE. Seats now selling.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK THE SUBURBAN. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.
FRANK DANIELS in MISS SIMPLICITY.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Crackerjack Burlesquers. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE. B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. WIZARD OF OZ with Montgomery & Stone. Evgs. and Sat. mat. BEST SEATS, 1.50

14th Street Theatre. Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE 4 COHANS In Their BEST Play, Running for Office.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. RESURRECTION
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

VICTORIA, 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day. DAVID BELASCO Presents WARFIELD in "The Auctioneer."

BELASCO THEATRE Matinee To-day, 2. To-ngt 185th time. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

Harlem Opera House Joseph Jefferson. Mat. To-day, "RIP VAN WINKLE"—To-night "Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me 5 Shillings." To-morrow night at 8:15, THE KILTIES BAND.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OTHELLO.

GRAND | KING DODO Last Matinee TO-DAY. Next week—Alice Fischer in "Mrs. Jack."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Wonderful Electric Theatre. Aft. & Ev.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day. HAPPY HOOLIGAN. Next Week—"A Desperate Chance."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last performance To-day Mat. & Eve. & Mon. & Tues. DIE GEISHA. Wed., last perf. Die Fledermaus

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. MICKEY FINN. Next Week—"Marked for Life."

WEST END. Mat. To-day. | ISABEL IRVING in "THE CRISIS."

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
3d Day, Saturday, May 9th.
The Bouquet, for two-year-olds; the Toboggan Handicap, the New York Steeplechase and three other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Ave. "L" to Willis Ave., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

COURT'S BUSINESS STOPPED.

No Cases Ready for Justice Truax—Expresses His Disapproval of the Existing Calendar System.

While presiding in Trial Term, Part VIII., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Truax expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the present system of dealing with the cases on the calendar for trial by jury is working. He announced that he would bring the matter before his associates on the bench for their consideration, and also would ask the opinions of the legal profession generally on the subject of a change in the practice.

Justice Truax's observations were made on account of the fact that yesterday his calendar, from which cases are sent for trial to Parts IX., X., XI., and XII., broke down on account of the stated inability of counsel engaged in cases to proceed to trial. Justice Truax, in accordance with the rules of the court, sent a number of the cases to the foot of the general calendar, but yesterday, on proof by the attorneys interested that they had good grounds for adjournments, replaced their cases in their former positions. He then was compelled to adjourn his part of the court, as there was no case ready for him to try.

Prior to the consolidation of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas with the Supreme Court, on January 1, 1896, each court had a system by which each trial part had its own calendar. Justice Truax said he considered a return to the old system would be an advantage when accompanied with necessary modifications to enable the courts to proceed uninterruptedly with business, and which would make it compulsory on lawyers engaged to make arrangements to have their cases tried when called.

CHANGES IN EXCISE LAW

Gov. Odell Signs the Bill Making Important Amendments.

Stamp Taxes for Druggists' Sales of Liquor—Penalties for Violation of the Statute Reduced.

ALBANY, May 8.—Gov. Odell to-day signed Senator Green's bill amending the liquor tax law in the respects asked for by the State Excise Commissioner.

It authorizes the appointment of a second Deputy Commissioner at a salary of $3,500, and under a bond of $20,000. It changes to half and half, in accordance with the division of the excise receipts, the proportion of various expenses to be paid by the State and localities, and authorizes the employment of special Assistant District Attorneys to conduct excise litigation.

The most important change involved in the new law is the establishment of a system of stamp taxes for druggists' sales of liquor. Under this provision druggists may sell in quantities not exceeding one pint without a physician's certificate, but each such pint must bear a ten-cent stamp to be furnished by the Excise Department. Only one such sale may be made to any one person on any one day. The sales are subject to all restrictions as to hours, no-license votes, and other matters, and a record of names, dates, and quantity sold must be kept.

The bill also reduces the penalty on a tax bond to the amount, plus one-half, of the tax for one year at the place licensed, provided that no penalty be less than $500. The police are to be notified immediately of the revocation of any license.

The bill reduces from five to three years the time after conviction of violation before a new certificate can be issued, and it meets recent court decisions by striking out the requirement that the certificate holders' answer to a complaint must be a sworn statement certifying guilt or innocence. It also concedes to the liquor dealers that a second conviction for violation in order to effect revocation of license must be the second within the same license year.

A further concession authorizes the court, upon conviction for a single sale of liquor without a license, to impose a minimum fine of one-half the regular tax for that place for one year. This will operate to allow a fine of $600 instead of $1,200 under the law as amended, and instead of $800, which would have been the minimum fine under the law prior to the recent amendment increasing the tax.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

Measures Changing the Compulsory Education, Assessment, and Other Laws Are Approved.

ALBANY, May 8.—Gov. Odell signed another lot of bills to-day, among them some which have provoked much discussion.

One was Senator Lewis's compulsory education measure, which completes the programme of the various associations concerned in the child labor campaign. This bill, besides strengthening the provisions of the present law, lowers the age of compulsory school attendance from eight to seven years and requires 130 days' school attendance in the year preceding the fourteenth birthday as a requisite for employment.

Assemblyman Monroe's so-called "garnishee bill," permitting the attachment of salary or income over $20 a week for debts for necessaries of life; Assemblyman Bostwick's amending the New York City charter by providing for a separate statement of the value of land in assessments of real estate and for publication of the annual record of assessed valuation; Senator Marshall's forbidding Lloyds insurance associations from printing on their policies anything to imply that they are State standard policies, and Assemblyman Abrams's repealing the provision that the surplus over $250,000 of the New York City Police Pension Fund shall be turned annually into the general fund, were other important measures approved. These bills were also signed:

Senator GRADY'S—Forbidding court stenographers to be interested in any printing contract relating to the documents of the court.

Senator LEWIS'S—Relating to the construction of highway bridges on boundary lines of towns.

Senator STEWART'S—Forbidding the pollution of public waters by commercial establishments or others in a manner detrimental to public health. The State Health Department has jurisdiction, and is to issue permits for discharge of materials from factories into streams.

Senator McEWAN'S—Requiring copies of reports of charitable institutions to be filed with the fiscal Supervisor, and adding the Superintendents to the Stewards for purposes of institution contracts.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Giving the College of the City of New York a share in the excise receipts of the city.

Senator AMBLER'S—Appropriating $40,000 for the Hudson House of Refuge for Women.

Senator GATES'S—Requiring reports to the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission by holders of shell fish licenses.

Senator FOLEY'S—Adding women over sixteen, committed for first offenses of petit larceny, to those who may be sent to reformatories, and increasing the term of commitment to three years.

Senator LEWIS'S—Forbidding fraternal beneficiary societies not already doing so from making agreements to pay money after a fixed period.

Assemblyman McINERNEY'S—Excepting certain street opening proceedings in Kings County from the provisions of the railroad law relative to grade crossings.

Assemblyman LANDON'S—Permitting the detail to active duty of retired officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia.

Assemblyman ALLSTON'S—Authorizing the Supervisors of a town containing lands of the forest preserve to act as fire wardens if a suitable person cannot be found for appointment.

Assemblyman TREAT'S—Authorizing the assistant foreman of Clinton Prison to act as guard or keeper, and adding the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities to the prison classification board in place of the Controller.

Assemblyman TREAT'S—Authorizing certain street paving in Auburn and providing means of paying therefor.

Assemblymen ROBINSON'S—Relative to changes in the number of members of the Board of Education in union free school districts.

Assemblyman BOSTWICK'S—Relative to proceedings in the New York Municipal Court on claims for chattels.

Assemblyman REMSEN'S—Relative to allowances for counsel fees to the Kings County Sheriff for completing unfinished matters after the expiration of his term of office.

Assemblyman SHERRY'S—Authorizing inquiry into the claim of John J. Sheehan for services as attendant in the New York Municipal Court.

Assemblyman WARNICK'S—Relative to sale of real property in the interest of future parties whose identity is unknown.

Assemblyman KNAPP'S—Plattsburg Charter bill.

GOV. ODELL WANTS TO REST.

Declares That He Would Not Manage the Republican Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Gov. Odell to-day characterized the story that his friends and the friends of Senator Hanna were desirous of having him take the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee as nonsense.

"I have never had the suggestion broached to me," said the Governor. "There is nothing in it. I'm not looking for more work. What I want is more rest."

Friends of the Governor pointed out that there would be a decided impropriety in his acting as a manager of a campaign. The fact that Senator Hanna is now Chairman of the committee, it was stated, could not be considered a precedent which would justify Gov. Odell in accepting the place while he was still Governor. There is a very great difference, they said, between the relations of a Governor to the people and the relations of a Senator. The Governor is elected by the whole people, while a Senator is elected by partisan representatives in the Legislature.

Cooper Union Literary Club Debate.

The Cooper Union Literary Club will have its annual debate and entertainment to-night in the large hall of Cooper Union. This class was founded by Peter Cooper himself, and was for twenty-five years under the directorate of the late Dr. Zachos. Miss M. Helena Zachos is the instructor now. The subject for debate this evening is: "Resolved, that we favor municipal ownership of public utilities." Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly will be the judge.

CAPT. DEEVY'S PROTEST.

Says He Has No Knowledge of Errors in His Record Furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

Jefferson Deevy, Police Captain in the Morrisania Precinct, appeared yesterday afternoon before the Municipal Civil Service Commission to show cause why his appointment as Police Captain, obtained as is alleged through falsification of police records by somebody, should not be revoked. The fact that on Nov. 6, 1889, Deevy was fined ten days' pay for being absent without leave was omitted from the certificate of his record furnished to the commission by the Police Department.

Capt. Deevy's statement was taken, a stenographic report made, and action reserved for a full meeting of the commission next week. President Willis L. Ogden, who was seen last night, said he did not know what the action would be.

Capt. Deevy sent to the commission before yesterday's meeting a letter protesting on the following grounds against action looking to the revocation of his certification on the eligible list:

(1) That I had absolutely no part in the furnishing to you of my record in the Police Department, and that any errors in the said record which may have existed occurred without my knowledge or consent.

(2) That your board has no jurisdiction or right to review and overrule the action of the board which certified me upon the eligible list for a Captain of Police.

(3) There is no evidence or proof of any kind that the addition of the fine of ten days' pay to my record would in the opinion of the examiners who examined me have reduced my rating below the minimum required by the board which certified me on the eligible list.

(4) That I was entitled to certification on the eligible list for promotion to my present position as Captain of Police, and as a veteran of the civil war was entitled to my appointment as Captain.

The alleged discrepancy in Capt. Deevy's record, along with others of like character, was brought to light by John Jerome Corkhill, Complaint Clerk of the Police Department, when he succeeded Robert S. Peterson, who was dismissed from the Police Department early in the present year.

LONDON UNDERGROUND'S PROFIT-SHARING NOTES.

Terms of the Underwriting Plan for the Issue of £7,000,000—Compensation of the Managers.

The terms of the underwriting plan for the £7,000,000 5 per cent. profit-sharing notes of the Underground Electric Railway Company of London were made public yesterday. They show some novel and interesting features, especially in the provision for the sharing of profits between the company and the subscribers to the notes.

The syndicate circular states that the syndicate is to continue until Nov. 1, 1904, unless the managers should dissolve it sooner. The managers also reserve the right to extend the syndicate further for six months from Nov. 1, 1904. The managers are Speyer & Co., Speyer Brothers of London, and the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston. They are to receive as compensation 1 per cent. commission on the entire amount of £7,000,000 notes, or £70,000, ($350,000.) This is to be paid by the London Underground Company, while the syndicate members are not to be charged anything by the managers. The syndicate's commission is to be 5 per cent. in cash, so that on the basis of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar subscription the actual payment which would have to be made would be only $95,000. All notes subscribed to by the syndicate are to be held subject to call, in other words, are to be pooled. The first subscription is due June 2.

The notes are to be subscribed at 96. They will be payable to bearer in various denominations; £5,000,000 of the notes are to be taken by the shareholders of the company. The notes will be secured by a trust deed, under which will be deposited securities of the underlying properties to the amount of £10,056,000. Of this amount £7,750,000 will be stock of the tube companies. Under the trust deed this stock may be sold by the Underground Company, and if sold at above 95 per cent. the amount of the net profits above that price are to be divided between the company and the noteholders, the latter participating pro rata in each sale at the time of which their notes were still outstanding. In other words, if notes are retired, as they may be, before the sale of any of such stock, they will not share in the profits. The more notes retired before any such stock is sold the greater will be the profit to the underground company.

OFFERING REAL ESTATE.

Law That Compels Dealers to Have Written Authorities of Owners Declared to be Constitutional.

The Appellate Division in a decision yesterday held that the section of the Penal Code which makes it a misdemeanor in cities of the first and second class for any person to offer real estate for sale without the written authority of the owner is constitutional and a valid exercise of the police power of the State.

The decision is contrary to that of the Second Appellate Division in the case of Grossman vs. Caminez, (79 App. Div. 15.) The Justices of the Second Appellate Division said that they had been unable to find any case which holds that the Legislature can make an act, innocent and harmless in itself, a crime in one portion of the State and not in another.

Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion of the Appellate Division Justices of this department, said that was exactly what had been held in the Havnor case, (149 N. Y. 195.) There the Court of Appeals passed upon an act that made it a misdemeanor for any person to work at the trade of a barber on Sunday except in the City of New York and in Saratoga Springs, where business might be carried on until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day. The act was held to be a valid exercise of police legislation, and to work no deprivation of liberty or property within the meaning of the Constitution.

Justice Patterson, after saying that the same offense, punishable under a general law, may be punished differently in different parts of the State, and that the Legislature may control and regulate, for the benefit of the public, methods by which business shall be transacted, continued: "The statute relates to rights of owners of real estate in certain designated parts of the State. It is a statute for the protection of such owners, to prevent unwarranted interference with their property, &c."

There is an obvious public benefit to be derived from it, Justice Patterson added, and it does not interfere with the transaction of a lawful pursuit.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SUIT.

Stockholders' Application for Injunction to Prevent Issue of Securities Denied.

In the action brought recently in the United States Circuit Court by Walter Morshead and G. Emily Reynolds, in behalf of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, against the Southern Pacific Company, the Central Pacific Company, the Central Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, Speyer & Co., and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, Judge Lacombe yesterday denied the application of the plaintiffs for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants from issuing certain securities against the property of the Central Pacific Railway Company.

"The first prayer for relief," said Judge Lacombe, "is 'that the deeds, conveyances, and instruments of transfer given in 1899 by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California to the Central Pacific Railway Company of Utah be decreed to be fraudulent and void and of no effect,' and every other relief prayed for in the bill is 'based upon the setting aside of such conveyance.' The plaintiffs are stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. To such a suit the railroad company is an indispensable party. It has been named as a party defendant in the bill, but it has not been served, nor has it appeared. It is, therefore, not before this court upon this application, and in its absence the court will not examine into the merits of an application which must be dismissed for defect of parties."

BOY SET FIRE TO SCHOOL

Little Eddie Luke Sought to "Get Square" with Teacher.

Miss Campbell Averts Panic and Helps to Extinguish the Blaze—Culprit Arrested.

In order to "get square" with one of the women teachers, against whom he had a fancied grievance, ten-year-old Eddie Luke of 41 Underhill Avenue, a pupil in Public School 133, in Butler Street, near Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday deliberately set fire to the big school building, in which 1,500 children were assembled at their studies. That there was not a great conflagration and probably panic attended with the loss of many lives is due largely to the coolness and presence of mind of one of the woman teachers who discovered the flames.

As it was, the fire was confined to the closet of the classroom where Luke had started it. The blaze was extinguished by the teachers without the aid of the Fire Department and without the knowledge of the pupils.

The cause of all the mischief is at present languishing in the rooms of the Children's Society, waiting until Assistant Fire Marshal Beers can decide what to do with him. Eddie Luke's mother protests that her son is not near so bad a boy as the teachers say he is, but Eddie himself frankly admits that he set the schoolhouse on fire, and that he has been "to see" the Principal of the school many times for various infractions of discipline, principally talking during study hours and smoking cigarettes.

The boy is the son of William Edward Luke, a bookkeeper, but has spent most of his life with his grandmother, who lives in South Brooklyn, and gives him lots of spending money and otherwise pets him. That is believed not to have done Eddie any good, and he has been a thorn in the flesh of Principal Ludwig for many months. Within a very short time the youngster has been in three classes, and in each the teacher complained that he was practically incorrigible. He was in Miss Phillips's class on Thursday morning, and Miss Phillips very soon sent him to the Principal's room for being "out of order."

The Principal's room is on the second floor, about forty feet from the classroom in which Miss Edna Campbell teaches the little boys and girls in the third primary grade. When Miss Campbell and her class passed along the corridor on the way to the gymnasium they encountered Eddie Luke, standing in the corridor in front of the principal's door, waiting to be called in. He was shuffling his feet in the corridor in a defiant and noisy manner, and Miss Campbell paused long enough to administer a sharp rebuke. Luke was left to meditate over the general perverseness of school teachers in general and Miss Campbell in particular. Then he bethought him of some matches in his pocket. Here was indeed a chance to "get hunk" with Miss Campbell at least.

The boy slowly crept into the empty classroom and opened a closet which contains papers and rubbish. He drew a pile out, and making a heap of it, struck a match and applied it. There was soon a twinkling little blaze, but he was not content with that. He struck another match and another until he had the bonfire going well.

A few moments later a diminutive boy was hurrying down the street from the direction of the schoolhouse, and at about the same time Miss Campbell's class was returning to the classroom from the gymnasium. Miss Campbell, who walked ahead, heard the crackle of flames in her classroom, and saw smoke issuing from the door. Without a moment's hesitation she turned and faced her class.

"Now, turn about, dears, and march down stairs just as quietly as possible," she said. "This is fire drill, although the bell has not sounded. It's a new kind of fire drill."

The children unquestioningly obeyed. Miss Campbell encountered a teacher in the corridor. "There's a fire in my classroom," she said. "Notify the Principal and I will try to put the fire out."

The other teacher, borrowing some of Miss Campbell's coolness, did as she was bid. A moment later the bell for the fire drill was rung, and the 1,500 pupils arose and marched quietly to the street, wondering what it was all about. Meantime the Principal and other teachers had gone to Miss Campbell's assistance, and within a short time after organizing a bucket brigade, they had the fire extinguished. Miss Campbell had closed all the windows and fanlights, and shut off draughts. A little later the pupils were reassembled in their classrooms as if nothing had happened—all except Miss Campbell's class. It had the rest of the day off.

The principal had found burned matches on the floor and immediately concluded that the classroom had been set on fire. He began to investigate. Here is where a bad reputation comes in unhandily. The principal, when he thought of badness, at once thought of Eddie Luke. Inquiry showed that Miss Phillips had sent him to the principal's room to be "corrected" and the principal hadn't seen him. Eddie Luke had disappeared. Then the Fire Marshal came and yesterday morning, when Eddie Luke still did not appear at school, two detectives from the Bergen Street Station went around to his house and took him before Capt. White. When asked about the fire at the school the boy readily admitted that he started it. He said he didn't mean to burn the building down, but just wanted to "scare the life out of Miss Campbell."

W. W. FARMER GETS DECISION.

Suit to Regain from Type Trust the Foundry at Beekman and Gold Streets.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday, affirming by a unanimous vote, a decision of Supreme Court Justice Steckler, in favor of William W. Farmer, who sought to get possession of the type founding plant of A. D. Farmer & Sons, at Beekman and Gold Streets. The plant and business, valued at $1,000,000, have been in the possession of the American Type Founders' Company for three and one-half years.

Mr. Farmer, for a loan of $75,000, to be used in the company's business, pledged stock of the company, and obtained the money through Emil Klober, representing John E. Searles, then said to be identified with the American Type Founders' Company. When the loan became due Mr. Farmer proposed payment, but was informed, he declared, that the amount represented a sale of the A. D. Farmer & Sons plant, and he dissented.

The matter was carried into court, and a motion that was granted by Justice Beach placed the property in dispute in the possession of the Searles interests, Francis O. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Mr. Searles, taking charge. Later new Directors were elected. Mr. Farmer has fought the case ever since.

ACCUSED SCHEMER'S TRIAL.

Real Estate Dealer Tells of Purchase of Mining Company's Stock.

Ewen H. Clarke, alias Charles Carbonell, was on trial before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the operation of a mining scheme.

The complainant, George W. Essinger, a real estate dealer of 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, testified that on March 5 he answered the advertisement of Ignatius A. Qualey, as President of the Horse Shoe Mining Company, at 21 Park Row, for a loan of $4,000 for a week, with a guaranteed return of $12,000. Qualey told him, he said, that he knew a man who had 1,500 shares of the stock for sale at $9 a share, and that he would pay $14.50 a share. Mr. Essinger went to the Hotel Grenoble, where he saw Clarke, and bought $7,500 worth of stock, which Qualey refused to buy.

The other indicted men are Frank Putnam, who was convicted day before yesterday; Frederick Herbert, Frank L. Weller, Ignatius Qualey, and "Lawrence Sommerville." Qualey, who was out on bail, was committed to the Tombs yesterday. The case had not been finished when court adjourned.

Mutual Life's Log Book.

Mariners, professional and amateur, will find place in many cabins for the Log Book just published for complimentary distribution by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The book is about 11 by 18 inches and is bound in blue and white with illuminated covers.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
WEDDING GIFTS
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

CROTON DAM'S WEAKNESS

Engineer Hill Reports on Changes and Reconstruction.

Strata of Limestone Foundation of Core Wall Found to be Disintegrated—Consulting Experts Named.

Chief Engineer Hill of the Aqueduct Board yesterday reported to the commission on the weakness of the new six-million-dollar Croton Dam, and outlined the changes and reconstruction work deemed necessary as the result of investigation.

In excavating for the continuation of the dam to form the new reservoir, which will put under water about twenty square miles of territory, the underlying limestone foundation of the core wall several months ago was found to be weak in parts, owing to the disintegration of the strata. The main dam was to be continued to the south, because it was believed that an earthen embankment, or core wall, into which it ran would in time become susceptible to the immense pressure exerted by the penned-up water, and that seepage would follow with possibly more serious results.

The dam was to be continued until it could be anchored into the rock formation of the hill to the south. Mr. Hill knew of the disintegrated condition of the limestone formation as soon as it was disclosed, and five weeks ago he reported on it to the Aqueduct Commission. He said that the faulty portions of the strata would quickly absorb water, and could be crushed into sand in the hand. The excavation to reach solid rock for the continuation of the masonry dam had then reached 115 feet without discovering a safe foundation.

At Mr. Hill's suggestion, Mayor Low appointed two eminent geologists—Prof. James F. Kemp of Columbia University and John J. Stevenson of the University of the City of New York—to report on the adverse conditions revealed by excavating, and they, in two reports, showed the insecure and unstable character of the formation underlying the core wall. In certain locations the disintegrated limestone "ran with water like sand," and they were uncertain how far down this disintegration penetrates. They also found the condition of the formation of Gatehouse No. 1, on the southern hill, and the adjoining portions of the old aqueduct as "deserving very serious consideration." Mr. Hill found a few days ago that forty-five feet below the base on which the core wall stands no improvement was shown in the condition of the strata.

In his special report to the commission yesterday Engineer Hill said:

As a result of these investigations it may be necessary to remove and reconstruct Gatehouse No. 1 and small portions of the adjoining sections of the old aqueduct and to make further geological and engineering examinations.

The Chief Engineer added that the condition to which he called attention did not necessarily involve the stability of the main portion of the dam. Seams of softer material than the surrounding rock existed before the construction of the dam was begun. These were examined and treated. There are no evidences at present of leakage in the masonry, but any doubt in regard to any element of stability should be set at rest by investigation.

At Mr. Hill's suggestion, the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday appointed Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, who has just returned from the Isthmus of Panama and who is a member of the Commission on Additional Water Supply, Consulting Expert Engineer, to advise with the Commissioners and consult with their Chief Engineer on the whole subject of Croton Dam conditions. Prof. Burr is already familiar with the character of the limestone formation underlying the core wall at the south end of the dam, and has experimented with the disintegrated limestone.

THREE BROTHERS LONG PARTED

To Meet in Liverpool After Twenty-nine Years—David Cochrane of Riverside, Cal., is One of Them.

Three brothers, who have not met in twenty-nine years, are to have a reunion at Liverpool, England, early in June. One is David Cochrane, owner of two hotels at Riverside, Cal., at one of which President Roosevelt was a guest yesterday. Mr. Cochrane and his wife are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will sail for Europe on the Campania on May 30.

"I am looking forward to a very pleasant time," said Mr. Cochrane yesterday. "I have not seen my brothers in nearly thirty years, but I am thankful to be able to say that I believe we have all prospered.

"My brother William was for years a Captain in the old National Line of transatlantic steamers. His latest command was the Spain of that fleet. He has many friends in New York, and is now living in retirement at Liverpool, and it is at his home I am to meet my other brother Edward. Edward went to South Africa many years ago and he has been very successful. He served under Gen. Baden-Powell at Mafeking, and Cecil Rhodes counted him as among his best friends. Edward, who makes his home at Bulawayo, will arrive at Liverpool about the same time that I do."

David Cochrane bears a striking resemblance to the present ruler of Great Britain, and along the Pacific Coast enjoys the sobriquet of King Edward.

WOUNDED BY STRAY BULLETS.

Missiles from the Cruiser Marblehead Hit Men on the Boston.

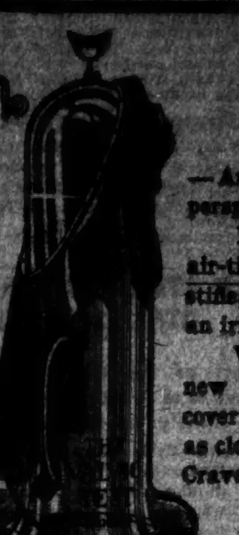
SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Ensign Charles Huff and Boatswain's Mate McNamara of the crew of the cruiser Boston were wounded by being struck by stray bullets from the cruiser Marblehead while the crew of the latter vessel were engaged in sub-calibre target practice.

The crew was engaged at this practice while the Marblehead was in Magdalena Bay. Lying about 400 yards from her was the Boston, with her men likewise engaged. It was not thought that the bullets would carry as far as the Boston, and no danger was anticipated until there came a signal from her to cease firing in her direction. Ensign Huff was injured in the arm and the boatswain's mate received a severe scalp wound.

Refuse to Pay Dr. Crum's Salary.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Treasury Department has held up the personal account of Dr. W. H. Crum, the colored Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., on the ground that Dr. Crum cannot receive compensation until confirmed by the Senate.

The circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, exceeding one hundred thousand copies per day, has the largest buying constituency of the country behind it. There are no returned unsold papers from newsdealers in the metropolitan district—no sample copies distributed—no premium subscriptions, whereby the newspaper is given away as an incident to the sale of a book, or pictures, or dishes. There are no clubbing schemes. The subscribers buy it for its merit—they buy it to read it. Such purchasers are profitable to the advertisers who reach them.—Adv.



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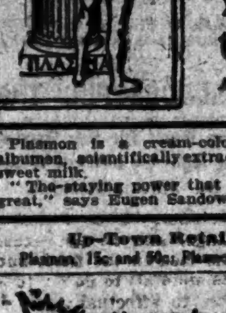
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ANOTHER ARREST IN BARREL MURDER CASE.

Prisoner is Giovanni Zacconi—Seven Men Held by Coroner's Jury as Accessories to the Crime.

Giovanni Zacconi, owner of the Stanton Street butcher's shop, where the Secret Service agents saw Benedetto Madonia, the barrel murder victim, with some members of the gang on the last night he was alive, was arrested last night by Detectives Carey and McCafferty at his home, 145 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, and taken to Manhattan Police Headquarters.

Earlier in the day the Coroner's jury that heard the testimony presented at the inquest had returned a verdict that the crime was committed by some person or persons unknown to them, but calling for the detention as accessories to it of Zacconi and of six of the men already in custody, namely, Giuseppe Morello, Giuseppe Fanara, Tomaso Petto, Vito Laduca, Pietro Inzerello, and Antonio Genova. These six prisoners were committed to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Antonio Genova, against whom a perjury charge was pending, was taken before Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court, where he was released on that charge and rearrested on the homicide charge.

Morello was up before Justice Bischoff during the morning on a writ of habeas corpus secured by his counsel, Charles Le Barbier. The latter contended that the Coroner had no right to keep Morello in the House of Detention in default of $5,000 bail and also contended that bail should not have been fixed in excess of $100 in the case. In spite of opposition to the request Justice Bischoff acceded to Assistant District Attorney Gray's suggestion that an adjournment be taken until the afternoon to allow the Coroner to make a return to the writ. After the verdict of the Coroner's jury the writ was withdrawn.

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We have rugs and carpets of superior weaves and designs in odd sizes.
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"To Cure Him of Cigarette Habit."

ORANGE, N. J., May 8.—Five young men who were arraigned before Recorder Doremus in the East Orange Police Court last night on a charge of disorderly conduct gave a queer excuse. They were John McGinley, Charles McGinley, Frank Law, George Sewell, and Nelson Conover. Edward March, fourteen years of age, declared that on Wednesday night they seized him, took him into the Prospect Street Station of the Erie Railroad, and beat him. In defense the men said they were trying to break the boy of the cigarette habit. The court did not think their conduct was justified, and the five men were fined.

INGOLD WON THE STAKES

A. Featherstone's Horse, Heavily Backed, Took the Larchmont.

Two Morris Park Races Went to R. T. Wilson, Jr.—Favorite Fell After Last Jump in the Hurdle Stakes.

In flat violation of turf tradition, an immense attendance gathered at the Morris Park race track yesterday, though the day fell between two racing holidays. The public favorites were beaten in five of the six races.

The only thing that approached a reverse for the layers of odds was the outcome of the race for the Larchmont Stakes, at seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, in which a "good thing" from the stable of A. Featherstone went through in a head finish, but even then the sting of the coup made by the Featherstone following was atoned for by the defeat of the odds-on public choice Contusion, who raced in the colors of State Racing Commissioner E. D. Morgan. Ten horses ran for the stakes. Contusion was first away, but Ingold went up to her at once, and in the first half furlong showed in the lead, Contusion galloping well in hand and permitting Ingold to make the running around the first turn. As the horses approached the bend into the stretch Contusion began to drop back and in the next few yards was swallowed up in the crowd, Ingold then drawing away from the others and seemed to have the race safe. In the final furlong, however, Brigand closed from behind, and, gaining on the pacemaker with a splendid rush at the finish, drove Bullman to hard riding in the last few strides, Ingold then winning all out by a head, while Brigand was two lengths clear of Love Note, third. The reason for the sudden collapse of Contusion was explained when that filly finished, for she pulled up so lame that it is thought that she has broken down permanently.

The opening event produced a result that stood out as remarkable, even among the many startling things that jumping races have caused at Morris Park in the past, and backers were kept busy for the remainder of the afternoon trying to explain the occurrence. Big Gun, ridden by Mara, regarded as the best steeplechase jockey now riding, started a hot favorite for the race, the St. Nicholas Hurdle Stakes, and after running a waiting race, went on and led over the last jump, seeming then to have the race won. He was over all right, but for some unexplained reason fell after he had landed his forelegs and was gathering himself for another stride, and Mara went over his head. Ohnet, just behind him, was so close that Songer, who rode him, in an effort to pull aside, pulled into the fence, and badly lacerated his own leg, in addition to so interfering with Ohnet that Seminole, a 40 to 1 chance, came on and beat him out. Ohnet further adding to the sensations of the finish by striking down Mara as the unseated jockey was trying to scramble out of the way. Further back up the stretch Cigar fell with Jockey Brady and sorely bruised that rider. Mara also was badly shaken up and bruised in the tumbling that he got. R. T. Wilson, Jr., won two races with the horses Highlander and Carbuncle, both ridden by T. Burns.

Rivalry among owners of horses that ran in the Metropolitan Handicap, and were beaten by Gunfire, resulted in the arrangement of a special sweepstakes, at the same distance and with the same weights as in the Metropolitan, and G. B. Morris entered Old England and R. A. Smith entered Articulate for the race to be run to-day. It was stated that Lux Casta also would get started by her owner, H. T. Oxnard. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The St. Nicholas Hurdle Race, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.
F. Ambrose Clark's Seminole, br. g., 5 years, by Iroquois-Osmuta, 151 pounds, (G. B. Wilson,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.........1
Joseph Schlatt's Gould, b. g., aged, by Eolus-Lady Grace, 155, (Hunt,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..2
M. T. Maloney's Ahnet, ch. g., 6, by Conrad-Lucy P., 155, (Sanger,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1...3
Time—2:51. Won ridden out by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. McGrathiana Prince, Big Gun, Andalusian, Ben Battle, and Cigar also ran. Big Gun and Cigar fell. Value to the winner, $1,120. Winner trained by P. Meaney.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; last six furlongs of the Withers mile.
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Henrietta, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even.........1
Frank Farrell's Minotaur, b. c., 3, 99, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10.........2
Alex Shield's Andrattus, b. g., 5, 102, (Haack,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.........3
Time—1:14. Won ridden out by a length; three lengths between second and third. Mercer, Sister Juliet, Merrymaker, and Pittacus also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

THIRD RACE.—The Larchmont Stakes, for three-year-olds, maidens at time of entry; special weights, with penalties and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.
A. Featherstone's Ingold, b. g., by Ingoldsby-Radiance, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.........1
James Galway's Brigand, ch. c., by Belvidere-Livonia, 115, (Hoar,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1...2
E. O. Pepper's Love Note, ch. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 110, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.........3
Time—1:27¼. Won, ridden out, by a head, three lengths between second and third. Akela, Lady Knighthood, Contusion, Neeburban, Tristesse, Dauphine, and Ink also ran. Value to winner, $1,620. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; last half mile of the Eclipse course.
The Gayoso Stable's Highball, b. c., by Ben Strome-Strychnine, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.........1
Sydney Paget's Grenada, b. g., 104, (Fuller,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.........2
H. M. Zeigler's Luxembourg, ch. c., 107, (Hoar,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.........3
Time—0:47. Won easily by four lengths, a head between second and third. Jocund, Bluish, Monadnock, Alinda, Sir Walt, Anyway, Hands Up, E. C. Runte, Gananogue, Yo San, Lillianette, Dolly Spanker, and Coal Black Lady also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by B. May.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1902 and 1903; special weights, with penalties; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.
R. T. Wilson Jr.'s Carbuncle, b. g., 6 years, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 111 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.........1
G. E. Smith's Stevedore, ch. g., 4, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.........2
M. J. Cavanagh's Flying Buttress, b. c., 4, 118, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.........3
Time—1:26¾. Won ridden out by a neck, two lengths between second and third. Duellist and Paul Clifford also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,300; one mile, on the Withers course.
H. T. Griffin's Embarrassment, ch. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Flash-in-the-Pan, 100 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.......1
O. L. Richards's Lord Advocate, ch. c., 3, 98, (J. Daly,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.........2
F. S. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, b. h., aged, 105, (Byer,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.........3
Time—1:41. Won ridden out by a half length, a length between second and third. Doctor Riddle, Hist, Agnes D., Remorse, H. L. Coleman, Early Eve, Pageant, Farmer Jim, Wheeler B., Showman, Past, and Anak also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Blackstock, 126 pounds; Gay Boy, 114; Sadmarometer, 111; Bon Mot, 110; Himself and Clarion, 105 each; Lady Uncas, 98; Interval, 97; Cinquevalli, 95; Sparkle Esher, Durazzo and Turnpike, 90 each, and Mamari, 88.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Miss Nancy, 105 pounds; Sailor Knot, 102; Cyprienne and Soisa, 101 each; Pleasant Memories, 100; Bronx, 99; Royal Window, Shylock, My Mate, and Ogalilala, 96 each; Circulator, 95; Extralaw, 94; Hopeful Miss, 92; Miss Shylock, Mimon, Any Day, Cyattica, and Over-the-Rhine, 91 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Any Day, Pleasant Memories, Over-the-Rhine, Extralaw, Ogalilala, Circulator, Mimon, Miss Shylock, and Hopeful Miss.

THIRD RACE.—The Bouquet Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $4,000 down to $1,500; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Namecki, 112 pounds; Wotan, 106; Flo Bob, 104; Wizard, 101; Race King, 98; Lone Spur, 97; The Brown Monarch, Rusk, and Extralaw, 92 each; Greencrest, 94; Miss Shylock, Albertola, Hobson's Choice, Hopeful Miss, and Destiny, 89 each. Apprentice allowance of 5 pounds each claimed for Miss Shylock, Extralaw, Albertola, Race King, Hobson's Choice, Rusk, The Brown Monarch, Hopeful Miss, and Destiny.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Mizzen, 112 pounds; Lux Casta, 111; Demurrer, 110; Elsie L., 108; Royal Summons, 98; Huntressa and Invincible, 97 each; Cinquevalli, Parisienne, and Wealth, 95 each; Shyrus, 88; Florham Queen, 88, and Ondurdis, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—The New York Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; special weights; about two miles. Judge Phillips, Plohn, Walter Cleary, Lavator, Perion, and Imperialist, 156 pounds each; Yelp and Adjidaumo, 146 each;

Betsy Ross, 144; Mystic Shriner, 138; Silver Twist, Auto, Grandpa, and The Royal Cavalier, 132 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; one mile on the Withers course. Satire, 118 pounds; Rocky, 106; Tenagra and Nic Longworth, 105 each; Rosanco, Maratrissa, Frank McKee, and Ernest Parham, 101 each; San Andreas and Barbara Frietchie, 99 each; Lord Turco and Wheeler B., 90 each; Dark Planet and Petit Bleu, 89 each; Athelrose, 86, and Kickshaw, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for San Andreas, Lord Turco, Frank McKee, Kickshaw, Petit Bleu, Satire, Ernest Parham, Rosanco, and Barbara Frietchie.

SEVENTH RACE.—Special sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Old England, 118 pounds; Articulate, 112, and Lux Casta, 102.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Manager Griffith of the New York American Team Disciplined—Philadelphia Again Beaten.

Presidents Pulliam and Johnson of the National League and American League, respectively, are determined to maintain order and discipline on the baseball fields of the major leagues at any cost. The former has announced the suspension of Wagner of the Pittsburg team for three days for threatening to strike Umpire Halliday on the Pittsburg grounds during Thursday's game. President Johnson has disciplined Manager Clark Griffiths of the Greater New York Club team for using abusive language in an argument with Umpire Connolly in the final game of the Philadelphia team's series at American League Park last Wednesday. Both of these officials issued instructions to the managers, Captains, players, and umpires regarding the suppression of "rowdyism" on the baseball grounds and by taking action so quickly after the first serious outbreaks they have shown plainly that unseemly conduct will not be tolerated.

The New York Nationals won another game from the visiting Philadelphians at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and that their efforts are being appreciated is best shown by the increasing attendance at each succeeding game. The Brooklyn team is not quite so fortunate, and the young California pitcher, Schmidt, after being batted hard for seven innings by the Bostons yesterday, had his hand so badly bruised that he will be unable to pitch for several days to come.

Chicago still leads the American League clubs in the percentage of games won, although beaten yesterday by St. Louis. During the suspension of Manager Griffith, which began yesterday and will expire next Monday, the Greater New York team will be in charge of Capt. "Willie" Keeler, and the men did very good work under his direction in Boston yesterday, as they defeated the local team and got back into third place. The American League champions of Philadelphia are still second in the order of merit, with Boston fourth and Detroit leading the second division.

Following are the scores in the games of the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 4.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

New York, 6; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 13; Chicago, 12.
Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Nationals Win in the First Inning by Getting Seven Runs.

In the first inning of the baseball game between the New York and Philadelphia teams on the Polo Grounds yesterday the local players scored seven runs. These proved to be more than they needed to win the contest, as the final score was 7 to 3 in New York's favor. The visitors began badly, but gathered themselves together after the first inning, and kept the home team from increasing its score during the remainder of the game. Duggleby, who pitched for Philadelphia, gave a very fine exhibition of his ability in the second and subsequent innings, and he got excellent support from the men in the field, but his and their efforts were all to no purpose, as they were unable to effectually cut down the big lead which their opponents had secured at the outset, as their batting only netted one run in the second inning and two in the fourth. Taylor pitched very steadily, and the fielding of the home team was almost perfect. New York's seven runs in the first inning were tallied on five hits, one base on balls, and four errors. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Browne, rf.	1	2	5	0	0
Barry, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	V.Halt'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Douglass, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Keister, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Mertes, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Brash'r, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0	Dunn, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Hallman, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	2	3	3	1	Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	3	1	1	Bresna'n, c.	0	3	4	0	1
Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Roth	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	3	8	24	11	5	Total	7	10	27	10	1

*Batted for Duggleby in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—7

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Duggleby, 3. Two-base hits—Lauder, Weister, (2,) and Roth. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert and Taylor. Hit by pitcher—By Duggleby, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

BOSTON, 8; BROOKLYN, 1.

Manager Hanlon's Brooklyn players were unable to duplicate their victory of Thursday in yesterday's game against the Boston nine and succumbed to the visitors, who won by the score of 8 to 1. Piatt, the Boston pitcher, held the local men well in hand after the opening inning, in which they made their single tally on Strang's bunt, Tenney's bad throw, McCreedie's sacrifice, and Sheckard's safe hit. In all the Brooklyn batsmen only got three hits off Piatt, while the visitors hit safely sixteen times. Schmidt, the young Californian, was hit freely, although he had shut out the opposing teams in his three previous games.

In the seventh inning Schmidt stopped a very hard drive off Cooley's bat and injured his hand so badly that he was compelled to retire at the end of this inning, and Thielman pitched during the eighth and ninth. Thielman struck out three men in the last two innings and was hit safely twice. Greminger led the other visitors in batting as he made four hits, one of which was good for three bases. During the ninth inning Bonner of the Boston team disputed a decision given by Umpire Moran, and he was put out of the game by that official, his place at second base being taken by Aubrey. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dexter, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Strang, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	9	1	1	McCr'die, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Abbati'o, ss.	0	3	1	2	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
Cooley, lf.	0	1	1	0	1	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Carney, rf.	2	2	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	6	1
Aubrey, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Ritter, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Bonner, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	7	3	0
Grem'er, 3b.	3	4	2	1	0	Jordan, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Kittridge, c.	1	1	9	1	0	Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Piatt, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Thielman, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	16	27	7	2	Total	1	3	27	14	2

Boston	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Dexter, Carney. Three-base hit—Greminger. Sacrifice hit—McCreedie. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 3; off Thielman, 1; off Piatt, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Thielman, 3; by Piatt, 7. Stolen bases—Abbaticchio, Carney, Greminger. Double plays—Dahlen and Flood; Flood and Doyle; Doyle, Dahlen, and Flood; Tenney and Kittridge. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

PITTSBURG, 9; CINCINNATI, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 8.—Bases on balls and errors by the Cincinnati baseball team gave the game to Pittsburg to-day. Doheny kept the hits well scattered until the ninth inning, when four were made. As a result of yesterday's trouble on the field, Wagner has been suspended for three days. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	..	—9	8	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4	10	5

Batteries—Doheny and Phelps; Ewing and Bergen.

CHICAGO, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Chicago baseball team defeated the St. Louis nine by the close score of 3 to 2 to-day. McFarland and Lundgren were in fine form. Tinker's fielding and Williams's double play were the features. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	3	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3	6	4

Batteries—McFarland and Weaver; Lundgren and Kling.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	12	4	.750	Brooklyn	9	9	.500
Pittsburg	13	7	.650	Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Chicago	9	8	.529	St. Louis	6	13	.316
Boston	9	8	.529	Philadelphia	5	13	.278

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in New York.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Defeated Boston—Chesbro's Pitching a Feature of the Game.

BOSTON, May 8.—The New York Americans outbatted and outplayed the local team to-day, and won by the score of 6 to 1. Chesbro was in his best form, and his pitching was very effective. In the absence of Capt. Collins, the team play of the locals was very weak. Keeler's running catch was the fielding feature. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Davis, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Stahl, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Fultz, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Freeman, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Williams, 2b.	1	3	5	6	0
Parent, ss.	0	0	4	4	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1
Lachance, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	1	4	1	2	Long, ss.	0	2	3	4	0
Criger, c.	0	1	5	4	0	O'Connor, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Winters, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Gibson, p.	0	0	2	0	0						
*O'Brien	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	6	27	12	3	Total	6	13	27	10	1

*Batted for Winters in seventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Long, Stahl, Criger. Home run—Ferris. Double plays—Williams, Long, and Ganzel; Long, Williams, and Ganzel, (2.) First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Winter, 1; off Gibson, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Chesbro, Lachance; by Winter, Conroy. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Winter, 4; by Gibson, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carruthers and Hassett.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; WASHINGTON, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The American League champions bunched their hits in the fourth and fifth innings to-day, and again defeated the Washington team. After the second inning Waddell was a mystery to the visitors. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	8	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	..	—5	12	2

Batteries—Wilson and Drill; Waddell and Shreck.

ST. LOUIS, 13; CHICAGO, 12.

CHICAGO, May 8.—To-day's baseball game was full of heavy batting on both sides and belonged to either team until the last man was out, the locals finishing one run behind, with two men left on bases. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3—12	21	5
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0 4—13	20	1

Batteries—Callahan and McFarland; Donohue, Powell, and Kahoe.

CLEVELAND, 7; DETROIT, 6.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—Heavy and long hitting, including two home runs, gave the Cleveland baseball team seven runs in the fifth and sixth innings, just enough to let them win to-day. Cleveland's errors were costly. Barrett's phenomenal one-handed catch of a drive by Hickman was the feature of the game. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	..	—7	12	5
Detroit	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	—6	11	1

Batteries—Joss and Abbott; Kitson and Buelow.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	10	4	.714	Detroit	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	10	7	.588	St. Louis	5	8	.385
New York	8	7	.533	Cleveland	4	7	.364
Boston	8	8	.500	Washington	5	9	.357

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Washington in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Detroit in Cleveland.

MANHATTAN, 4; SYRACUSE, 3.

At Jasper Oval yesterday the Manhattan College baseball team defeated the Syracuse University nine after a close contest by the score of 4 to 3. Minahan pitched cleverly for the locals, only allowing one base on balls and striking out four men. Henderson's splendid drive to deep centre scored a home run for the visitors. The batting honors were pretty evenly divided, the home team making seven and the visitors six hits. Rock's fielding at short was an excellent exhibition. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SYRACUSE UNIV.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0	Boyd, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Rock, ss.	0	1	3	4	0	House, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Cotter, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Baker, 2b.	1	0	1	2	2
Duff, c.	1	1	7	0	0	Henders'n, cf.	1	2	4	0	1
Zim'rman, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0	Heffron, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Krebs, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	Demong, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Fitzhenry, lf.	0	0	1	0	1	Ruth'rf'rd, ss.	0	0	1	6	0
M'Phillips, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	Boland, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Murphy, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Moore, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Minahan, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	4	7	27	10	1	Total	3	6	24	12	4

Manhattan	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	..	—4
Syracuse University	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Manhattan, 2; Syracuse, 1. Two-base hits—Rock, Zimmermann, and Demong. Home run—Henderson. Sacrifice hits—Rock, Fitzhenry, and House. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 1; off Minahan, 1. First base on errors—Manhattan, 2; Syracuse, 1. Struck out—By Murphy, 1; by Minahan, 4. Stolen bases—Duff, Zimmermann, and Baker. Double plays—Krebs and Mullen; Baker, Rutherford, and Boland. Left on bases—Manhattan, 7; Syracuse, 4. Passed ball—Demong. Hit by pitched ball—Minahan. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cullen.

LAFAYETTE 12, N. Y. UNIVERSITY 6.

The New York University baseball team was defeated by the Lafayette College nine on Ohio Field yesterday, the visitors winning by a score of 12 to 6. Both teams played evenly up to the seventh inning, when through several errors of the home players the visitors made four runs, and followed up with five more in the eighth under similar conditions. In the final inning the home team scored four runs. The score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Lafayette	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	..	—12	7	7
N. Y. Univ.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6	5	15

Batteries—Johnston and Irwin; Reilly and MacDowell.

Yale Nine Wins Two Games.

EXETER, N. H., May 8.—Yale defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at baseball this afternoon by 8 to 3. Exeter batted nearly as well as Yale, but Allen proved effective at critical points. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	..	—8	10	1
Phillips Exeter	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3	8	4

Batteries—Allen and Winslow; Cook and Cooney. Umpire—Mr. Pendleton.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 8.—Phillips-Andover held the Yale baseball team in fine shape for seven innings to-day, but in the eighth numerous errors gave the visitors four runs, which practically won them the game by a score of 6 to 1. Both pitchers were very effective, Baker holding the Yale batsmen down to three scattered hits. Metcalf played brilliantly at short for Yale. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—6	3	2
Andover	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	5

Batteries—Patton and Winslow; Baker and T. C. Brown. Umpire—Mr. Clarkson.

Eastern League Games.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 9; Worcester, 8.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Providence, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Rochester, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Baltimore, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 6; Dartmouth, 1.
At Brockton—Brockton, 7; Manchester, 4.
At Columbia Oval—Trinity School, 10; Barnard School, 7.
At Morristown—Columbia School, 10; Morristown School, 7.

Cornell Athletes Thank Carnegie.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 8.—Cornell annual athletic junior smoker was held in the armory to-night. Prof. Frank Irvine, the newly elected member of the Athletic Council; Dean T. F. Crane, John Moakley, trainer of the track team, and Hugh Jennings, the baseball coach, made addresses. Athletic shingles were awarded to the candidates who made 'Varsity teams during past years. Resolutions thanking Andrew Carnegie for his gift to student typhoid patients were passed.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES LOSE

Pennsylvania Wins Dual Meet by 68 Points to 49.

Quakers Much Stronger in the Running Events—Broad Jump a Clean Sweep for Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Pennsylvania defeated Columbia in the annual dual games between the two universities on Franklin Field this afternoon, the final score after the thirteen events had been contested being 68 to 49. Firsts counted 5 points, seconds 3 points, and thirds 1 point. In only one event was every place taken by one university, that being in the broad jump, the Morningside Heights team winning all three places. Each university was represented by three men, excepting the two hurdle races, the width of the track preventing more than four men running abreast, so only a quartet of hurdlers contested, two for each institution.

All the short distance races were fought to the tape, Columbia making a desperate effort to turn the tide of defeat that had set in against her from the first. The Quakers, however, always seemed to have a little speed in reserve, and won in a most confident fashion. The time in the half-mile and two-mile runs was exceptionally good for this season of the year. In the former Orton and Kiaer of Pennsylvania, and Kohn and Taylor of Columbia, four of the best half-mile college runners, were matched. Kiaer and Taylor set the pace, but near the finish Orton and Kohn spurted, the former finishing first, with Kohn second, who passed Kiaer a few feet from the tape. A. C. Bowen of Pennsylvania captured the two-mile race in an apparently easy fashion in 9:58 3-5. Summary:

One-Mile Run.—Won by C. A. Fulton, Columbia; second, J. A. Standen, Pennsylvania; third, A. McDonald, Columbia. Time—4:49.
440-Yard Run.—Won by H. A. Hyman, Pennsylvania; second, A. B. Gill, Pennsylvania; third, C. Wood, Columbia. Time—0:51 2-5.
120-Yard High Hurdle Race.—Won by E. G. Amsler, Pennsylvania; second, R. Thayer, Pennsylvania; third, N. C. Curtis, Columbia. Time—0:16.
100-Yard Run.—Won by W. D. Dean, Pennsylvania; second, J. S. Westney, Pennsylvania; third, L. L. Leventritt, Columbia. Time—0:10 1-5.
Two-Mile Run.—Won by A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania; second, Edward Russell, Pennsylvania; third, G. Langley, Columbia. Time—9:58 3-5.
Half-Mile Run.—Won by I. A. Orton, Pennsylvania; second, W. Kohn, Columbia; third, F. H. Kiaer, Pennsylvania. Time—1:59 3-5.
220-Yard Low Hurdle Race.—Won by E. G. Amsler, Pennsylvania; second, D. D. Muir, Columbia; third, R. Thayer, Pennsylvania. Time—0:26 2-5.
220-Yard Run.—Won by L. L. Leventritt, Columbia; second, J. W. Elwell, Pennsylvania; J. Kohler, Columbia, third. Time—0:22 2-5.
Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by T. B. Johnson, Columbia; second, J. S. Boyd, Pennsylvania; third, F. A. Pierkarski. Distance of winner, 41 feet 7¼ inches.
Pole Vault.—Won by W. Baird, Pennsylvania, height, 11 feet 5 inches; M. B. Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania, and H. McLintock tied for second place at 10 feet 4 inches. On the toss Fitzpatrick won the prize and the 4 points were divided.
Running High Jump.—Won by M. Cornell of Columbia, height, 5 feet 8 inches; H. Crawford and K. J. Brown, Pennsylvania, tied for second place at 5 feet 5 inches.
Throwing the Hammer.—Won by H. Duden, Columbia, distance, 119 feet 9¾ inches; second, F. A. Pierkarski, Pennsylvania, distance, 116 feet 8½ inches; third, R. S. Smith, Columbia, distance, 116 feet 6½ inches.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by L. L. Leventritt, distance, 21 feet 6¾ inches; second, T. R. Buell, 20 feet 6 inches; third, H. E. Adingfield, 19 feet 11¾ inches, all of Columbia.

MISS ADAIR GOLF CHAMPION.

She Wins the Highest Women's Honors of Great Britain for Second Time.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Miss Rhona Adair of the Portrush Club won the ladies' golf championship at Portrush to-day, defeating Miss Leigh by 4 up and 2 to play.

This is the second championship victory for Miss Adair, she having previously held the honor in 1900, when she defeated Miss Neville at Westward Ho. She is one of the strongest women golfers in Great Britain, and her victory will be particularly gratifying to the Irish golfers, for the cup is retained in Ireland for another year. Miss May Hezlet, the previous champion, was also an Irish golfer. Miss Adair was runner-up for the trophy in 1901. The present championship was the eleventh annual tournament that has been held by the women of the United Kingdom. Miss Leigh never before reached the final round.

Metropolitan Golf Changes.

W. Fellowes Morgan announced the programme yesterday for the Metropolitan Golf Championship which will be held on the Deal Club course, New Jersey, beginning Wednesday, May 27, continuing through the week. The committee recently decided to make a change in the qualifying round, allowing thirty-two to qualify in a thirty-six-hole round. Still another radical change was seen in the programme in that all Metropolitan golfers whose handicap in the official list is seventeen strokes or under may enter. In the last two years only those having twelve strokes or under could compete, and before that the eligible limit was ten.

A new trophy has been offered by President Horace Russell, open to the second thirty-two. The match play rounds in this will be the same as in the championship, eighteen holes, except the finals on Saturday, May 30, which will be thirty-six holes. The Tournament Committee consists of C. F. Watson, Walter J. Travis, George Harvey, Harvey Murdock, and Adrian H. Larkin.

Horstmann Plays Good Golf.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Continued fair weather favored the players competing in the tournament of the Chevy Chase Golf Club to-day. Some fine work was witnessed, notably that by Horstmann of the Chevy Chase Club, who defeated Byers of the Alleghany Country Club, and Carnegie of the St. Andrew's Club, in the first and second rounds respectively of the contest for the President's cup. Summary:

President's Cup.—First Round—Harban beat Tyler, 2 up and 1 to play; Weaver beat Brooke, 2 up and 1 to play; Baldwin beat Peter by default; Grant beat Taylor, 6 up and 5 to play; Horstmann beat Byers, 4 up and 3 to play; Carnegie beat Davidson, 1 up; Gray beat McCammon, 1 up, (19 holes;) Moller beat Lafferty, 3 up and 1 to play.
Second Round—Harban beat Weaver, 3 up and 2 to play; Baldwin beat Grant, 4 up and 3 to play; Horstmann beat Carnegie, 2 up; Moller beat Gray, 3 up and 1 to play.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club will hold its first set of members' games for the season at the club grounds, on West Fifty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. The events to be contested are: Seventy-yard run, 440-yard run, 1½-mile run, running broad jump, and putting twelve-pound shot, all handicap, and 60-yard and 880-yard runs, scratch, for novices.

The club has a large team of athletes in training, and more than sixty have signified their intention of competing, among them being J. Bohan, Chester Peabody, P. J. Cullahan, F. S. Callahan, Samuel May, A. Zeckert, O. F. Luders, Meyer Marks, C. McClelland, W. Beckman, and W. H. Dawson, who will measure strides in the sprints. In the 1¼-mile run Charles Maher, the 1-mile junior champion, will have the position of honor, conceding marks to E. M. Carrette, Henry Hoffer, J. W. Murphy, J. Clover, and others. The running broad jump will produce a contest between W. Beckman, H. Obertubbesing, John J. Dover, J. J. McLoughlin, and J. Bohan. Fred Callahan is the scratch man in the shot put, and J. Foley, "Al" Ing, John Reiss, and J. Dover will also compete.

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GOULD POLO TEAM WINS.

Westchester's Big Four Beaten in Final Match for Georgian Court Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 8.—Playing against the Westchester Country Club first team, the Lakewood first team won a victory in the tournament finals for the Georgian Court Cups this afternoon. The score was 22 goals to 12. The Westchester four, composed of J. M. Waterbury, "Larry" Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, and J. E. Johnson, gave the Gould team a handicap of 20 goals. The Lakewood players realised that their only chance of winning was to play a defensive game.

The Westchester four got after the ball with a rush in the first period, scoring four goals in less than eight minutes. They were unable to keep up this speed, however, and in the second period the Gould team began to score, George J. Gould making the first count.

The line-up and summary:

LAKEWOOD FIRST.		WESTCHESTER.	
1—George J. Gould	3	1—J. E. Johnson	8
2—Jay Gould	3	2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	10
3—Kingdon Gould	4	3—H. P. Whitney	7
Back—Ben Nicoll	5	Back—L. Waterbury	9
Total	15	Total	35

Score—Lakewood First, 22; Westchester First, 12. Goals earned—Lakewood, 2; Westchester, 12. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 20. Earned goals for Lakewood—George J. Gould, 1; Kingdon Gould, 1; for Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, 5; J. E. Johnson, 4; H. P. Whitney, 2; L. Waterbury, 1. Referee—O. W. Bird of Meadow Brook. Timekeeper—George H. Taylor.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Enters Motor Race

PARIS, May 8.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has entered for the Paris-Madrid automobile race, which will be started May 25 and May 27. King Alfonso of Spain and the Minister of Public Works will give prizes for the contest, and the King will entertain the participants at a garden party.

Tennis at Columbia.

Columbia's Spring tennis tournament reached the final round in the championship doubles on the courts at South Field yesterday. The contestants were Lyle E. Mahan and W. J. McLaughlin and S. P. Lockwood and L. V. Ledoux. The former pair outclassed their opponents and had little difficulty in winning in straight sets, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5. The summaries:

Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Lyle E. Mahan, 1905, Law, and W. J. McLaughlin, 1905, Law, defeated G. L. Rosenberg and Jerome Newborg, 1906, Science, 6—1, 9—7.
Final Round—Mahan and McLaughlin defeated L. V. Ledoux, Post-Graduate, and S. P. Lockwood, Philosophy, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5.
Singles.—First Round—A. E. Thurber, 1904, College, defeated H. A. Thomas, 1906, College, 6—1, 6—1.
Second Round—A. E. Thurber defeated A. B. Eaton, Post-Graduate, 6—2, 6—4.

Speedway Trotters Will Race To-day.

The first of a series of five Spring matinées will be held this afternoon on the Speedway under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association of New York. An excellent programme of twelve events, including the four championship classes, has been arranged, the first heat starting over the lower stretch promptly at 1:30 P. M., and finishing in front of the grand stand. The entries for the championship event comprise the pick of the Speedway favorites, so some lively and interesting sport is looked for.

The horse or team winning the greatest number of brushes during the series will be awarded the honors and considered champions of the Speedway until the Fall contests. In case of bad weather on any Saturday during the time agreed upon to finish the series the Brush Committee, of which Dr. H. D. Gill is Chairman, will select a day during the week. This is done in order to allow Speedway drivers to enter their fast steppers in the matinées at Empire City, which begin on the sixth Saturday.

J. E. Madden Buys $20,000 Colt.

The highest-priced thoroughbred two-year-old of the season was transferred at the Morris Park race track yesterday when John E. Madden, former trainer for William C. Whitney, bought from John W. May the well-tried bay or brown colt Pulsius, by Top Gallant-Glen Hop, for $20,000. Pulsius is said by the trainers at Morris Park to have showed the fastest trials of the year. He is fairly well engaged in stakes, but his only engagement at Morris Park is the Laureate, to be run next Wednesday. His owner previously had refused several handsome offers for him. Pulsius was developed at Memphis by Trainer May, who trains the horses of the Gayoso Stable, owned by two well-to-do brokers.

New Harvard Record in Shot Put.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 8.—Harvard's record in the shot put was broken to-day for the second time this year when, in the class track games on Soldiers' Field, J. Q. Tingley, a sophomore, hurled the big ball 44 feet 7½ inches. In one of his trials he sent it 44 feet 9 inches. The other good event of the day was the quarter-mile run, won by J. E. Haigh in the fast time of 0:49 2-5. Haigh took the lead at the start and beat Lightner by about two yards. Lightner seemed decidedly out of form, having all he could do to win second place from Grilk in the 220-yard dash and finishing third behind a freshman in the 100-yard dash in the slow time of 0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by F. W. Bird, '04. Time—0:16 1-5.
100-Yard Dash.—Won by W. A. Schick, '05. Time—0:10 1-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by K. E. Adams, '03. Time—2:03 3-5.
440-Yard Run.—By J. E. Haigh, '03. Time—0:49 2-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by F. R. Bauer, '04. Time—0:26 1-5.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by W. A. Schick, '05. Time—0:22.
One-Mile Run.—Won by J. H. Stone, '04. Time—4:40 3-5.
Two-Mile Run.—Won by A. King, '03. Time—10:09 3-5.
Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Q. Tingley, '05; 44 feet 7½ inches.
High Jump.—Won by F. M. Murphy, '03; 5 feet 8 inches.
Pole Vault.—Won by R. B. Gring, '05; 10 feet 11½ inches.
Broad Jump.—Won by D. R. Ayers, '05; 20 feet 6 inches.
Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by W. T. Piper, '03; 127 feet 10 inches.

Seymour Hyde's Yacht Damaged.

GOUROCK, Scotland, May 8.—The British cutter Khama, of thirty-eight tons register, recently purchased by Seymour Hyde of New York, which sailed from here May 3, returned to Gourock to-day in a damaged condition. The Khama got fifty miles beyond Tuskar, when she encountered terrific weather, during which her jib and main halyards were carried away and she was forced to return to this port. Her crew declare they never had such experiences. It is doubtful if the men will consent to make another start.

Challenge for Manhasset Bay Cup.

Hendon Chubb, through the Atlantic Yacht Club, challenged yesterday for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup for thirty-foot sloops with the thirty-footer Bagheera. She was formerly the Astrild, and Mr. Chubb, through Tams, Lemoine & Crane, bought her last week from Henry L. Eno, and renamed her yesterday.

The races will be sailed on the Sound on July 1, 2, and 3. Another challenger is Harry Maxwell, who will sail the Oiseau, which he purchased this year from Isaac Stern. The Oiseau was built in 1899 by the Herreshoffs for J. Rogers Maxwell, the father of the present owner.

Dumont Clarke Sells the Tranquilo.

Dumont Clarke of the New York Yacht Club has sold, through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman, to Frederic Nicholls, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, his Herreshoff steam yacht Tranquilo. She is 80 feet long over all, 65 feet on the water line, 11.4 feet beam, and 5 feet draught. She has a flush deck, her dining saloon on deck, three staterooms, and a speed of twelve miles an hour. She left New York last week for Toronto, and will go by way of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Lake Ontario. She will be used this season by Mr. Nicholls running between Toronto and Lewiston, and next year she will be taken to Lake Simcoe.

University Club Golfers to Play.

Entries will close on Monday with William R. Innis, at 1,600 Broadway, for the fourth semi-annual golf handicap of the University Club. The event will be held, as has been customary in the past, on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, at Chauncey, Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 13. The competition will consist of a thirty-six-hole medal play round, eighteen holes being played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon. The new handicaps of the Metropolitan Golf Association will be used so far as possible. Four prizes will be awarded, three for the three leading net scores, and one for the best gross score. The committee in charge of the event consists of Joseph B. Thomas, Robert H. Robertson, Alexander B. Halliday, Henry A. James, and William R. Innis.

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Sporting Events.

Baseball—Manhattan College vs. Lehigh University, Jasper Oval, to-day. Game called 3:30 P. M. Admission, 25c.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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RUSSIA'S DEFIANCE.

The announcement that Russia has re-occupied Niu-Chwang and the forts at the mouth of the Liao, and the report that Russian troops have entered Korea, give a gravity to the situation in the Far East which it has not had before. The reoccupation and fortification of a treaty port in Manchuria which Russia had solemnly agreed to evacuate, and had, in fact, made a show of evacuating, must be interpreted as a defiance to the Powers at the instigation of which China refused the additional and outrageous demands suddenly sprung upon her by Russia as conditions precedent to Russia's performance of her solemn international obligations. The fact that it is China which now refuses the Russian demands puts Russia in a much worse position, diplomatically and internationally, than that which she would have occupied had she continued to bully or wheedle the Chinese authorities into conceding her demands. For it gives the Powers which are only indirectly, however really, affected by the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of treaty obligations between Russia and China a "locus standi" in the matter. The Chinese refusal of the Russian demands is a diplomatic defeat for Russia and a diplomatic success for the Powers which seek "not territory but trade," in and with the Chinese Empire and all its parts, of which the Province of Manchuria is one.

This is important to remember. It accounts, among other things, for the new outspokenness of our State Department, through the irresponsible but none the less authoritative outgivings it makes by way of The Associated Press. We are now, by the action of China and by the action of Russia, become, so to speak, a party of record in the action of Russia vs. China. One party to that action is injured, on its own showing, by the act of the other in a matter in which we have a National interest. But this is not the most serious aspect of the news. If Korea has in fact been invaded, then evidently the issue has been raised in express provision of which the Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed. It may very well be that Lord LANSDOWNE's declaration of a British Monroe Doctrine over the Persian Gulf has precipitated the Russian action. In any case, that action is a distinct defiance of that alliance.

The United States is not a party to that alliance, and recent Russian assurances may now be interpreted to have been meant to detach us from it. But, while we are not a party to it, it is no secret that our interests and our sympathies are wholly enlisted on the side of its objects. The recent and the present performances of Russia give us fair opportunity to "underwrite" the alliance, so to say. So that, for most practical purposes, Russia finds herself confronted with an Anglo-Japanese-American "entente." Against that combination we should say that it was an act of mere desperation for any other Power or any combination of other Powers to come into conflict on the Pacific Ocean or on its Asiatic coast.

THIS MONEY CENTRE.

The placing of the entire amount of the Mexican loan of $12,500,000 in the form of 4½ per cent. two-year Treasury notes through the house of SPEYER & Co. is another evidence of the gradual rise of New York as a money centre in the international sense. The process is not a sudden one. A year or two ago we hastily concluded that the transfer of the world's money centre from London to New York was as good as accomplished. We were mistaken. A supremacy held so long and so firmly is not to be challenged by any pretender without a course of preparation at once arduous and prolonged.

We have neglected to prepare ourselves in respect to one essential part of the equipment for transacting a world business in money. Our currency system is not what it should be, is, in fact, grievously defective in comparison with the currency systems of other countries of great financial transactions. In London they never have a money rate jumping about, as it jumps about sometimes in New York, all the way from 6 to 60 per cent., nor is the Paris money rate subject to such violent fluctuations. In either of these two great money centres a 5 or 6 per cent. rate would be considered startling.

In New York high and rapidly changing interest rates are not always startling, but they are invariably shameful. They are a disgrace to the country, to its statesmen, and to the party in power, whichever party that may be. It is a disgrace the possibility of which might be averted by a very simple enactment giving to our currency the quality of elasticity in such a manner that it would automatically expand or contract in conformity with the varying needs of business. With such a currency we should have no reason to be anxious about the demand for moving the crops. With such a currency we should be in a position to say, as our National wealth increases and loanable funds accumulate, that we were prepared to do the banking business of the world on reasonable terms.

THE USE OF THE WALKS.

The Chamber of Commerce has now an opportunity, which we doubt not it will improve, to render a substantial service to the business interests of the city.

It received on Thursday and referred to its Executive Committee a communication from Gen. GREENE, the Commissioner of Police, relating to the condition of the sidewalks, especially in the business sections of the city. This condition is bad from the point of view of the business men and from that of the general public, and, under the ordinances covering the subject, it is bound to get worse and worse. The handling of goods going into or out of warehouses, factories, and stores grows in difficulty as in volume with the steady and rapid growth of the city. It would do so, quite without reference to the corresponding demand for the use of the sidewalks by the increasing population. That increase, of course, still further complicates the task. With every addition to the extent of business, land becomes more expensive and the room necessary for the receipt and discharge of goods is harder to get. The old-fashioned mode of doing the business which still prevails in most sections, carrying everything across the sidewalk and often leaving goods on the walks awaiting either storing or delivery, though it was convenient once for shippers and not seriously inconvenient for the public, is now impracticable for both. As its disadvantages became evident and burdensome, the present drastic ordinances were passed to regulate it, or more correctly to forbid it.

These ordinances, which are all about twenty years old, could not now be strictly enforced without interrupting and in some instances nearly paralyzing traffic in some important branches of business. The policy that has prevailed in the recent past was to intrust the enforcement or non-enforcement of the ordinances to the police, which was about as bad a way of dealing with it as could be imagined, tending to corrupt the police and securing the rights and interests of neither the public nor the business men. Against the continuance of this policy Gen. GREENE is, of course, wholly opposed. The ordinances have been suspended for sixty days in a proper and legal manner. At the end of that term it will become his duty to apply them, and there is no doubt that he will do so, if in the meanwhile they are not changed. He appeals to the Chamber of Commerce, as the body representing the largest and most varied interests of business in the city, to take the matter up and help to devise a system of regulation that will be best, and will be practicable, for all concerned.

Probably this will involve some decided change in the present mode of handling goods in the line that has already been taken in some of the larger business places, where provision has been made for the entry of trucks to load and unload on the premises. This reduces the use of the walks to the passage of the teams and trucks across them, and under proper regulation this need not be objectionable. At any rate, objection would be removed as nearly as possible. Where this is found not to be feasible, on account of narrow room, it is possible that some mode of hoisting goods over the walk could be substituted, though this is obviously far less desirable than handling the goods wholly within the premises. The point to be urged on the business community is that an opportunity is now offered for studying this matter in connection with the officers of the City Government, acting in entire good faith, and making a plan that will secure the greatest benefit and the least inconvenience for all interests involved. If the committee of the Chamber of Commerce acts with the intelligence and energy usual in that organization, we have no doubt that a sound conclusion will be reached.

STOCK EXCHANGE MORALITY.

The revelations made in the suit of WILLIAM N. AMORY against President VREELAND of the Metropolitan Street Railway raise an important question of good morals for the consideration of the members of the Stock Exchange. Are such raids as have been attempted against Metropolitan within the past two months by the circulation of misleading reports and the employment of erroneous and damaging statements by alleged experts to be sanctioned as a legitimate or even permissible feature of Stock Exchange dealings? It is an important question, if they are to pass unrebuked by the Stock Exchange, whether the entire body of brokers will not suffer by the diminution of public confidence in the Exchange as a whole and in any particular securities which may hereafter be the subject of attack under the immunity thus assured.

The facts in regard to the Metropolitan case are pretty clear. More than a year ago Mr. JAMES R. KEENE received a visit from AMORY and listened to a story so preposterous regarding the finances of the Metropolitan Street Railway that it would have been rejected without examination by a man without special motive for entertaining it. Mr. AMORY frankly confessed in his testimony that he selected Mr. KEENE as a sympathetic listener to his narrative because he knew that the latter had a motive in antagonizing some of the gentlemen connected with Metropolitan interests. Mr. AMORY had his own motive, connected with his previous career. If he had lacked a motive, however, for pursuing a policy which would depress the value of Metropolitan stock, it was promptly furnished him when a payment of $2,500 in a lump sum was made, and a salary of $500 per month paid him to prosecute his investigations. This money was furnished, by the admissions made in testimony, to the amount of $6,400, to AMORY and about $1,900 to certain accountants, in order to make out a case against the Metropolitan.

AMORY secured the services of an accountant, who frankly admitted on the witness stand that in trying to show a deficit of $18,000,000 in the balance sheet of the Metropolitan he included all the liabilities of subsidiary companies, but excluded their assets. It was obvious that this sort of an exhibit would not sustain examination. An attempt to secure the indorsement of other New York accountants failed. An accountant was found in Baltimore, but he also "gave away" the purpose of the conspiracy on the witness stand by admitting that the inclusion of the assets of leased companies would have entirely reversed the calculated deficit. The Amory expert developed another significant feature of the conspiracy by the admission that he had doubts about the soundness of this form of accounting, but followed it upon the assurance of the lawyer employed by AMORY's employer that it was proper.

There are here all the elements of a deliberate conspiracy to depress the value of an important property and to mislead the shareholders, who were the owners of it, and the public, who might become owners by the purchase of the stock. If injustice were done by such combinations only to a few of the leaders of finance or to speculators in the market, it would still be true that these persons, like all others, are entitled to the protection of the law. But when the same injustice is extended to innocent holders of the property, it is possible that the Stock Exchange may deem it wise to take measures to protect itself against such combinations. This it can do under its rules. If these evil practices go unpunished, how can the Exchange hope to command the confidence of the investing public and maintain respect for the organization and the properties in which it deals both here at home and among investors abroad?

One case has recently been the subject of action by the committee of the Stock Exchange, but it is a case less flagrant in many respects than this of the Metropolitan, because in that case, while there was an absence of good faith on the part of the broker, there was not the deliberate formation of a conspiracy and the expenditure of money for the depression of the value of property. The Stock Exchange owes it to itself to maintain a reputation for honest dealing among its own members and with the investing public.

THE MILITIA AND THE UNIONS.

Gov. ODELL has signed the bill adding two new sections to the Penal Code, and designed to protect members of the National Guard from molestation or persecution by the trades unions. The additions to the Penal Code are reasonably drastic, but have terrors only for those who deem free riot essential to the attainment of the ends sought by organized labor. One section provides that a person who, either by himself or in co-operation with another, deprives a member of the National Guard of his employment or prevents his being employed, or obstructs or annoys him or his employer, or dissuades any one from joining the National Guard, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The second section is even more specific:

> No association or corporation, constituted or organized for the purpose of promoting the success of the trade, employment, or business of the members thereof, shall by any constitution, rule, by-law, resolution, vote, or regulation discriminate against any member of the National Guard of the State of New York, because of such membership, in respect of the eligibility of such member of the said National Guard to membership in such association or corporation, or in respect of his right to retain said last-mentioned membership; it being the purpose of this section and the section immediately preceding to protect a member of the said National Guard from disadvantage in his means of livelihood and liberty therein, but not to give him any preference or advantage on account of his membership of said National Guard. A person who aids in enforcing any such provisions against a member of the said National Guard, with the intent to discriminate against him because of such membership, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The first section scarcely admits of effective enforcement; the second is readily enforcible. No doubt it will be denounced as legislation instigated by the capitalist class and in their interest, and it will be held up to contumely and abuse as an invasion of the sacred right of labor to determine the qualifications of those desirous of becoming members of their organizations. This has the advantage that the more the labor leaders talk in this way the more evident will be their desire to make service in the National Guard unpopular and to withdraw all who are controlled by the labor leaders from the patriotic service of the State and the protection of life and property. Meanwhile, the restraint upon this sort of pernicious activity is wholesome. The enactment referred to expresses the will of the people of the State of New York, and those who commit the misdemeanor it defines will incur the penalty. The Potter incident will not be repeated in this State.

THE WORLD'S ANNIVERSARY.

When Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER bought The World newspaper twenty years ago he wrote in his inaugural article: "Performance is better than promise. Exuberant assurances are cheap. I make none. I simply refer the public to the new World itself, which henceforth shall be the daily evidence of its own growing improvement, with forty-eight daily witnesses in its forty-eight columns."

There is no doubt that the public in large numbers has consented to be referred to The World under Mr. PULITZER's direction, and in looking back over his twenty years of pretty active participation in the daily activities, efforts, and strifes of the newspaper vocation the owner of The World may permit himself to point with pardonable pride to quite other witnesses than the columns of The World itself. There are public achievements to be set to the credit of The World, battles fought and won, reforms initiated or helped on, and a public opinion created among its large body of readers. At the very beginning Mr. PULITZER said that his newspaper would be "dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentates." It will not be disputed that this promise has been faithfully kept, and if in the keeping of it Mr. PULITZER has himself become a purse-potentate it may be urged in palliation that he became one, if not by inadvertence, at least quite incidentally. The contents of the purse may be considered, as it were, a sort of by-product of the business of serving the cause of the people.

The methods by which Mr. PULITZER has built up the circulation and influence of The World were, of course, somewhat of an innovation, differing often in a most startling manner from the practices of the older journalism. But his method was successful, tremendously so, and it has been widely imitated—two facts which must be held to prove that a considerable fraction of the people of the United States were ready for it; and not of the United States alone, for in London and Paris practitioners of the newer school have come to the fore in recent years. But whatever may be said of the ways of The World it will be universally admitted that it has "done the State some service," and has fought with notable vigor and unflagging zeal for the triumph of many good causes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Senator BLACKBURN of Kentucky is quoted as describing the mountaineers of his State as "the most incomprehensible people in the world," a phrase which not only sins by comparing an incomparable adjective, but also reveals that the Senator has never given any careful attention to the history or peculiarities of his troublesome neighbors, and thereby points straight, if not to the reason why the mountaineers are what they are, at least to the reason why they are allowed to remain so—the fact that the reputable people of the State have stood afar off and left them to struggle unaided with isolation, poverty, and ignorance. The mountaineers are uncomprehended, not incomprehensible, for they show precisely the traits that everywhere develop from conditions like theirs, and both their vices and their virtues are exactly duplicated in dozens of places in this country and in nobody knows how many elsewhere. Senator BLACKBURN says that he "cannot see any remedy except time," and he believes that they will not stop their fighting while any of them are left alive. In reality, there are several remedies of demonstrated efficacy, and the system of cowardly assassination which the Senator miscalls fighting will cease as soon as the region is provided with officials with the courage and the inclination to enforce the law. This would involve at first a little real fighting in the open, of a kind vehemently disliked by habitual bearers of concealed weapons, whether they live on high land or low, but it would cause only a slight decrease in the mountain population, and the result would be the prompt and permanent end of a state of affairs that is a disgrace to Kentucky in particular and to the United States in general. Between extermination as dangerous vermin and reformation into an approach to civilized men the mountaineers would not be slow to make a choice if the alternative were presented to them with sufficient sternness. If other means were deemed too harsh, Kentucky might try wholesale expulsion, the admirable though much calumniated method by which Great Britain, with some energetic and intelligent help from New England, once cleared Acadia of a population very like that of Breathitt County.

—With the return to use of the open cars on surface and elevated roads, the newspapers are again beginning to receive many, and to publish not a few, letters filled with angry denunciation of those who, not too elegantly, are described as "end-seat hogs." Now is it a fact that a person who, finding an end seat empty, takes and keeps it, deserves an appellation so contemptuously severe? We very much doubt it. In the first place, nobody is expected to crowd his way by other people to a remoter seat if one at or near the outer end is empty, and if the bench has any occupants at all he is fully justified in taking the nearest seat. In the second place, the person who is going to or near the end of the route consults his own comfort by getting as far from the end seat as he can, and always does it. In the third place, the person entering a car has a right to assume that those boarding it after he does will, as a rule, ride further than he will, and that they will therefore suffer no more from crowding by him when they come than they would from his crowding by them when he goes. Lastly, the end seat is pleasanter than the others, and in a public conveyance the principle of "first come, best served" is recognized the world over—with due modifications, of course, by the courteous and obliging. Everything considered, we incline to the belief that the people who rage at the "end-seat hog" do so chiefly because he takes a seat they want for themselves, and that, if fortune favored them, they would be as prompt as anybody else to commit the act they denounce. The man who takes and keeps the end seat inconveniences nobody either when he arrives nor when he departs, and such annoyance as he causes between the two would have been caused by another if he didn't do it, and is much more the fault of the railway company than of himself, anyway. If cars were built with regard for the comfort of passengers instead of for the profits of stockholders there would be no crowding for which, either justly or unjustly, the man on the end seat—who is a woman as often as otherwise—could be held responsible by the angry correspondents.

—What do folks mean when they say "he made no bones" or doing this or that? The expression is in frequent use, and, when used, is always understood, but the more one thinks about it the more puzzling it becomes, and questioning will reveal curious differences of opinion as to whether the things about or of which no bones are made are or are not in some degree wicked, impudent, or reckless. The dictionaries do little more than admit the existence of the expression as a colloquialism, with the definition of "without objection or scruple." That definition hints at the implication of reprehension, but it reveals nothing as to origin. There is, however, an old and now disused verb "to bone," with significant variants of "born" and "bourn," that was once used by mechanics like carpenters and masons and meant to take a sight or level along a piece of work. Perhaps, therefore, the man who "makes no bones" of a thing is one who does it without seeing that he is right before he goes ahead—without examining its character and consequences. This theory has certain merits, but it is unsatisfactory and inadequate, and he who makes no bones about rejecting it will be in little danger.

—That particularly strenuous and equally efficient officer, Capt. JOHN J. PERSHING, continues to impress his personality upon the Moros in a way that must convince them that times have changed since the days when the only white men they knew were more than content to let them alone on few other conditions than that of being let alone in turn. Capt. PERSHING has different ideas and carries them out in gay disregard of the ancient legends that the Moros are a very terrible people and invincible on their own ground. With almost no losses among his own men, he attacks and defeats them whenever necessity—or is it opportunity?—to do so arises, and after each battle he offers peace and friendship. The Moros will accept these offers after a while, for refusal has proved to be very wearing on the resources of the tribe. Capt. PERSHING, it is worth noting, is a product of West Point. He went to the Military Academy from Missouri in 1882, was a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry in 1886, a First Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry in 1892, received his Captaincy in 1901, and was transferred from the First to the Fifteenth Cavalry last year. From 1898 to the June of 1901 he was in the volunteer service with the rank of Major. He has, therefore, had time enough to learn his business of soldiering with great thoroughness, and he is credited with no less discretion than courage.

MR. CANTOR AND MR. STEWART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES in its editorial of Friday morning hits the nail squarely on the head when it suggests that some explanation is due the public from either Mr. Stewart or Mr. Cantor regarding the former's removal from the head of the Building Department. How can Mr. Cantor make any further remarks regarding his action in face of his statements that he removed Mr. Stewart when he considered him a competent and efficient official, yet could not stand the pressure that had been brought to bear on the matter? It cannot be expected that Mr. Cantor will ever reveal the real reason for his action and explain what is this influence of which he speaks.

It might be interesting to know, however, something of Mr. Cantor's relations with a certain realty and construction company which has lately, within a few days, announced building operations of $5,000,000. It would also be interesting to hear why this company worked so hard for the appointment of Mr. Stewart and then just as hard for his removal. Mr. Cantor, if he could have induced Mr. Stewart to resign, would not be called upon to make any explanation, but much to his regret, such was not the case. Mr. Stewart refused to resign, and had to be removed. Mr. Cantor did remove him, and as it now seems to his own discredit, for it has brought to the public attention the very thing he did not wish. It looks to those acquainted with the situation very much like placing a city department under the control of a corporation.

Mr. Stewart again takes his place in private life, having been a faithful and fearless public servant, and having sacrificed his own interest for that of the public good—a true reformer. His record speaks for him—removed because honest. It is unnecessary to say more.

"INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT."
Brooklyn, May 6, 1903.

MAN AND TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of smoking upon open cars hardly deserves the attention it is receiving, but the unreasoning protest of "Justice" in your columns recently requires a moment's notice.

Is it not to conserve the "rights" of the non-smokers that special provision is made for the smokers so that any intrusion upon the sensibilities of the former may be avoided?

As to "those who are slaves to nasty, stinking tobacco," let me suggest a thought that may never have occurred to "Justice." Nature provided in abundance that which she intended to be freely used. Tobacco grows abundantly and naturally in many parts of the world. As no animal except man makes a general use of it, it would seem that nature intended it for his use, and that to an extent limited only by his taste and means for procuring it.

D. M. JORDAN.
Brooklyn, May 7, 1903.

NUGGETS.

An Inspiration.

"The days are getting longer," she remarked finally, tiring of the long silence.

"Yes," replied her bashful escort, suddenly inspired. "I noticed that the week you were out of town."—Syracuse Herald.

Descriptive.

An Atlanta youngster asked Brother Dickey recently:

"How does it feel to be black?"

The answer was brief and expressive:

"It feels mighty hongry!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Not by Exclusion.

He—I had a hard time getting a good wife.

She—Goodness! Have you been married several times?

"Oh, no; but I courted my present one six years."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Couldn't Utilize It.

"Don't you wish you had a billion dollars?"

"I really don't know what I'd do with it," replied the man who pretends to be a philosopher. "I don't care enough about architecture to found any libraries, and I'm not sufficiently interested in horses to want a racing stable."—Washington Star.

A Heavier Loss.

Hark! In the dark watches of the night they could plainly hear footsteps in the kitchen.

"Burglars!" he exclaimed, hastily covering up his head.

"Oh, Henry!" sighed his wife; "I wish I had your faculty for looking at the bright side of things. I'm sure it's that Brown woman trying to entice my cook away."—Kansas City (Mo.) Independent.

THE STEADY, SILENT ONES.

S. E. KISER in Chicago Record-Herald.

The roar of the storm is fierce and loud,
It lashes and crashes and rips and tears;
The water is dashed against the pane,
The world is drenched by the sheets of rain,
But after the blustering, what is the gain,
What good has been wrought in the world's affairs?

The warm, sweet drizzle that comes along
And quietly busies itself all day
Helps the sprouts to push through the softened ground,
Lures the buds outside for a peep around,
And with never a roar or a fearful sound
Does the work that the loud storm never may.

It isn't the blunter, the noise, that counts
In the fields or out with the busy throng;
The sweating man, like the storms that roar
And rip, and bellow, the world can spare—
The steady and silent ones must care
For the good old earth as it rolls along.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Almost All Articles Higher in 1902—Comment on the Conditions in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—It appears that high prices are quite as much the rule in Great Britain as in the United States at the present time. Prof. Sauerbeck's annual statement, "Prices of Commodities," published in The Journal of the British Royal Statistical Society, for March 31, 1903, just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show high prices in foodstuffs, in iron, and in textiles during 1902.

The statement begins with a series of "index number" tables, showing index prices for groups of articles from 1846 to 1902. The index number for the group designated "vegetable food" stands at 69 for the year 1902, against 60 in 1899, and 58 in 1896; that for "animal food" at 97 in 1902, against 77 in 1896, and 76 in 1896; that for "minerals" at 82 in 1902, against 70 in 1896, and 68 in 1895; that for "textiles" at 61 in 1902, against 57 in 1899, and 58 in 1896; and the number for "sundry materials" stands at 71 in 1902, against 63 in 1896, and 62 in 1897.

"Meat was dear during the greater part of the year," says the statement, "and beef ruled in June and July higher than at any time since 1880."

Commenting upon conditions in America, the report says: "The United States has again occupied an exceptional position. If a year ago fears were expressed that the state of affairs there was not free from danger, it must now be admitted that they were premature, as the marvelous prosperity has continued unabated to the present day. American securities had another boom, and though a reaction followed, the last prices still occupy a high level. It is estimated that the iron production of the States reached the enormous total of 17,000,000 tons, and even this was insufficient for requirements."

Of the prospects for 1903, the report says: "The prospects for the present year are, if anything, a little more hopeful. Adverse points in this country are still high taxation, undigested Government loans, and high prices of meat, but the corn crops of the world were plentiful, the development in South Africa will no doubt be important, the condition in Australia is improving, and it is not improbable that the trade to the Plate and also to the Argentine Republic will also increase. In Germany the period of liquidation seems to be coming to an end, and a return of confidence may be near at hand, but the recovery after the serious depression will naturally be a slow one.

"Much will depend upon the United States. Continued activity will benefit Europe as well, while a sudden break would cause a stoppage of American demand and perhaps a flood of American products into Europe."

TRUSTS MAY ANTAGONIZE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Chairman Jenkins of House Judiciary Committee Points Out How the Law Could Be Evaded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, who was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in the last Congress and is likely to be at the head of that important committee in the Fifty-eighth Congress, says the effect on trusts and combinations of the operations of the law creating the Department of Commerce is problematical. The question of the formation of the bureaus of that department was not considered from a legal standpoint by the House committee.

"They were never," said Mr. Jenkins, "the subject of discussion by the Judiciary Committee, as the bill creating the new department came from the Commerce Committee. While it is hard to tell what will be the outcome of the operation of these bureaus, and particularly that of the Bureau of Corporations, there is little doubt that the exercise of the latter's functions will be tested in the courts. It can readily be seen that a corporation created under a State law might resent the interference of the Federal authority on Constitutional grounds. All of these questions must necessarily depend on the line of inquiry decided on by the new bureau.

"It is easy to figure out how a corporation engaging in inter-State commerce might avoid disclosing the extent of its business if it so desired. It might do all this business by selling its product to an individual in its own State, this individual to do the selling in other States. This would not be an impossible or difficult method of doing business, and would entirely avoid disclosures to the Federal authorities if the corporation deemed it advisable to avoid such disclosures."

Mr. Jenkins does not believe that it is the province of the Federal Government to place restrictions on commerce between the States. He quotes Madison as saying that the Federal duty in this respect is to make commerce absolutely free between the States.

In discussing the merger decision Mr. Jenkins advanced the theory that if the agreement which constituted the Northern Securities Company had made no stipulations which might be construed as a restraint upon inter-State commerce it would have withstood the Federal courts. He is of opinion that a contract which would bring them under one management might be drawn which would not be a violation of the inter-State commerce law on the ground that it was made in restraint of trade.

Mr. Jenkins believes that the anti-rebate law will accomplish better results than any other of the anti-trust measures. In all of the legislation of the Winter Mr. Jenkins sees no way for the Government to effectually place a restraining hand on the coal trust of the anthracite region. He maintains that his proposition for a Congressional investigation of the coal trust should have been made for the purpose of ascertaining whether a conspiracy did not exist, in which event the Government should have taken the mines and operated them. There is no doubt in the mind of Mr. Jenkins of the Constitutional authority for such a course.

THE BALDWIN "INTERVIEW."

Findings of Col. Mills, Exonerating the General, Made Public Together with Mr. Root's Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The War Department to-day made public the report of Col. Mills on the alleged interview with Gen. Baldwin at Denver, together with the indorsement of Secretary Root. The findings have been made public. The report deals with the methods of the different newspapers in Denver, and pronounces the interview in which Gen. Baldwin is alleged to have criticised the Filipinos and negroes "a fake." Col. Mills also says:

> I found Gen. Baldwin much chagrined at the notoriety thrust upon him by this newspaper episode, and greatly humiliated at the thought that any one would believe him guilty of the utterances alleged in these newspaper articles; that any one could believe him so poor a soldier as to be indifferent to the lives of the men he commanded was to him a source of deep regret.

Secretary Root's indorsement is as follows:

> War Department,
> Washington, May 8, 1903.

It appears by this very exhaustive investigation, in which testimony was taken under oath by a duly authorized officer, that the publication ascribing to Gen. Baldwin statements reflecting upon the Filipino soldiers in the service of the United States, and also upon the negro soldiers of the United States, was false; that no such statements were made by him. The papers accompanying the report of the Inspector General leave no doubt in my mind as to the correctness of his conclusions. The report and papers will be filed without further action.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

LENIENCY FOR ARMY OFFICER.

Lieut. Faulkner's Resignation Accepted —Lieut. McCarthy Will Be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary of War Root has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Charles P. Faulkner of the Eighth Infantry, indorsing his action "for the good of the service." Faulkner while serving in Alaska was charged with misappropriating funds belonging to enlisted men, and also with failing to report the fact to his superior officers. The money losses were made good by the young man's father, ex-Senator Faulkner of West Virginia. Lieutenant was known because of the good record of the officer in the Philippines.

The Secretary has approved a court-martial in the case of Lieut. F. McCarthy of the Nineteenth Infantry. He is charged with duplicating his pay accounts and who tendered his resignation. McCarthy is under arrest at Fort Leavenworth.

PRESERVING MANILA'S WALLS.

Secretary Root Forbids Destruction—Only Walled City in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The proposed destruction of the walls about the City of Manila has brought out a protest from a number of patriotic societies in this country, and after considering the matter, Secretary Root has given instructions to Gov. Taft not to disturb the walls. The removal of only a small portion of the wall at one place where commerce would be benefited was contemplated, but even to this Secretary Root objects.

Manila is now the only "walled city" in the Orient, and it is Secretary Root's intention to have it preserved. It is quite likely that the moat outside the wall will be filled up as a sanitary measure.

MR. CLEVELAND'S POPULARITY.

Ex-Senator Lindsay Believes That the Demonstration at St. Louis Was Purely Personal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Ex-Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, a member of the National Commission on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has returned to Washington from St. Louis, where he took a prominent part in the dedication ceremonies. Mr. Lindsay was present at all the functions at St. Louis and had abundant opportunity of observing events and forming judgment upon them. When asked for his opinion with regard to the popular demonstrations favorable to Mr. Cleveland Mr. Lindsay said:

"I did not hear the probability or the possibility of Mr. Cleveland's nomination discussed. I think the reception he received was purely a personal tribute to him. It was a public manifestation of the reaction of public sentiment in favor of Mr. Cleveland as a representative American and statesman.

"If his friends conclude to press him to take the nomination for President and he consents to run, he will certainly receive the support of all the old-fashioned and many of the new fashioned Democrats. But I do not think any one can now estimate how far Bryan and his followers, and those who indorsed, or professed to indorse, the Chicago and Kansas City platforms will be able to control the next Democratic National Convention.

"The political phase of Mr. Cleveland's restoration to public favor seems to me to have reached greater importance in the East than in the West, just as the personal tribute to him has been greater in the West than in the East. In my opinion it is too soon to speculate upon who the Democratic candidate will be. We have yet to determine whether the Democratic Party can be reunited on principles and policies that will command public confidence."

D. B. HILL OPPOSED TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Thinks the ex-President Impossible for a Candidate—Friends Say He Wants Harmony Only.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Statements that ex-Senator David B. Hill is in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President by the Democrats next year were effectually set at rest here to-day. In fact, it came out that he was strongly opposed to the idea.

Deputy Attorney General Charles N. Bulger arrived in Albany to-day from his home in Oswego and was besieged by friends who were desirous of learning whether the alleged interview with him, in which he was quoted as saying that Mr. Cleveland was the strongest man the Democrats could nominate for President, and would have the cordial support of Mr. Hill, was authentic.

"Never said it," declared Mr. Bulger with emphasis. "It is altogether too early to talk about candidates, besides I have made it a point not to talk on National issues. I would not think of speaking for Mr. Hill on such a matter."

Mr. Hill was not at his office to-day, and it was announced that he would not come to town during the day; he was engaged in "farming."

A visit to Wolfert's Roost discovered Mr. Hill busily engaged in directing the operations of a man with a plow. He was shown the reputed interview with Judge Bulger, and asked what he had to say about it.

"It is a fine day for farming, isn't it?" he replied.

While Mr. Hill declined to talk for publication, his friends say that his view of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy was entirely misrepresented in the alleged interview. According to their statement, Mr. Hill, while entertaining the most cordial sentiments toward Mr. Cleveland and being most grateful to him for the assistance which he gave the New York State Democracy in the last Gubernatorial campaign, regards Mr. Cleveland as an impossible candidate.

He is inclined to think, it is said, that the persons who are now booming Mr. Cleveland for a third term are actuated by the motives he ascribes to those who opposed in the Parker boom after they had learned of Judge Parker's unwillingness to become a candidate for Governor—that is, that they are merely seeking an excuse for supporting the Republican ticket. They will make Cleveland's rejection, it is claimed, their reason for supporting Mr. Roosevelt, just as they made the failure of the State Convention to nominate Judge Parker their excuse for supporting Mr. Odell.

Mr. Hill, it is said, has but one idea on National politics at this time, and that is harmony. Unless harmony can be secured he does not think it matters much who the candidate is.

CREED REVISION FAVORED.

Great Majority of Presbyteries Vote Affirmatively on the Question.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, has received returns from 206 of the 237 Presbyteries on the question of creed revision. Eleven overtures were sent to the Presbyteries by the last General Assembly. Of the returns received, 185 are in favor of all the overtures, 13 are partly affirmative, 2 are negative, and 6 took no action.

This vote ratifies the proposition, which required a majority of two-thirds of the Presbyteries, and practically assures the adoption of the revised Confession of Faith by the General Assembly, which meets in Los Angeles this month.

BAY STATE BRIBERY SCANDAL.

Massachusetts Senate Will Investigate Charges Made by George J. Raymond of Boston.

BOSTON, May 8.—The Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon decided to report to that body resolutions of the Senate to investigate charges of bribery made by George J. Raymond of Boston.

A charge was made by Mr. Raymond that a Senator last year offered to prevent the passage of a bill which affected Mr. Raymond's business for a money consideration. The Committee on Rules considered the matter and reported that as the alleged bribery had to do with a member of last year's Senate the committee had no jurisdiction and the investigation was not within its power. Mr. Raymond made a public statement to-day that the Senator to whom he referred was a member of the present Legislature as well as of the last one, and the committee decided to investigate.

The resolution was reported at the afternoon session, and was unanimously adopted. President Jones named the following members as an Investigating Committee:

Senator Pryor of Lawrence, Abbey of Cambridge, W. T. A. Fitzgerald of Boston, Cole of Beverly, and Fletcher of Westford.

PRESIDENT IN LOS ANGELES

The Annual Floral Parade Reviewed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Enthusiastic Crowds Welcome Him at Every Stopping Place on His Tour of California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—President Roosevelt made his entry into Los Angeles at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The enthusiastic welcome that has greeted him at each stopping place within the boundary of California reached a climax when the special train drew into La Grande Station. Los Angeles had for many days been preparing for him, and she was ready, dressed in her best.

The Presidential train left Riverside this morning at an early hour when thousands of people turned out to bid the President good-bye. On the way over the Santa Fé a half hour's stop was made at Claremont, where the President spoke to the students of Pomona College, the President of which, John D. Gates, is an old-time friend of Mr. Roosevelt.

The President was introduced by President Gates and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Men, and Women: Even in a distinctly college and school gathering I know you will not grudge my saying my first words of greeting to those whom, before all others, we honor for what they did, to those because of whom we have a country, a President, or any method of moving forward along the path of greatness, the men of the Grand Army. I always envy you men of the Grand Army, because you do not have to preach; you practiced. All we have got to do is to try to come up to the standard in peace which you set alike in war and in peace.

"It is a very good combination to have the red with the white and the blue. You can see over there that Harvard, which is my college, has the red, and then comes the blue and white of yours. It did me good to get into a circle of higher education, and, listening to you, I thought at once of football. My friends and fellow-citizens, it is such a pleasure to be in this college town to-day."

In speaking of the activities of a college life, and the necessity for physical training, the President said:

"There is not much need of educating the body if one pursues certain occupations, but the minute that you come to the people who pursue sedentary lives there is a great need for educating the body. All of us recognize that, if we come to think of it. The man that is the ideal good citizen is the man who, in the event of trial, in the event of a call from his country, can respond to that call as you responded in the great war. When that call comes you need not only fiery enthusiasm, but you need the body containing that fiery enthusiasm to be sufficiently hardy to bear it up.

"Every college should aim from its intellectual side to add to the sum of productive scholarship of the Nation. And I trust that this college—all colleges like this—will add to the purely American scholarship. By purely American I mean that you should turn your attention to the thing that you find naturally at hand or to which your minds naturally turn, and try in dealing with that to deal in so fresh a way that the net income shall be an addition to the world's stock of wisdom and knowledge. And every college should strive to develop among the students the capacity to do good, original work. I hail the chance of being met by such a gathering as this, because it is a good augury for the Republic to see in this mighty Western State—this typically American State—the things of the body and things of the soul equally cared for. I greet and thank you."

From Claremont the train ran through the picturesque San Gabriel Valley to Pasadena, where a stop of two hours was made. Pasadena, famous for its beautiful homes, had been elaborately decorated. All the business houses and residences on the route over which the President was driven displayed American flags and bunting. On the way to the Wilson High School, where the President delivered a short speech, he passed under a floral archway which extended for two blocks on Marengo Avenue. The front of the archway was a solid mass of flowers from base to top, with festoons of varicolored roses draped across from curb to curb. Baskets of flowers on smilax twined poles extended from the windows of the High School buildings, and solid banks of roses covered the walls of the façade from base to cupola.

As the President passed the Elks Lodge building Congressman McLachlan presented him with a gold key, a fac simile of one which opens the Elks' lodgeroom. Reaching the schoolyard Mayor Vedder briefly introduced Congressman McLachlan, who presented the President to an immense crowd, saying:

"Here is a man whose sympathies are as broad as this great Republic, and his daily life an open book that is an inspiration to us all to a more ennobling citizenship."

Twenty-five hundred school children occupied the space directly in front of the President, each child carrying a light pole, with the National colors waving from the top, and palms and wreaths and flowers from the centre.

After the address at the High School President Roosevelt and party took carriages for a drive through the city. The route took them down the famous orange grove avenue, the "street of millionaires." A brief stop was made at the home of Mrs. Garfield, the widow of President James A. Garfield, with whom the President chatted pleasantly for a few moments.

Continuing the drive, the party passed down Columbia Street to Raymond Hill, from which point the President gained a splendid view of the fertile San Gabriel Valley. Promptly at 12:30 the party boarded a train at Raymond Station and left for Los Angeles. When the train pulled in at La Grande Station, Los Angeles, thousands of people blocked the streets on every side. Ex-members of the Rough Rider Regiment, a detachment of Troop D, N. G. C., and a political club of prominent Los Angeles business men, wearing the Rough Rider uniform, formed on either side of the platform and kept the crowds back.

The President entered the carriage with Gov. Pardee, Secretary Moody, and Private Secretary Loeb, and, attended by a platoon of mounted police and the soldiers, was driven directly to the Westminster Hotel, where luncheon was served.

From the station to the hotel crowds vented the enthusiasm that had been pent up during the preparations for the coming of the President.

In addition to the vigilance of the secret service men, the Los Angeles police force adopted stringent measures against the encroachment of the crowd. Westminster Hotel was surrounded by a cordon of police and plain clothes officers. A rope was drawn around the hotel and no one except those holding passes was admitted.

The annual fiesta de las flores, the chief feature of which is the elaborate floral parade, was arranged this year to coincide with the visit of the President. The parade occurred this afternoon, and was reviewed by the President and party.

UNION TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Telegraphic Complaint Made That the Postal Authorities Have Aided Employers in Railway Strikes.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—As the result of a resolution passed to-night at the final session of the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes a telegram was sent to President Roosevelt, asking him to intervene to prevent the unlawful use of the United States postal system to hurt this union.

Grievances were brought up by delegates because of the manner in which the United States mails were used in San Francisco and New Orleans during the time that the street car men were having trouble with their employers on account of organizing divisions of the union.

It was asserted that in San Francisco the letters of the street car men were held up, that some letters were opened and photographs were taken of the contents, and in many cases these photographs were posted by the employers at the various car barns. This was done, it is alleged, in order to deter employes from joining the unions. In New Orleans similar methods were practiced.

It was also charged that during strikes street railway companies placed United States mail signs on cars not carrying mails contrary to the ruling of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of coercing the employes.

THE FUSION CONFERENCE.

German-American Reform Union Will Not Be Represented.

The wishes of Senator Thomas C. Platt will, it is expected, prevail at the Fusion conference, to be held at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 34 Union Square East, on Monday night. Nothing will be done about possible candidates.

The German-American Reform Union will not be represented. The Greater New York Democracy has selected a committee of conference, and the Republican organizations will elect conferees to-night.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union did not meet last night, as expected, and many members of the organization attended a dinner given by Secretary Thomas A. Fulton to the district secretaries at the Café Boulevard, on Second Avenue.

PLAYS FOR WELLESLEY GIRLS.

"Everyman" and "The Sad Shepherd" to be Performed.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 8.—The Department of English Literature of Wellesley College has arranged for an out-of-door performance on May 29 of the morality play "Everyman," and of Ben Johnson's pastoral "The Sad Shepherd." "Everyman" is to be given in the afternoon and "The Sad Shepherd" in the evening.

There is a great interest in both plays, as "Everyman" was recently given in Boston, and more particularly as it is said that there is record of but one performance of "The Sad Shepherd," that given by the Elizabethan Stage Society in the Quadrangle of Fulham Palace, July 12, 1898.

BARNARD STUDENTS' PLAY.

Several Members of the Sophomore Class in Male Attire.

The annual sophomore show at Barnard College was given yesterday in Brinckerhoff Theatre. The room was crowded with friends of the young women, but no one present knew what play was to be given, as the name had been guarded as a secret.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was presented. Men were not admitted to the performance, because the young women who took men's parts in the production were in male attire.

The cast was as follows:

Baptista	E. J. Hutchinson
Vincentio	F. H. Purdon
Lucentio	C. I. Berrian
Petruchio	G. M. Ferrelly
Gremio	A. V. W. Smith
Hortensio	E. C. Reilley
Tranio	S. F. Fletcher
Biondello	H. W. Cooley
Grumio	A. M. Rheinstein
Curtis	E. L. Levy
Katharina	Florence L. Nye
Bianca	Amelia L. Hill
Widow	Margie Hoffman
Tailor	A. A. Talbot

ACTORS' HOME ANNIVERSARY.

Joseph Jefferson Speaks at the Celebration in West Brighton.

The first anniversary of the Actors' Home, in Brooks Avenue, West Brighton, was celebrated yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. More than 600 actresses, actors, and residents from near-by cities were present.

Daniel Frohman, who is acting President of the home, made the opening address. Joseph Jefferson, who opened the home a year ago with an address, spoke at length on its good work. The exercises closed with remarks by F. F. Mackay. At the present time there are forty-two retired actresses and actors living at the home.

STUART ROBSON'S ESTATE.

Veteran Actor Left About $35,000—No Will Discovered.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday by Surrogate Thomas to Mrs. Mary Dougherty Stuart, covering the estate of Henry M. Stuart, known on the stage as Stuart Robson, and who died at the Savoy Hotel on the night of April 29. Mrs. Stuart was known by her stage name of Miss May Waldron before her marriage to Mr. Robson and also during her professional appearances afterward.

In the petition for the letters of administration, which was presented by Leon Laski as attorney, it was shown that the estate left by Mr. Robson as the result of his fifty-three years of continuous service on the stage amounted to less than $35,000, and consisted of moneys on deposit at the United National Bank and in the Union Dime Savings Bank, together with bank stocks, especially that of the United National Bank. At the time of Mr. Robson's death it was thought there was a will, but none could be found.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Herman Korn as a stage manager will be celebrated in Terrace Garden on Tuesday evening. For the last thirteen years Mr. Korn has been connected with the Irving Place Theatre. Gustav von Seiffertitz, leading man, and Franz Kierschner, comedian, of Mr. Conried's forces, have arranged the programme.

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Arrangements have just been concluded by which Ethel Levey and Sam Bernard are to be co-stars next season in the play which has been written for them by George Cohan. The production will be under the direction of T. D. Marks. Mr. Marks, who will sail for Europe on the Philadelphia May 13, will purchase in Paris and London costumes and other properties for the production.

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The costumes for the Spanish play which Harrison Grey Fiske will produce at the Manhattan Theatre early next Autumn are being made at the Hidalgo Theatre in the City of Mexico, under the direction of Escanera, the Catalonian costumer. In the dressing this production will bear very little resemblance to the Spanish costumes usually seen on the stage, as the picturesque costumes of Catalonia, the scene of the play, that are practically unknown to the theatre, will be reproduced with fidelity.

New Theatre for the Bronx.

Plans have just been completed for a first-class theatre to be erected in the Bronx at a cost of $75,000. The theatre will be at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Bergen Avenue, and will have a seating capacity of 2,000. It is being backed by Benjamin H. Irving and William H. Alden. In connection with it there will be a roof garden and a rathskeller.

CHICAGO TRACTION PLAN.

Terms of the Proposed Reorganization of the Union Company Outlined.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The terms under which the Union Traction Company is to be reorganized after its receivership troubles are ended are gradually being outlined. The complete plan cannot be given until R. R. Govin returns from New York, where it is now being discussed, but in a general way the following is now known in Chicago:

Renewals of the franchise for the North and West Side systems will be asked in the names of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies.

The Union Traction Company, if that name is retained, will maintain its present position as a leasing and operating company. As rent for the properties it will agree to pay fixed dividends on the North and West Chicago stock, probably 8 per cent. for the North Side and 4 per cent. for the West, as well as assuming all existing bond and other obligations.

In return the Union Traction Company will agree to raise the necessary money, estimated at something over $23,000,000, to rebuild and re-equip the lines, and furnish the character of transportation the city will require as a condition of the renewal of the franchise.

What will be done with the Union Traction Company in order to place it on a financial basis where it can carry out the plan outlined is a matter now being gone over in New York. The general opinion in Chicago is that it means a wiping out of the common stock of that company to make room for the bonds or stock which will have to be floated to raise the money for the needed improvements.

The reasons for seeking a renewal of the franchise in the names of the old North and West Chicago Companies are twofold. In the first place, it will be an assurance to the stockholders that no attempt is to be made to take the property out of their hands, and, in the second, it is said, it cannot well be done in any other way.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the coaching parade, the races at Morris Park, and the many coaching trips to-day will be very gay. In the Church of the Incarnation there is to be the wedding of Miss Sophie Griswold Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, to Julien Jacquelin Mason, and in Albany is to be that of Miss Gertrude Sard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard, to George Crawford Clark, Jr. There are several house parties at Tuxedo and in the suburbs.

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The wedding of Miss Cora Oliver, daughter of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, and Joseph H. Choate, son of Ambassador Choate, is to be on Saturday, June 6, in St. Peter's Church, Albany. Miss Mabel Choate, a sister of the bridegroom-elect; Miss Mary Bowditch, and the Misses Elizabeth and Marion Oliver are to be among the attendants.

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The attendants at the wedding of Miss Louise Lawrence White and Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr., are to be Miss Mary Schuchardt, who made her début last Winter; Miss Antoinette Erhardt, and Miss Elizabeth Cutting. Dr. Faneuil Suydam Weisse, Robert Bayard Cutting, Robert F. Olyphant, Jr., A. C. White, John H. Auerbach, and Newbold L. Herrick will be the ushers. The Rev. John H. Prescott of Long Island and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church will officiate at the ceremony on June 10 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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The whips of the Coaching Club will bring their coaches into line at 11 o'clock this morning at the southern end of the Mall, in the Park, and will drive around the Park. The coaches are to be reviewed at the Circle by Col. William Jay, the President of the club. Those who will participate are Col. William Jay, G. G. Haven, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Peter G. Gerry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, James Henry Smith, James H. Hyde, William Goadby Loew, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Henry P. Whitney, C. Ledyard Blair, and G. L. Boissevain. The review is to be followed by a luncheon at the clubhouse in Morris Park.

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James Speyer gave a dinner of twenty covers in his town house at 257 Fifth Avenue last night in honor of the Mexican Minister of Finance, Señor José y Limantour.

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The engagement of Miss Helen L. Potts and Wikoff Smith of Philadelphia has been announced in that city. Miss Potts is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Potts, and Mr. Smith is a son of Mrs. Cooper Smith.

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Mrs. Jack Gardiner of Boston, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pratt McKean at Fine Run Farm, near Philadelphia, has gone to Biltmore, N. C., as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

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Paul Denckla Mills will give his bachelor dinner at the Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 21.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sears Gibbs of Searsleigh, Cayonsville, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Delano Ames, to Charles B. Penrose of Baltimore. Mrs. Ames's first husband was Dr. Delano Ames. Mr. Penrose is a son of the late Col. Charles B. Penrose.

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Reginald Rives was the whip on the coach Pioneer yesterday. Mrs. Rives and Miss Rives were among those who went to Ardsley. W. H. McIntyre took a party of guests on the Liberty to Lakewood.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Miss Iselin have gone to Lenox for a week. They will cruise later in the yacht that they chartered recently in England.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, E. Clarence Moller, and Miss Moller are among those who will sail this afternoon. They are going to the Italian lakes and Paris, and they will not return until Autumn.

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Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell is visiting in Washington. A tea was given in her honor by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell on Thursday.

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Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Webb will leave this week for Biltmore. They are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. Dr. W. Seward Webb is due here next week, when they will return and meet him.

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Major Charles Hall, who married Mrs. Albert Stevens, was one of the passengers on the Teutonic recently. Mrs. Hall will arrive later, with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig.

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In the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Sophy Griswold Marshall, a great-granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall, and Julien Jacquelin Mason, formerly of Virginia, are to be married. Miss Marshall will have Miss Ethel Stetson as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be Miss Winifred Ives, Miss Cheris Francois, Miss Felicia Farley of New York, Miss Constance C. Lee of Baltimore, Miss Emily Waite of Ohio, Miss Alice Marshall of Virginia, and Miss Mary B. Marshall of Washington. Mr. Mason's best man is to be Willis Browning, and the ushers are to be Arthur Skelton Wily, Clement S. Henry, Buchanan Schley, Frank B. Guest, Walton Marshall, Barhydt Marshall, Dr. George Bolling Lee, and William Thornton Marshall. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. George Weed Barhydt, a cousin of the bride, will perform the ceremony. A reception in the residence of the bride, at 231 West Ninety-seventh Street, will follow the ceremony.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman left the Buckingham yesterday for Bar Harbor. Next Winter they will be at 7 East Thirty-fifth Street.

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Miss Elnora Jarvis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, and Charles E. Goodman of St. Louis are to be married on May 27, at 8 P. M., in All Saints' Church, Harrison, N. Y., near the Summer home of the bride's parents, where a reception will be held after the ceremony. Mrs. E. Gustave Vaughan, sister of the bride, will be the matron of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Florence Paul of Philadelphia, Miss Sara Duke of St. Louis, Miss Florence Taylor, Miss Clara Burgess, Miss Katharine Clark, and Miss Tayo Newton of New York. The ushers are to be Guy N. Hitchcock, J. Edward Duncan, and Horatio N. Spencer, Jr., of St. Louis; Charles F. Gehrmann of New York, John T. Norton of Albany, and Robert H. Gould of Bridgeport. Hugh S. Jarvis, brother of the bride, will be best man.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mrs. Thomas M. Biddle and Miss Biddle, who will leave shortly for their Summer home in Pennsylvania, entertained to-day at a charming tea at the Country Club. The picturesque old house, formerly known as Grasslands, the home of William C. Whitney when he was Secretary of the Navy, was decorated in dogwood and apple blossoms. Mrs. Biddle and her daughter received in the large hall, and refreshments were served on the lawn, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins presiding at a tea table shaded by a large Japanese umbrella. The guests were seated at small tables.

The residence of the Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, on Rhode Island Avenue, was the scene of an unusual reception to-day, the occasion being Mrs. Mayo's eighty-second birthday, which brought her congratulations from many old and new friends. Dr. Mayo, whose literary and educational work has won him National fame, returned from the South for the event and assisted his wife in the reception, as did their two children, Prof. Arthur Mayo and Miss Mayo. Mrs. Mayo's only sister, Mrs. Lippincott, better known as "Grace Greenwood," was prevented from being present by illness, but sent a characteristic letter to her sister.

William E. Curtis gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mgr. O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University, at which the additional guests were Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General, Gen. John W. Foster, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, John K. Proctor, and William H. Baldwin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—The family of the late John W. Ellis will not occupy their cottage, Stoneacre, on Bellevue Avenue, this Summer, Mrs. R. H. Townsend of New York having rented the house for the season.

O. H. Perry of Newtown, L. I., is a guest of Samuel E. Huntington at the latter's cottage on Ridge Road.

Mrs. Burke-Roche arrived to-day for the season.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer arrived to-day at her cottage, on Halidon Hill.

Among to-day's arrivals were W. Watts Sherman, W. Storrs Wells, E. J. Berwind, G. E. Wells, John Bolt, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Mrs. G. W. Gilmore.

Dr. W. V. Mattison of Philadelphia is at his Summer residence, Bushy Park, on Bath Road.

PRINCETON JUNIORS' DANCE.

Large Attendance at the Annual Society Event for the Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—For the annual junior promenade dance this evening the Casino was decorated with bunting and tapestries, and there were several decorated boxes for the comfort of the dancers and chaperons. The attendance was large. The dancing was preceded by the customary senior singing and a Glee Club concert in Alexander Hall. This afternoon the upper-class clubs gave receptions for the visitors.

Among the visitors from New York are Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, the Misses Pratt, Miss Margaret Hackstaff, Miss Ion Page, Miss Prentice, Mrs. William Baylis, Miss Baylis, Miss Attesbury, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Ely, and Miss Park.

GEORGE W. PERKINS'S PURCHASE.

Now Owns Property Stretching from Spuyten Duyvil to Riverdale.

George W. Perkins, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, yesterday purchased the Houghton property at Riverdale on the Hudson, which adjoins the residence of John Kennedy, President of the Harlem Banking Company. With the acquisition of the Houghton estate Mr. Perkins now owns all the property facing the Hudson River from Spuyten Duyvil to Riverdale. He purposes to make it one of the finest residential sections on the Hudson.

DELAYED WEDDING NOTICE.

Young Couple in Brooklyn Surprised Friends in the Hill Set.

Society folk of the Hill "set" in Brooklyn were surprised yesterday by an announcement to the effect that young Farley Carter Childs had become a benedict—that he had, in fact, forsaken bachelorhood seven months ago. Mr. Childs, who is about twenty-two years old, lives at 53 Downing Street. He is a son of W. Ward Childs, Secretary of the American Manufacturing Company at 65 Wall Street, and President of the Southern Society of Brooklyn.

Young Mr. Childs's bride was Miss Sara Barto Hallock of Brooklyn, and it was said that the marriage was on Oct. 6 last. W. Ward Childs said yesterday that there had been no objection to the marriage on the part of the parents, but that it was thought that the young people should wait until they had become a little older. They are living with Mr. Childs's parents.

IN THE SHOPS.

Dog collar effects in jewelry are used not only for collars but for belts and bracelets. One belt has big medallions of turquois matrix and baroque pearls. There are jeweled pieces to slip over a band of velvet for a collar, and there are collars all of gold and jewels in open-work designs. One pretty one has topazes and baroque pearls. Bracelets are of the same style, a simple, open, cross pattern of gold and jewels, which is different from the linked jewels that are seen in other flexible bracelets.

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Many of the little pins in enamel that are used for children are useful for young girls and also for older people, in holding laces in place. Among the simplest and prettiest are those in white enamel, a long narrow oval, linked one pin to another by fine chains of gold. There are three pins in a set, or sometimes two. Occasionally a stone is in the centre of the oval, raising the price but not the beauty of the pin. Pretty little pins in similar style are of pale blue, and there are, of course, always the gold pins.

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One of the realistic stick pins is a pink-tinted (probably intended to give a bone color) skull, with small diamonds for eyes. Another skull has a small ring in the top of the head, so that it may be worn as a pendant.

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A monkey on a stick pin holds a good-sized diamond in its raised hands.

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Borders and cornices come with all kinds of paper to finish the corners of the room or to form into panels. They are frequently in floral designs.

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Something interesting in the way of embroidery is for household linen, combining the monogram and coat of arms. The figure in the device is at the top, the monogram, larger, below, and below that the motto. The lettering of a motto in a ribbon band is one of the finest kinds of embroidery. The whole is effective.

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Attractive tabourettes of teakwood have the supports of elaborately carved teakwood, and the top, not in a solid piece of marble, but pieces of marble in designs of several teakwood rings.

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A beautiful set of teakwood furniture, settles, and chairs is carved elaborately in a design of dragons.

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The interesting inlaid metal shields for decorative purposes are comparatively inexpensive. They can be bought for from $12 to $20.

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A little cannon, very realistic in appearance, is a pea shooter for the small boy, and it costs only 10 cents.

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A magic box is one of the new interesting mysteries for children. The box is small and round, with a tiny button in the centre. The button is evidently magnetized, and when small colored paper figures are placed on top of the box, held upright by a metal button, they will dance. Small flat metal figures in conventional designs, when placed upon the box, move in a mysterious manner. There are several of these designs, besides little figures of men and women, and the boxes cost only 25 cents each.

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A sideboard large enough to place in the house of a large doll will cost $1.25. It includes an afternoon tea set of metal cups and saucers, plates, spoons, sugar tongs, teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer, with a small chafing dish.

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Automobile hats may be useful, but they are not beautiful. Made in straw, the hat part is in a simple design, and it has at the back a hood of dark blue or brown to match the colors used in the hat, and it is fastened under the chin.

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Pipings are being used in coats and gowns. A long pongee coat has the collar, cape, and belt finished around the edges with pipings of pale blue, and the buttons which match are of pale blue with rims of gold.

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A smart dark blue linen gown is trimmed with inch-wide bands, piped with white. There is a little white lace used on the yoke, but the plain bands and pipings form the greater part of the trimming.

BAVARIAN ROYALTIES COMING TO AMERICA.

Prince and Princess Ruprecht Returning from Their Tour in the Orient by Way of the United States.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 27.—On board a vessel from Japan there will soon arrive in the United States an interesting royal couple, who are destined at some future time to sit on the throne of the Kingdom of Bavaria. They are Prince Ruprecht and his wife, the one the grandson of the Prince Regent, while the other is the daughter of the noted oculist Prince Dr. Carl Theodor, and the sister of the possible future Queen of Belgium, now the Princess Elizabeth of Flanders.

The Prince and Princess have been on a scientific tour to the Orient, which they have made in company with the well-known Prof. Heinrich Mayr of Munich, who has published many valuable works on India and Japan. With Prince and Princess Ruprecht are also Count von Pappenheim, the Prince's Adjutant.

The royal travelers have had an extended tour. They sailed last December from Genoa for India. There they were royally entertained by Lord Curzon and by a number of Indian Princes. In Java they explored three volcanoes. From there they sailed to Taku, and then they went to Peking. At Pao-ting-Fuo they were received by the Empress Dowager of China. Afterward Japan was visited.

Princess Maria Gabriele has written home most enthusiastically about her Eastern trip. Like her parents, Prince and Princess Carl Theodor, she is a great lover of nature, and also of music and poetry. She is a great favorite of the Bavarian people. The news of her engagement to Prince Ruprecht was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and public joy was also manifested when the couple were married in July, 1900.

Prince Ruprecht is also most popular. After their marriage Prince and Princess Ruprecht settled in Bamberg, where the Prince was at the head of an army corps. There their two children were born. A boy was named after his grandfather, Luitpold.

Prince Ruprecht is a great favorite of the Kaiser. Besides holding a commandership in the Bavarian Army, the Prince is a member à la suite of the Prussian Hussar Regiment Grosser Kurfuest. He is also the Grand Prior of the Noble Order of St. George. E. T. H.

VISITORS TO BRONX GARDENS.

In 1902 Those Who Saw the Zoological Exhibition Numbered 731,515.

The annual report of the New York Zoological Society shows an increase in the attendance at the Bronx Park Gardens. The number of visitors who passed through the turnstiles in 1902 was 731,515, the largest number, 126,694, being in August, and the smallest, 9,431, in December. This was an increase of 204,370, or 38½ per cent. over the total for 1901. The daily average in 1902 was 2,004, which includes Mondays and Thursdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged.

The returns for 1903 indicate a record-breaking year, the attendance to April 23 numbering 226,021, which exceeds the same period of last year by 100,046.

The Aquarium, in Battery Park, which also is under the management of the society, proves a strong attraction. There were 47,360 visitors on Aug. 25, 1898, which was the day of the great naval parade, this being the greatest day in the history of the Aquarium. Dewey Day, in 1899, brought 37,249 callers.

The largest attendance is naturally on Sundays, there being 12,703 visitors on April 19 of this year. Rainy days keep the number down somewhat, but it is surprisingly large regardless of the weather. The Zoological Society undertook the management of the Aquarium last November. Since then 1,700,453 visitors have passed through the doors, a daily average of 3,108.

CYRUS E. STAPLES DEAD.

Brooklyn Banker Who Figured in Water Supply Company's Controversy with the City.

Cyrus E. Staples, who was a prominent figure in the financial world of Brooklyn, died of Bright's disease on Thursday in Dr. Gorton's sanitarium in Summit, N. J., where he had been a patient for two weeks. He was born sixty-one years ago in Bangor, Me., and in early life he followed the sea. In the seventies he embarked in the banking and brokerage business in Brooklyn.

He made a specialty of handling Brooklyn securities and carried through the deal by which a syndicate bought large blocks of the stock of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company prior to the organization of the old Long Island Traction Company. His name figured in the Long Island Water Supply Company controversy, and it was said that he acted as promoting agent in the matter. The company sought to sell out to the city, but the city refused to pay the price asked. Later the city secured the plant at a much lower figure.

He had apartments in the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, and a Summer place at Bayport, L. I., and he was a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs of Brooklyn, the Reform Club of Manhattan, and the Great South Bay Yacht Club. He left a widow.

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS'S FUNERAL.

Services in St. Bartholomew's Church To-morrow Afternoon.

The funeral service for George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, is to be conducted at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue. The clerks will attend in a body.

The pall bearers are to be George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chemical Bank; George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company; Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce; W. Hamlin Roosevelt, George G. De Witt, and A. D. Juilliard, Directors of the Chemical Bank; Joseph Larocque, F. M. Hurlburt, President of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company. The interment is to be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Death of Herr Koser.

BERLIN, May 8.—Ex-Consul General Koser, who for many years represented Germany in New York, died yesterday. He recently filled the post of chief of the Emigration Bureau of the Colonial Society and was mainly responsible for the large German emigration to Brazil.

DEATH LIST OF THE DAY.

Prof. Thomas R. Price.

Prof. Thomas Randolph Price, head of the English department of Columbia University, died in his home in the Nevada on Thursday evening, after an illness of about three weeks. He had been for many years a member of the Faculty of Columbia, and he was recognized as one of the ablest English scholars in the country.

He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1839. Graduated from the University of Virginia in 1858, he went to Heidelberg to complete his education. When the civil war broke out he returned to this country and joined the Confederate forces, being detailed to serve on the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. At the close of the war he went to Randolph Macon College, where he established its first chair of English. From there, in 1876, he was called to the University of Virginia to become Professor of Greek, and in 1882 he was called to Columbia College to fill the English chair.

He was a member of the University and Century Clubs, the Southern Society, and the Society of Virginians. His widow, who was Miss Triplett of Virginia, and his daughter survive him.

Samuel H. Davis.

Samuel Harrison Davis, who was until recently the editor of Insurance, died on Thursday morning in Plainfield, N. J. He had been ill for several months. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., on Dec. 16, 1838. From Illinois he went to the civil war, and he was mustered out as a Major. In 1868 he became editor of The Chicago Evening Record, a financial and trade paper. Later he established a weekly paper in Whitehall, Ill., and returned to Chicago in 1871 to edit The Insurance Herald. He came to this city in 1880 as editor of The Chronicle. With Charles D. Lakey he established Insurance in 1886.

Obituary Notes.

CASSIUS J. MEYER, a prominent member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, is dead. He served through the civil war on the Confederate side.

WILLIAM B. CRISP, formerly a resident of Belleville, N. J., died yesterday in his home in Pasadena, Cal. He was at one time a member of the Belleville Township Committee and was Township Treasurer.

Dr. A. E. RICH, one of the leading physicians of Western New York, Vice President of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, and Eminent Commander of Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar, died suddenly yesterday at Jamestown.

CHARLES A. DORNEY, a wealthy retired furniture manufacturer, President of the Hickory Run Brick Company, and owner of 12,000 acres of forest land in Monroe and Carbon Counties, Penn., died yesterday at Allentown. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Mrs. MARGARET SULLIVAN, wife of Michael Sullivan, who died in her home at 50 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was a prominent church worker in St. Edward's Parish. She was born in Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland, in November, 1873, her father being Peter Donahue, a Councilman. She is survived by her husband and four children.

JOHN J. ANGEVINE died at his home in Highland, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was for forty years connected with banking interests in Wall Street, having been identified with the National Currency Bank and the National Bank of the Republic, retiring about ten years ago. He was regarded as an expert in detecting counterfeit money. Mr. Angevine is survived by two sons.

PHILIP AST died at his home in Albany yesterday. He was born in Bavaria in 1844 and entered the Bavarian army, being a commissioned officer in the war between Austria and Prussia. He came to America in 1870 and entered the State Paleontological Department in 1871. As its lithographer he is said to have become more skilled than almost any other man in his line in this country. He did all the illustrating in the large scientific books frequently published by the department.

FREDERICK VAN RIPER died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon in his residence, at 128 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was born in this city, and he entered the employment of his uncle, Joseph Acker, who was one of the founders of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit. Later he went to Indiana in the employ of Fattman & Co. About fifteen years ago he organized the firm of F. Van Riper & Co., cotton merchants. He was a member of the Finance Committee and a Director of the Cotton Exchange, and a member of the Heights Club.

Business Notices.

Luxuriant hair, with its youthful color, assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MARRIED.

CARTER—ALSOP.—On Fifth Day, Fifth Month 7th, 1903, at Friends' Meeting House, Haverford, Penn., Rachel Griscom Alsop, daughter of the late Samuel Alsop, Jr., and of Esther Kite Alsop, to John Darlington Carter of Haverford, Penn.

CLARK—SARD.—On Saturday, May 9, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock, in St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., by the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, assisted by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, George Crawford Clark, Jr., of New York City to Gertrude, daughter of Grange Sard of Albany, N. Y.

DIED.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, on May 8, 1903, Charles W. Ellis, Jr., beloved husband of Evelyn S. Ellis, in his 31st year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, 374 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 10th, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GRIMM.—On May 6, at his late residence, 227 East 49th St., the Rev. Christian Frederick Grimm, beloved husband of Caroline Grimm, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, May 9, at 1:30 P. M., from St. Paul's German M. E. Church, 55th St., near 2d Av.

HERRICK.—On Thursday, May 7, 1903, at her residence, 161 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Susie G. Van Wyck, widow of Walton C. Herrick and daughter of Jacob S. and Katharine E. Van Wyck.
Funeral Sunday, May 10, at 3 P. M., from her late residence. Interment at Claverack, N. Y., Monday following at 3 P. M.
Hudson and Gloversville papers please copy.

MERRIAM.—At the Plaza Hotel, this city, on 7th inst., Ellen M. Merriam, widow of Isaac L. Merriam, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., on Saturday, May 9, at 4 P. M. Interment at Oswego, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

MULDOON.—Cecilia, last surviving daughter of the late James and Ann Muldoon and granddaughter of the late Philip and Hannah O'Brien, died May 8 at her residence, 18 East 47th St. Remains at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Ellen T. McKinley, 430 East 118th St.
Requiem mass at Holy Rosary Church, 119th St., near Pleasant Av., postponed to Monday, May 11, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ORDWAY.—At his residence in Providence, R. I., on May 6, 1903, Aaron Lucius Ordway, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services at Central Congregational Church, in Providence, on Saturday, May 9th, at 10:30 A. M.

PRICE.—On Thursday afternoon, at his residence in this city, in his 65th year, Dr. Thomas Randolph Price of Columbia College.
Funeral will be held at Trinity Church Sunday afternoon, May 10, at 2 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Friday, May 8th, 1903, Henry M. Rogers, Jr., in the 44th year of his age.
Funeral on Sunday afternoon May 10th, at Huntington, L. I.

SAUNDERS.—In Brooklyn, May 6, Sarah E. Andrews, wife of the late David Saunders.
Funeral service from her late residence, 70 Orange St., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

VAN RIPER.—Suddenly, Thursday night, in his 59th year, Frederick Van Riper, son of the late Adrian and Eliza Van Riper.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 489 West 145th St., at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, May 7th, at his residence, No. 34 West 56th St., of heart failure, George G. Williams, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Sunday afternoon, May 10th, at 2:30 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 8.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th May
BURKE, Johanna, 346 E. 118th St.	50	7
BROPHY, Alice M., 207 W. 118th St.	1	7
BRUNENWALD, Mary, 303 E. 18th.	23	6
BANDELOW, Fred. W., 305 E. 94th.	57	6
BROWN, John F., 8 W. 134th St.	37	5
BECKER, Charles, 36 Norfolk St.	1	7
BUTTENDOFF, H. C., 1,394 2d Av.	65	6
BENZ, William, 149 Avenue A.	88	7
COHEN, Isaac, Willard Parker Hosp.	1	7
CAMPBELL, Joseph, 212 E. 95th St.	21	7
CONKLIN, Cath. F., 15A W. 109th.	47	6
CORDES, Henry, 8 Broome St.	70	6
CASCIN, Mary, 28 Cherry St.	22	6
CHIARELLI, Victoria, 60 Thompson.	38	6
CANTE, Maria, 329 E. 112th St.	21	4
COOPER, Isaac, 18 Clinton St.	27	7
CORRIGAN, William, 209 W. 112th.	42	5
CARBY, John, Green Castle, Ind.	33	7
DONALDSON, Margaret, 260 W. 19th.	25	4
DE MONTEVERDE, F., 472 W. 142d.	14	6
DAVIS, Solomon, 250 Division St.	62	6
DURANTE, Vincenza, 131 Mott St.	1	7
DALTON, Maurice, 509 W. 46th St.	34	7
DEIGNAN, Patrick H., 406 E. 24th.	46	6
DORIS, Annie, 587 2d Av.	57	5
EINBERGER, Fred., 303 E. 110th St.	2	5
FLANNAGAN, Mary, 31 Macdougal.	66	6
FANERSTEIN, Val., 460 E. 10th St.	20	7
FUESLEIN, Antonie, 457 Park Av.	53	7
FREEL, Catharine, 432 Pearl St.	67	5
FREYMAN, Morris, 217 Madison St.	38	6
FELBERBAUM, S., 214 E. 11th St.	10	6
FURMAN, Aaron, 249 Clinton St.	45	6
FAGAN, James, 409 E. 18th St.	47	7
FARMER, Frank, 347 W. 49th.	59	6
FISCHER, Augusta S., 419 W. 54th.	47	6
FIOROVICH, John, 218 E. 34th.	56	6
GERAFELLO, Rosiaro, 309 E. 107th.	28	6
GARRIGAN, Thomas, 429 W. 52d St.	55	7
HESSEN, Liebe C., 127 Madison St.	30	7
HAHN, Mary A., 188 W. Houston St.	81	5
HICKEY, Harry, 305 E. 11th St.	40	6
IRWIN, Catherine, 42 E. 129th St.	39	6
JAEGELER, Dorch., 451 E. 59th St.	30	6
KAHN, Gustave, 216 E. 48th St.	61	7
KREPOLSKY, Marie, 204 W. 135th St.	24	6
KEENAN, John, 1,212 1st Av.	50	6
KENDRIGAN, W. E., 56 N. Moore.	32	6
LINNARD, J. H., 418 E. 69th St.	24	6
LAUBENHEIMER, F., 184 E. 4th.	67	6
LAHEY, Johanna, 175 W. 65th St.	50	6
LUDWIG, John, 407 E. 15th St.	1	6
LULWALK, Millie, 247 Stanton St.	1	6
MICHELS, Louis, 5 E. 20th St.	33	6
MARSHALL, Cyril, N. Y. Infant Asylum.	1	7
MORRIS, Mary, 189 W. 25th St.	39	7
MURTHA, T., 436 W. 53d St.	65	6
MILLER, Theresa, 506 E. 12th St.	38	7
MERRIAM, Ellen M., Plaza Hotel.	72	7
MIXER, Lena, 313 W. 17th St.	50	5
MANTELLA, G., 50 E. 98th St.	54	6
MULDOON, Cecilia, 18 E. 47th St.	50	8
MARIAM, F. G., 1 W. 31st St.	37	7
MILLER, Julius, 110 Bedford St.	42	7
MOSHOVITES, J., 8 Albany St.	32	8
McSHERRY, J., 416 W. 53d St.	32	6
McCORMACK, M. J., 224 E. 49th St.	68	6
McNICHOLS, P., 84 Desbrosses St.	26	8
McNALLY, W., 425 E. 69th St.	23	5
McKELVEY, Mary, 398½ Water St.	60	6
McDONOGH, P. E., 1,248 2d Av.	29	7
O'CONNOR, Hugh, 135 E. 110th St.	55	5
OLASI, M., 309 E. 13th St.	32	6
POLK, Emma L., 361 W. 121st St.	42	6
PINTO, James, 212 E. 28th St.	1	7
PACEY, Edward, City Home for Aged.	67	6
PRESLICHA, Tessie, 341 E. 88th St.	7	7
QUARTARARE, Carmela, 260 Elizabeth St.	12	7
REILLY, John, 440 W. 36th St.	1	7
RIEHL, Everet, 245 E. 13th St.	41	7
RUBIN, Abraham, 86 Hester St.	1	7
REINHARDT, Walter, 429 W. 52d.	5	7
ROGERS, Henry M., Jr., Jersey City.	43	8
ROBERTSON, James W., 341 W. 15th	41	6
SALEK, Becky, 103 E. 4th St.	10	7
SCHNEIDER, Henry, 223 E. Houston	1	7
SCHWARZ, Claire, 436 E. 80th St.	6	6
SCHERER, James, 220 W. 16th St.	40	6
SCHULDNER, Charles, 16 E. 117th.	1	7
SIPPEL, Henry, 587 1st Av.	59	7
STANFORD, Asa P., 400 W. 47th St.	81	6
STRINGER, Robert, 534 W. 39th St.	50	7
SCOTT, Clara L., 430 Greene Av., Brooklyn.	33	5
SULLIVAN, Margaret, 157 E. 99th.	48	7
SETTERSTROM, Lilie, 550 1st Av.	1	7
STANGLE, Joseph J., 410 E. 70th St.	1	8
THOMAS, Maria, 324 E. 70th St.	63	7
UHL, Catharine, 139 Avenue A.	86	6
VON DER MOEK, Henry, 1,544 2d Av.	33	6
VAN WYNGARDEN, H., 222 E. 96th	2	8
VARMICELLI, Delia, 390 Broome St.	2	6
VELOCE, Filomena, 67 James St.	1	7
VOSS, Celia, 503 W. 46th St.	4	8
VAN OVERBERGHE, Desire, 115 W. 25th St.	51	7
WAMSLEY, Robert, 18 Rockwell Pl., Brooklyn.	34	7
WENIGER, Eddie, 67 Monroe St.	3	7
YOST, Henry, 27 1st Av.	80	7

Bronx.

BOULARD, Selina, 521 East 142d St.	83	5
CALVERT, Florence A., 1,034 Tinton Av.	1	6
CONROY, Julia, 599 East 137th St.	30	5
COPPINGER, James A., City Island.	38	5
CORNEETT, Louis, Bedford Park.	1	7
HASINSKY, Bessie, 783 E. 145th St.	1	7
LANGER, Annette E., 465 Brook Av.	1	6
LENNON, Catherine, Seton Hospital.	30	7
LUBKERT, F. W., 482 E. 142d St.	11	8
MEEKER, J. B., 1,966 Bathgate Av.	73	6
MOHAN, Ford, Van Nest.	23	7
RILEY, Bridget, 594 Wales Av.	56	5
SCHUPP, William, Seton Hospital.	31	6
*WALKER, Harry, Lincoln Hospital.	41	30
WYSARD, Wilbur P., Wakefield.	1	7

*Date of death in April.

Brooklyn.

ABRUZZO, Caterina, 172 Johnson Av.	1	7
ALKSNA, Edward, St. Peter's Hosp.	24	4
BASKIN, Mendel, 869 3d Av.	49	6
BROUGHTON, J. D., 363 Bridge St.	80	6
BRUNNER, H., 314 Stanhope St.	55	7
CAHALEY, G. W., 735 Putnam Av.	75	6
CHANDLER, C. G., 275 Kosciusko St.	86	7
CONROY, Anne E., Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Av.	38	6
DOWNES, Julia, 32 Love Lane.	50	6
DURANDE, Frank, 145 30th St.	1	7
ELMINGER, M. E., Memorial Hosp.	30	7
EPPELL, George, Kings Co. Hosp.	82	4
FORTENBACHER, L., 200 Throop Av.	1	6
GAMEL, Mary, Convent of Mercy.	1	7
GORMLEY, James, Foster Av. and Ocean Parkway.	70	5
GOSHAWK, R. E., Bushwick Hosp.	29	7
GRANT, M. J. B., Convent of Mercy.	64	8
HAAKE, Henry, St. Peter's Hosp.	85	5
HAGEN, M. J., Kingston Av. Hosp.	1	5
HALLORAN, P., Cumb. St. Hosp.	46	7
HANLON, Sarah F., 559 Warren St.	24	6
HAUGH, Julia, 182 Nelson St.	17	5
HUSSELBEE, T. L., 424 Carlton Av.	1	7
IBELLI, Luigi, 87 Hudson Av.	4	7
KOCH, Adelhine, 628 Wythe Av.	23	6
KOCH, (baby,) 628 Wythe Av.	1	6
LAMOREAUX, M., 443 52d Av.	2	7
LAWLER, Elizabeth, 232 Sackett St.	10	7
LIEBLER, G., Kings Co. Hosp.	73	8
LITTLE, Charlotte B., 914 8th Av.	75	6
MAHON, Ellen, 796 Madison St.	61	6
MEEHAN, Sarah, 236 Dean St.	75	6
MILLER, Ellen, 72 Sullivan St.	31	7
McELROY, G. D., 1,112 Hancock St.	1	6
McGRATH, Terrance, 11 Marcy Av.	33	6
McKAIG, John, 185 St. Mark's Av.	71	7
McKALVEY, J. N., 377 S. 5th St.	30	6
McKENNA, Susan, 387 Prospect Av.	5	7
NALL, Elizabeth, 931 Manhattan Av.	37	8
PHILLIPS, A., Kingston Avenue Hos.	2	7
PORTER, J., 1,011 De Kalb Av.	2	6
PUIG, Estelle M., St. John's Hosp.	30	7
RAY, G., German Hosp.	49	6
ROHN, Barbara, 232 9th St.	46	7
SACKELAS, C., 436 Wythe Av.	2	7
SCHNEIDER, H., 190 Manhattan Av.	12	6
SCHWARTZE, E. L., 229 Fulton St.	26	5
STERKETTE, J. L., 251 Vernon Av.	48	6
STRANG, Margaret J., 934 Madison.	60	6
STREHL, H., 148 Meeker Av.	42	6
SULLIVAN, Margaret, 50 Howard Av.	20	7
TELFAIR, Minnie A., 416 3d St.	29	7
TRAUM, J., 1,286 Bushwick Av.	70	7
VAN BENSCHOTEN, Mary, Convent of Mercy.	1	7
VILLAR, Catharine, 643 Leonard St.	25	6
WELCKERS, S., Kingston Av. Hosp.	9	6
YUNKER, C. E., 291 Warren St.	84	6
ZEITEL, G., 821 Park Av.	60	7

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are cordially invited to visit the establishments of Tiffany & Co. at Avenue de l'Opera, 36 bis, Paris, and 221 and 221A Regent Street, W., London, where objects of interest may be viewed with the same freedom as in a museum.
By Special Appointment Gold and Silversmiths to H. M. King Edward VII. and H. M. Queen Alexandra.
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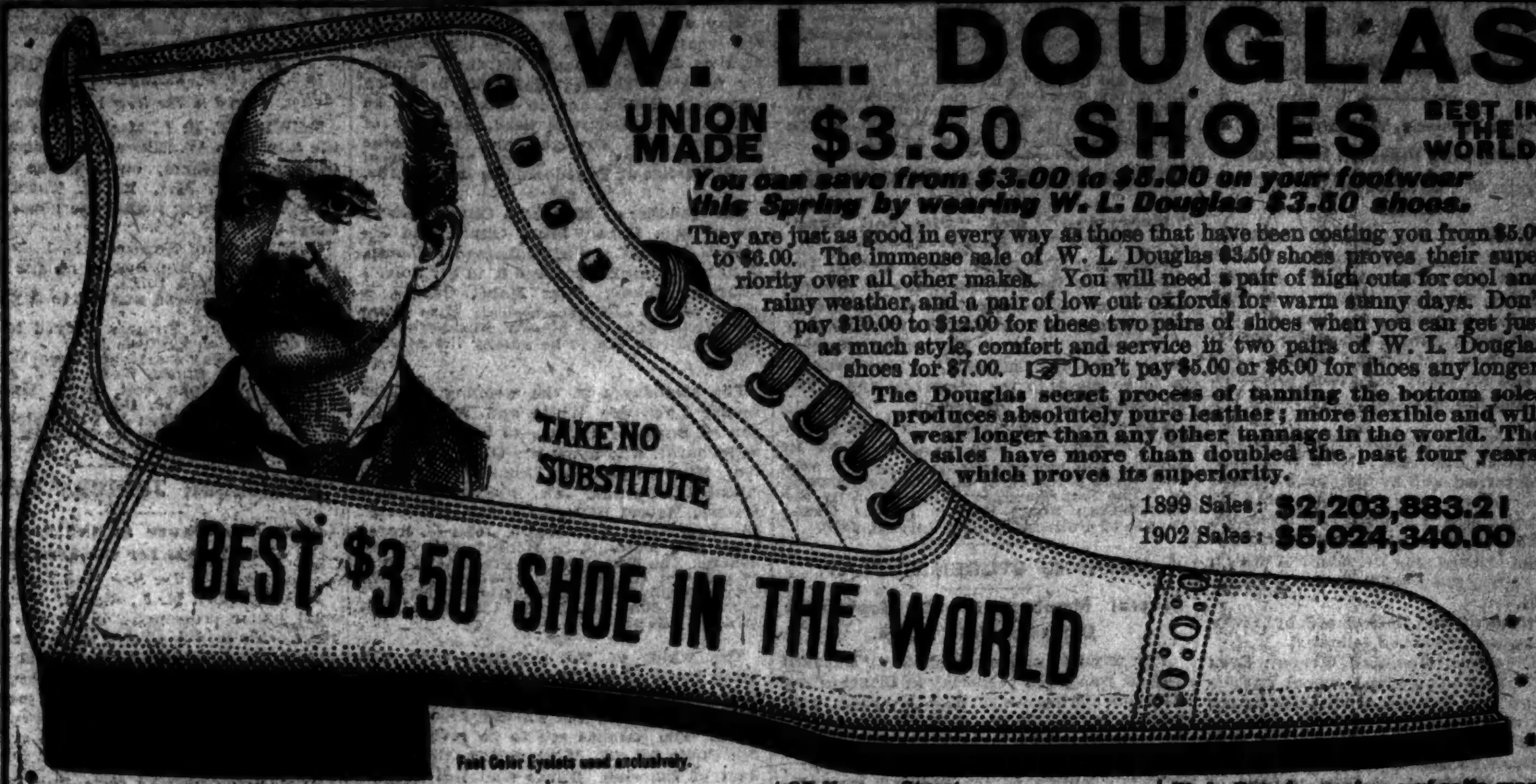
Disinfect freely with Platt's Chlorides in house-cleaning and prevent sickness.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.
You can save from $3.00 to $5.00 on your footwear this Spring by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes.
They are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you from $5.00 to $6.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes proves their superiority over all other makes. You will need a pair of high cuts for cool and rainy weather, and a pair of low cut oxfords for warm sunny days. Don't pay $10.00 to $12.00 for these two pairs of shoes when you can get just as much style, comfort and service in two pairs of W. L. Douglas shoes for $7.00. ☞ Don't pay $5.00 or $6.00 for shoes any longer.
The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world. The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority.
1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21
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Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75.
Made of the best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Corona Kid, and Patent Corona Colt.
Sold by 64 Douglas stores in American cities, and the best shoe dealers everywhere. The genuine have name and price on bottom.
NEW YORK CITY STORES: 433 Broadway, cor. Howard Street. 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th Street. 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street. 974 Third Avenue. 2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St. 356 Sixth Avenue. 345 Eighth Avenue. 149 East 14th Street. 201 West 125th Street. 95 Nassau Street. 530 Willis Avenue, Bronx.
BROOKLYN: 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton. 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue. 421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl St. 494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave. NEWARK: 785 Broad Street. PATERSON: 210 Market Street.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear welt (Hand Sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
$25,000 Reward will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Illustrated Catalog of Spring and Summer styles free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8; evening subject, "Racial Problems and Manhood Suffrage," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Prosperous Life"; 8 P. M., "Is There a Heaven?" A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. W. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.

YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES, Madison Av. Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St.

REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning topic: "The Healing Ministry of Hope." Evening: "Three Women, or the Deliverer, the Sufferer, the Avenger." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:45, by Rev. Charles H. Sears, and 7:30 by Rev. David A. MacMurray.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST. Near 8th Av.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; come and hear the message; it may be especially for you; attractive music.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor will preach at both services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank B. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. R. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST, 27e Rue. —Services divins le dimanche, à 10h. ½ du matin et à 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M. Preacher, the rector, 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong. Preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. & 10th St., Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Francis L. Pott of Shanghai, China will preach. Musical service, 4 P. M. "The Holy City" .... Gaul. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST. Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 4 P. M.—Church Parade Squadron A; Preacher, The Rector. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Sunday, May 10th. 4 P. M., Annual Church Parade of Squadron A. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Chaplain.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion .... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer; preacher, the rector, 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer .... 4:15 o'clock. Brief Choral Service; preacher, the rector, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. service of holy communion; 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Messiah," Handel.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8; evening, "The Story of a Scarlet Cord."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, D. D., of Washington. Subject, "Living and Dying Nations." 8 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Subject, "The Sneer of a Sceptic." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. The Pastor will preach, 10:45; Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre at 7:45. Illustrated lecture on "Naples" Tuesday; prayer meeting Wednesday; question box Friday. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH SERVICES, BREVOORT Hall, 154 East 54th St.—Sunday evening, May 10th, Rev. L. Ward Brigham will preach; Miss Estelle Harris will sing; it is planned to have a small orchestra led by Prof. Charles K. Davis; Young Men's Club every evening; kindergarten every day, 9 to 12; elocution class Wednesday evening at 8; singing class, Friday evening at 8. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "The More Abundant Life"; evening subject, "The Highest Education." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"BROAD OR NARROW." 8 P. M.—"JOHN HUSS." Third in series on Christian Heroes. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West Fourth St., bet. the Square and Sixth Av., Rev. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"How Can We Flourish and Grow?" 7:45—Rev. William B. Tower; subject: "King Saul at a Witches' Cave."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 48th St., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Delight in the Law of God"; evening, "Growing Old Unconsciously."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMinary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, May 10th. Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Shepherd Knapp at 4:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Young women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Services in memory of Rev. Dr. Babcock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St., REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on May 10th at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. REV. MAITLAND ALEXANDER, D. D., will officiate. The Home Sunday School and the Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service commences at 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 122D St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. J. Beveridge Lee.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. Corner Seventy-third St. DR. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON will preach, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Evening, "The Forgiving Love of God."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., pastor; the assistant minister, Rev. William H. Ope, will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "Heart's Ease." 4:30 P. M., "Heart's Health."

Religious Notices.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M., 8 P. M., song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St., Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring Street, near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. M. E. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Henry H. Jessup, D. D., of Beirut, Syria, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., 8 P. M. Subject, "The Wireless Message of God."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Inconsistencies of a God Man; Howbeit He." Evening—"A Dream, an Appeal, and a Refusal."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and Wednesday evening.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "The Works of the Lord Jesus"; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7:15 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject of sermon, "A Neglected Source of Strength." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Pastor's study class after sermon.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Lessons from the Life of Channing." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "Growing Things," a sermon for May; Sunday school, 10 o'clock in Chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., pastor. Subject: "The Wrestling of Jacob."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject, "The Mark Set upon Cain; What Spiritual Lesson Does It Teach To-day?"

DE WITT MEMORIAL CHURCH, 280 Rivington St. On Sunday, May 10th, 1903, the 22d anniversary of the church and the 20th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Elsing will be celebrated; morning service, 10:45; evening, 7:45; prominent speakers; everybody welcome; former members of church cordially invited to be present.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 143-145 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, SUNday, 11:15, (season's closing meetings;) "Recent Excursions in Borderland"; (series, "Problems of Immortality.")

HUGH O. PENTECOST, Lyric Hall, 725 6th Av., near 42d St., Sunday at 11 A. M. "The Fallacy of the Fall of Man."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, CHRIST'S Mission, 142 West 21st St.; evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor, pastor; Board of Trustees' meeting; addresses by members. All invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, May 10, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Adler, subject, "The Life and Death of Socrates." This being the last of the Sunday exercises of this season, a special musical programme has been arranged. All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av. and 59th St.—Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss MARGARET GAULE, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 246 Lenox Av., near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "The Masters," by Mr. Chas. E. Birdsall.

BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Two Bishops to Speak in St. Mary's Church in Burlington, N. J.

The bi-centenary celebration of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Burlington, N. J., is to be begun to-morrow morning. The Rev. William Allen Johnson, who was the eleventh rector of the church, will preach a sermon. At the evening service the Rev. John Fearnley will officiate. On Thursday morning next there is to be a sermon by Bishop Doane of Albany, who was the ninth rector of the church.

On Sunday, May 17, sermons are to be delivered by the Rev. George McClellan Fiske, D. D., of Providence, R. I., and Bishop Scarborough. The church's original chime of bells still rings, and the quaint rules that at first governed the ringing of the chimes are in the vestibule.

A Mission for Night Workers.

A mission for night workers of the Roman Catholic faith will be opened in St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place, at the regular mass at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The mission will be conducted by the Paulist Fathers and will continue for a week. Services, with a sermon, will be held at 3:15 o'clock every morning.

Store Cattle in England.

So many misleading statements as to the exclusion of store cattle from Canada have been published in this country that it is not surprising to see them accepted and repeated elsewhere. It seems impossible to get rid of the impression that we maintain a distinguishing prohibition against Canadian store cattle, whereas we do nothing of the kind. In 1896 Parliament deliberately adopted the policy of ordering the port slaughter of all cattle, sheep, or pigs allowed to be landed in this country, except under special circumstances, with a period of quarantine, for the security of our herds and flocks against disease. The act then passed practically, though not specifically, excludes store cattle from all countries. But for that act the interior parts of the United Kingdom would almost certainly have been open to store cattle from Argentina and the United States before the comparatively recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in those two countries, and the results in the United Kingdom would probably have been disastrous. If we admitted Canadian store cattle, we should be constrained to admit also store animals from every other country believed by our Board of Agriculture to be, for the time being, equally free from contagious or infectious disease. The Toronto Mail and Empire appears to suppose that Mr. Hanbury excludes Canadian stores, whereas all stores were practically excluded long before he came into office, and he has no power to admit them from any country. The journal named makes the unwarrantable assertion that "it has been all but admitted by the President of the Board of Agriculture" that the exclusion of Canadian stores "is for the protection of the British cattle raiser from competition, and not for the protection of British cattle from disease." No justification for this assertion is to be found in any public speech delivered by Mr. Hanbury. It is equally incorrect to say that he has been guilty of "libeling" Canadian animals. On the contrary, he has declared his belief in the healthiness of those animals on several occasions, while declining to ask Parliament to upset, for their protection, the wise sanitary policy of the act of 1896.—London Standard.

Drumming Up Trade.

"Sir," began the caller, "I would like to marry your daughter."

"What?" cried old Boxley. "You're a perfect stranger to me; besides, she's engaged."

"Sir, I did not say I wished to be married to your daughter, but to marry her. I'm a clergyman, sir, and I need the fee."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 17, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul Before Felix. Acts, xxiv., 10-16, 25, 26.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me. Psalms, xxiii., 4.

Two men, two scenes, two results, are now brought before us. The two men are Felix and Paul. The one is the Roman Governor of Judea. The other is a missionary of the cross. Both are representative men. The two scenes are two judicial trials. In the first Paul the missionary stands before Felix the Governor. In the other Felix the Governor stands before Paul the missionary. The two results are the issues of these two trials. When Paul was judged he had "a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men," (v. 16.) When Felix was judged he "trembled," (v. 25.)

One of these men was noted for his evil deeds and impure life. The other was noted for his good deeds and holy life. The one lived for himself, the other lived for Jesus Christ. The essential difference between them, however, did not rest in their positions, or in their characters, or in their lives, as they appeared in the sight of men; but in their relationships to God. "Felix trembled" when he saw how he stood before Him and His law, because of "the judgment to come," (v. 25.) Paul not only did not fear, but he rejoiced in the "hope that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust," (v. 15.) It is this which makes the essential difference between men everywhere to-day.

In "five days," (v. 1,) after Paul and his escort arrived in Caesarea—or, perhaps, in "five days" after they left Jerusalem—Paul's accusers appeared in Caesarea as they had been commanded to do by Claudius Lysias, (xxiii., 30.) They consisted of "Ananias, the High Priest"—some of "the elders," as representing probably the Sanhedrin—and "a certain orator named Tertullus," (v. 1,) who had been engaged to present their case to Felix. At once, apparently, on their arrival, Felix gave them audience, and Paul was brought before him. Now Paul was to undergo a regular legal trial before the highest civil court in the land, the Governor himself being the Judge. When he appeared before the Sanhedrin it was simply for the purpose of making an informal examination for the benefit of the Chief Captain. Now, however, he was to be formally accused and judged. The issue might be life, or death, and Paul must make his defense as best he could.

CAREER OF FELIX.

Felix was originally a Roman slave, and was made a freedman by—or through the influence of—the Emperor Claudius, and out of gratitude at once lent himself as a willing tool to aid in carrying out any wicked plot the Emperor might devise. So he rose rapidly in his estimation, and was at last appointed Procurator of Judea. Although civilly a freeman, yet morally he was still an abject slave—a slave to the vilest and basest passions. In his administration of the Government, however, he had done many things of great benefit to the nation, especially in the vigor with which he had suppressed the bands of robbers which infested the country. To this Tertullus alluded in his flattering address. He had now been Governor for about six or seven years, and in that time had become well acquainted with the character of the Jewish people, and must also have heard much of the new doctrines proclaimed by the apostles and their disciples. As a matter of course, however, he naturally looked upon everything from a Roman standpoint.

When the court was opened the case of Ananias and his associates was presented by their lawyer, Tertullus, and when they assented to it as embodying all their charges against Paul, Felix "beckoned unto him to speak," (v. 10.) Acknowledging his satisfaction in being thus permitted to plead his case before one who was well able to understand it, Paul first called attention to the fact that it was only "twelve days" since he had reached Jerusalem. The last five of these days—perhaps seven—had been spent on the journey from Jerusalem, and in Caesarea. Two had probably been spent in the Castle of Antonia. Thus he must have wrought all the mischief that was charged against him in the brief period of only three to five days. Having thus established his position, he proceeded to answer specifically the complaints of Tertullus. There were three separate counts in his indictment.

The first was: "We have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world." (v. 5.) If this was true, Paul was guilty of treason against the Roman Government. He answered it by a flat denial of its truth, and he boldly challenged them to produce the proof. Without any parade of words, he asserted: "They neither found me in the Temple disputing with any man, neither in the synagogues nor in the city; neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me." (vv. 12 and 13.)

The second charge was that he was "a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes." (v. 5.) This had no reference to his connection with the Nazarites in completing their vow, but simply to the fact that he was a Christian. For the disciples of Christ were sometimes called "Nazarenes," as in this case, sometimes "Galileans," as on the day of Pentecost, (ii., 7,) and sometimes simply men of "This Way," (ix., 2) or "That Way," (xix., 9,) or "The Way," (v. 14.) As the Roman law, however, tolerated every "sect" (or "heresy") in the land, and to a certain extent protected them, to be prominent among "the Nazarenes," was no violation of law. Paul, therefore, openly and frankly admitted that the charge was true. If it was an offense to belong to a "sect," then every Jew in the land—Ananias, the Elders, and Tertullus—were as guilty as he. So without hesitation he said, "This I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call a sect, so serve I the God of our fathers, believing all things which are according to the law, and which are written in the prophets; having hope toward God, which these also themselves look for, that there shall be a resurrection both of the just and the unjust. Herein do I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of offense toward God and men alway," (vv. 14-16, R. V.)

PAUL'S ANSWERS.

The third charge was, "Who also hath gone about to profane the Temple," (v. 6.) This was equivalent to charging Paul with sacrilege, an offense punishable under both the Jewish and Roman laws. In answer to it he told the simple story of his bringing alms to his people, and of his uniting with the Nazarites in the completion of their vows. All this, he showed, was done with due observance of the law, and without any tumult, (vv. 17, 18.)

Having thus answered each specific count in the indictment, Paul then called the attention of the court to the fact that those who had first laid hold of him—"certain Jews from Asia," (v. 18,) were not present to make accusation, (v. 19, R. V.) against him. And of those who were present, there was not one who could bear witness to anything which even they would consider "evil doing," unless—as in the case of Daniel—they found it against him concerning the law of his God, (Dan. vi., 5.) As regards the question which had excited so much tumult in the Sanhedrin—"touching the resurrection of the dead," (v. 21,) there were such great differences of opinion that no one could justly charge the "hope" that he had, (xxiii., 6,) as an offence against either the law or the people.

To this defense of Paul it appears that no rejoinder whatever was made by his accusers. As Dr. Arnold truly says, "Those things in the accusation that were criminal were not true—and those things that were true were not criminal. The crimes falsely charged he denied, and challenged his accusers to the proof—the portions of the indictment that were true, he confessed and contended that they violated no law." ("The Church in the House.")

Felix, however, unwilling, probably, to displease the influential Jews who were present, reserved his decision of the case until he could confer with Claudius Lysias, (Verse 22,) but he did not keep Paul in close confinement. He committed him to the care of a "centurion," with instructions "to let him have liberty, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister or come unto him." (Verse 23.) This liberty must have been highly appreciated, for Paul had many friends in Caesarea, and it gave him many opportunities to proclaim the Gospel to others. During this time, when he was perfectly safe from all of his enemies, he also had a season of greatly needed personal rest and refreshment, for it lasted fully "two years." (Verse 27.) For the greater part of this time Luke is supposed to have been with him, and probably at his dictation then wrote the Gospel bearing his name.

FELIX AND DRUSILLA.

After the trial which we have just considered Felix apparently left Caesarea for a time, probably to attend to official duties elsewhere—at least he does not appear to have had anything to do with Paul for some time. "After certain days," however, he "came with his wife, Drusilla, which was a Jewess," and "sent for" him. (Verse 24.) This Drusilla was the third daughter of Herod Agrippa I., who put the Apostle James to death, (xii., 2,) and was the sister of Herod Agrippa II., who soon after was "almost persuaded to be a Christian." (xxvi., 28.) After disappointing her first accepted suitor, she married Azizus, King of Emesa. When Felix saw her, he was greatly enamored by her beauty, and tradition says—according to Josephus—that he employed a magician to entice her away from her husband. The plan was successful, and she was now living in open wickedness with Felix as his wife.

Dr. Arnot says: "To relieve their languor, Felix and Drusilla determined one day to hear a sermon from the distinguished preacher who happened to be their prisoner." Conybeare and Howson say: "Drusilla, being a Jewess, took a lively interest in what Felix told her of Paul, and was curious to hear something of this faith which had Christ for its object." But whether it was to while away an idle hour, or a mere curiosity concerning a matter which was everywhere turning "the world upside down"—we may be sure that the motive of Felix in sending for Paul was neither high nor sincere. However, he sent to the prison for Paul that he and Drusilla might hear what he had to say "concerning the faith in Christ," (v. 24,) and Paul gladly obeyed the summons. He probably knew that it would not in any way affect his personal liberty, but it would give him an opportunity to proclaim the Gospel, and might be the means of setting another at liberty from a worse bondage than of a Roman prison.

Undoubtedly he knew the character of his hearers, and—looking at the occasion from a merely human standpoint—it appears on the surface as if he designedly chose for the theme of his discourse just those subjects which were the most pertinent to such characters—"righteousness," "temperance," and "judgment to come." But if we look a little deeper it is not likely that he did anything of the kind. For the Gospel always has just such a personal and pertinent application, to whomsoever it is addressed. Paul was there to tell his hearers "concerning the faith in Christ," and it would not have been either like him or like the Gospel he preached to have used the occasion as an opportunity to administer to them a public and personal reproof, however well they deserved it.

To tell them of "faith in Christ" he must necessarily first tell them why they and all others needed that faith. When he spoke to them, therefore, of "righteousness" and "temperance" and bade them look at themselves in the light of the "judgment to come." It was not because they were notoriously unjust and impure. He would have addressed them in the same way if their characters had been above reproach among men. In fact, he did speak in just the same way to the polished and scholarly Athenians, and bade them to remember that God had appointed a day in which He would "judge the world in righteousness," and therefore "He commanded all men everywhere to repent." (xvii., 30-31.)

PAUL'S ADDRESS.

Paul's address therefore is just as appropriate for all men in our midst to-day as it was to Felix and Drusilla. He looked at his hearers as they stood before God rather than as they stood before men, and that is the way in which exponents of "faith in Christ" must always look at their hearers, for before Him "there is no difference" between men, (Rom., iii., 22.)

When Paul spoke to his hearers of "righteousness" he measured their outward life by the standard of God's law, and showed them that they had never learned to obey the prophet's command—"to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God." (Micah, vi., 8.) They had come very far "short" in all of these respects and they knew it. When he spoke of "temperance" he measured their inward spirit by the same law. For this word "temperance" is not employed here in the modern and narrow sense of freedom from all excess in the use of intoxicants. It means that and a great deal more. Its classical and New Testament signification is much wider than that which it ordinarily bears now in our own language. It means freedom from all that defiles; it demands personal purity on all sides." (Dr. Arnot.) It requires a clean heart as well as a clean life, "for out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies." (Matt., xv., 19.)

Having thus brought his hearers—in their outward conduct and in their inward spirit—before God's bar, Paul spoke to them of "the judgment to come"—when "every one shall give account of himself to God." (Rom., xiv., 12.) "Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord," (II. Cor., v., 11,) he evidently endeavored to "persuade" them to be "reconciled to God" through faith in Christ Jesus. For his address would have been incomplete if he had not held Him up before them as the Saviour of even the chief of sinners, and it was, in fact to speak "concerning faith" in Him that he had been summoned from his prison.

But neither the terrors of the law nor the love of Christ brought either of Paul's hearers to repentance. Drusilla, the Jewess, was unmoved, and Felix, the Roman, "trembled" only for the moment. As he had put off the decision of Paul's case when Paul stood before him, so now he put off the decision of his own case when he stood before Paul. "When I have a convenient season," he said, "I will call for thee." (V. 25.) But we do not read that he ever had a more "convenient season." He had many opportunities, for he often sent for Paul "and communed with him," (v. 26,) but it was never "convenient" for him to give up his sins and turn to God. Worldly companionship—love of pleasure—and thirst for money, so filled his soul that there was no room in mind or heart for anything else.

There are many like him even in our own day. They are waiting for "a convenient season." But the Gospel says, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." (II. Cor., vi., 2.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What are the important facts now brought before us, and what is said of the two men?

When and how was this court organized before which Paul was now tried, and who was Felix?

To what did Paul call attention, and how did he answer the charges made against him?

How were his answers met—what did Felix decide—and what was the result to Paul?

What led to Paul's appearance again before Felix?

On what subjects did Paul address Felix, and what is said of his address?

How did Paul measure the outward life and the inward spirit of his hearers, and what must he have said "concerning the faith in Christ"?

What was the effect upon his hearers, and what is God's "accepted time"?

HUNTED FOR PAGODA.

Two Puzzled Detectives Searched High and Low, but Couldn't Find the Supposed Italian.

Sergt. McGloin of the West One Hundredth Street Station received a letter yesterday which contained instructions for two detectives of the precinct. The Sergeant read the letter carefully and then called out Detectives McLaughlin and McManus.

"Go to Ninety-sixth Street," he told them, "and see what's the matter with that pagoda."

The detectives nodded wisely and left the station house. Once they were on the sidewalk they held a consultation.

"Who is Pagoda?" asked McLaughlin of McManus.

"Never heard of him," answered his companion, "must be one of them Mafia ginnies."

The detectives then went to Ninety-sixth Street and searched from one end to the other for an Italian named Pagoda. They couldn't find any person by that name, and they returned to the station house.

"Would you please read that order again?" asked McLaughlin of Sergt. McGloin.

Sergt. McGloin picked up the piece of paper on which the order had been written by Capt. Gallagher, and read:

"'Tenement-house children have been jumping on the Pagoda at Eighty-sixth Street. Send men to chase them away.' That's all I know about it."

This time the detectives went to the subway and questioned all the strikers that were hanging around there as to whether any of them were named Pagoda. Several of the men became frightened and ran away, and once again the detectives went back to the station house.

"We can't find Pagoda," they told Sergt. McGloin.

"Well, you had better make another search. It's the Captain's orders," said Sergt. McGloin.

Wearied and disheartened, McLaughlin and McManus retraced their footsteps to Ninety-sixth Street. There they met a brother detective named Seaman.

"Do you know a man named Pagoda?" asked McLaughlin.

"Yes. Who is Pagoda?" echoed McManus.

Then they told Seaman of their futile search for the Italian and the detective got red in the face from laughing.

"Why, a pagoda is one of those lookout towers on the viaduct on Riverside Drive," he explained. "Some woman has been complaining about the street children playing in them and soiling them."

McLaughlin and McManus went to the viaduct, chased away a few children who were playing in the pagodas, and then went to the station house for a rest.

Capt. Gallagher's orders came from a letter sent to Park Commissioner Willcox from a woman who complained of the children playing in the pagodas on the viaduct. The Commissioner sent the letter to Police Headquarters, and Inspector Albertson notified Capt. Gallagher.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—An area of high pressure of considerable extent covers the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Pressure continues low over Florida and along the Gulf Coast, also in the extreme Northwest. Rain has fallen in South Carolina, the East Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida; elsewhere generally fair weather has prevailed. It is somewhat warmer in the lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England; also over the Eastern slope.

The weather will be fair Saturday, except on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. Showers probably will continue Sunday in Florida, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature will rise slowly in the Southeastern States. The winds along the South Atlantic Coast will continue brisk northeast; on the New England and Middle Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, mostly light and variable; on the great lakes, fresh south to southeast.

Steamships departing for European ports on Saturday will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Norfolk.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh east to southeast winds.

Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

North Carolina, partly cloudy Saturday, with rain in south portion; Sunday, fair; fresh to brisk northeast winds on the coast.

South Carolina, rain Saturday; Sunday, fair and warmer; brisk east to northeast winds, becoming northwest.

West Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday.

North Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

South Dakota, fair Saturday, colder in east and central portions; Sunday fair.

Minnesota, showers Saturday, cooler in south portion; Sunday fair, variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	58	62	54
6 A. M.	54	60	58
9 A. M.	57	60	64
12 M.	65	69	70
4 P. M.	70	71	71
6 P. M.	66	70	68
9 P. M.	61	63	64
12 P. M.	60	62	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 3 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 63¾
Weather Bureau 62
Corresponding date 1902 62
Corresponding date for the last 25 years 57

The thermometer registered 55 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 69 degrees at 8 A. M. and 49 degrees at 8 P. M.

ROCK ISLAND-'FRISCO DEAL

The Negotiations Brought to a Successful Termination.

Supposition That the Combination May Come Within the Northern Securities Decision Denied.

The Rock Island-'Frisco deal has at last become a fact. This statement is made on the authority of representatives of both systems. Official announcement was to have been made yesterday afternoon, but had to be deferred, as several details remained to be worked out and the printer did not keep his promise of getting out the official circulars on time. According to George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., it is not likely that the official announcement will be made before Monday. Mr. Perkins said this just as he was emerging from a conference, at which were present D. G. Reid, W. B. Leeds, and S. A. Mather, representing the Rock Island interests; B. F. Yoakum, representing the St. Louis and San Francisco pool syndicate, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

According to the general understanding of Wall Street, which is based on statements made by Rock Island representatives, the terms will be as follows: For each share of the common stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco the Rock Island Company will pay $60 in collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds and $27 in Rock Island common stock, making $87 for the 'Frisco common stock. This offer is to be open to all the holders of 'Frisco common stock.

Although these terms were generally known in the Street, and although 'Frisco common was selling around 78½, two points down from Thursday, not many people seemed to be anxious to buy this security in order to make the face difference between the market price and that offered by the Rock Island Company. This was said to be due to the fact that for the purpose of the exchange the bonds were figured at par and the Rock Island stock at 45, while in the market the latter was barely steady at 44½, while the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4 per cent. bonds are selling at about 84½.

Wall Street indulged in considerable speculation as to how this deal would affect the value of Rock Island common stock. The Rock Island Company will have to guarantee 5 per cent. on the bonds which it is to issue, and the question is will this be paid by declaring dividends on the 'Frisco common stock or by paying it out of the earnings of the Rock Island Company. As these earnings are generally supposed to be about 6 per cent. on the common stock, of which there are about $68,000,000 issued, or about $4,080,000, and the amount needed for paying 5 per cent. on 60 per cent. of $29,000,000 (the outstanding common stock of the 'Frisco) is $870,000, it will be seen that this payment could be made out of Rock Island earnings and still leave enough for a dividend on the Rock Island stock, provided earnings keep up in volume.

The objection was made in some quarters that the 'Frisco and Rock Island Roads were competing properties, and therefore any combination would come within the Northern Securities decision. It was stated by representatives of the two properties that they were in no sense competing.

The mileage of the Rock Island system is 7,228, with 1,024 miles under construction. The mileage of the 'Frisco system is about 3,200 miles, making a total of about 10,500 miles.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Meyers, Julius, & Sons Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Meyer, silks and dress goods; Hoffman House.

Dodge Dry Goods Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, notions; Continental Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. W. Renwick, millinery and ribbons, 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces and trimmings, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Downs, prints, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. W. Chutter, trimmings, 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Davis, G. W., Company, Anderson, Ind.; O. Lindstrom, notions and millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Weber Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Weber, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Keene, L., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Langfeld, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. L. Conyngham, Wilkesbarre; F. H. Clergue, Sault Ste. Marie.

HOLLAND—Joseph von Hussenhaven, Antwerp; J. W. Mercer, Ecuador; R. H. Watson, Valparaiso; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

GRAND—Major M. M. McComb, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. W. C. Rafferty, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Allan Morrill, Chicago.

PLAZA—H. L. Rutherford, Montreal; Jacob Legrende, New Orleans.

SAVOY—Robert Clark, London; Joseph Basch, Chicago; B. Siegel, Detroit.

NETHERLAND—A. W. Redman, Los Angeles; S. J. Bowling, Detroit; E. A. Stone, Cleveland; G. L. Craig, Toledo.

IMPERIAL—Col. J. E. Briscoe, Knoxville; Capt. W. G. Mitchell, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Ernst Suchs, Dresden; R. T. Gary, Raleigh.

FIFTH AVENUE—Carroll D. Wright, Washington; H. M. Trayner, British Consul General to Coruma, Spain.

NAVARRE—Capt. Robert Hawze, United States Army; Otto Reid, Montreal.

How the Dispute Began.

"I have often wondered," said the bat, "how the owl came to be accepted as the emblem of wisdom."

"Who says the owl is the emblem of wisdom?" fiercely asked the serpent.—Chicago Tribune.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS SHACHNOVITZ, Samuel Sommers, and Esther Greenblatt, doing business as the Model Skirt Company, Bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, duly made and entered May 8th, 1903, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of woolens, taffetas, linings, materials, &c., all now located at 8 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids for the same may be submitted to Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver, at the office of Lesser Brothers, his attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Thursday, May 14th, 1903, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted.

Said property may be inspected at said place only on May 11th and 12th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids submitted, then said property will be sold at public auction at the place stated on Tuesday, May 19th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.

FERDINAND A. HOYT, Jr., Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX BENJAMIN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,869.

To the creditors of Max Benjamin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of April, 1903, the said Max Benjamin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of May, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated N. Y., May 9th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES TISCHLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 11, 1903, 2 P. M., at 317 Canal St., Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hatracks, mantels, mirrors, office furniture, safe, fixtures, etc. Order of EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver. MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, 80 Nassau St.

PREDICTIONS FOR FRANCE.

One of the most serious of the French foretellers of future events is Mme. de Thèbes, who, as all who write about her are careful to state, was believed in by so able and so practical a person as Alexandre Dumas fils. Recently she published a small book of predictions for the year 1903. Attention is directed to the volume, as in it the writer foretold the burning of a provincial theatre. She has accordingly scored some success, as the Grand Theatre, at Lille, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Mme. de Thèbes says in her booklet that the burning of a Paris theatre may also be expected in this present year. Turning to home politics, she announces that there will be a tempestuous time in Parliament, and she foretells several dramatic deaths, one particularly in high administrative spheres. In international politics troubles will also ensue, and many complications will arise, inevitably endangering peace and "dragging Europe violently back to the old battlefields." A great northern State will meet with adverse fortune, and Holland will have something to fear from the waves of the ocean. Another prediction is that the ruler of a country bordering on France will meet with an accident. The financial world is to be greatly troubled, according to the French palmist and prophetess, but we may look forward very soon to a fine scientific discovery destined to effect remarkable changes. On the whole, Mme. de Thèbes takes a gloomy view of the prospects of the human race during the year 1903. The only hopeful part of her predictions is that about the coming scientific discovery. She gives some small consolation by presaging that the international complications to which she refers may not lead to the disruption of peace until next year.—Paris Correspondence of London Telegraph.

Washington and a Third Term.

George Washington did decline a third term, but when it is asserted in connection therewith that his doing so "established a precedent" it is simple nonsense. George Washington had no more idea of establishing a precedent that there should be no third term than he had of establishing a precedent as to any other phase of accepting office or retiring from it. He had been long before the people in various important capacities, had completed his work, and desired to retire to private life for his own comfort, and his declination expressly says so. No one can read it and reach the conclusion that he ever thought of such a thing as that there could be any objection to a third Presidential term. That he might with propriety be elected again and accept the election, if he chose to comply with the popular demand, was evidently a matter of course in his own mind. There is no "unwritten law," nor any valid precedent, nor any common sense in the notion that a third Presidential term would be dangerous or even improper. We hope the custom of the past in stopping at a second term will not be broken by Grover Cleveland, but we hope to see it broken, nevertheless, and we believe that sooner or later it will be.—Poughkeepsie Eagle, (Rep.)

A Missouri Man's Romance.

J. N. Wilkerson thirty years ago was going West with his parents in a prairie schooner. They camped one night near Joplin, and his parents fell into conversation with the members of another family of "movers" that had camped close by, while he, a small boy, began to play with a pretty, curly-headed little daughter of the strangers. The youngsters became very "chummy," as little ones will. The next day they were separated. Twenty years afterward, a few days before he was to be married, Mr. Wilkerson made a chance remark about his stop in Joplin and the little curly-headed girl he had played with. This instantly recalled a similar recollection to the mind of his future wife, and it turned out that she was that little girl.—Joplin (Mo.) News-Herald.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises... [illegible] Sun sets... [illegible] Moon sets... [illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Isl'd	[illegible]	H. Gate	[illegible]
S. Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Isl'd	[illegible]	H. Gate	[illegible]

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Cadiz and Genoa	....	....
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	....	4:00 P. M.
Neckar, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
Parima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	8:30 A. M. / 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	4:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	....	....
St. Andrew, Antwerp	....	....
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. / 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Stella, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. / 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Bolivia, Inagua and Hayti	9:30 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Beta, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Barbados	10:30 A. M. / 12:00 M.	....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	12:00 P. M. / 2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Havana and Vera Cruz	....	....
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	....

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Colombia, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	....
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. / 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. / 1:00 P. M.	....

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexican ports	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Luise, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and †11:30 P. M.; Sundays at †1:00 P. M. and †11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at †11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:00 P. M. and †11:30 P. M.; Sundays at †1:00 P. M. and †11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at †11:30 P. M.)

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer [illegible]. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May [illegible] and up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May [illegible] and up to May [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, April 11; Sydney, April 13; Auckland, April 17, and Honolulu, April [illegible], reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma and were dispatched east, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, April 8; Hong-Kong, April 11; Shanghai, April 14; Yokohama, April [illegible], and Honolulu, May 1, reached San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. May 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, May 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 9.

Comal, Galveston, May 2.
Esperanza, Havana, May 6.
Manuel Calvo, Naples, April 23.
Minnesota, Swansea, April 24.
Philadelphia, Southampton, May 2.
Regina Elena, Gibraltar, April 26.
Roumania, Trinidad, May 1.
Shinano, Gibraltar, April 30.
Vincenzo Bonanni, Gibraltar, April 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 10.

Calabria, Gibraltar, April 30.
La Bretagne, Havre, May 2.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Anchoria, Glasgow, April 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, May 1.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, May 1.
El Siglo, Galveston, May 5.
Ivernia, Liverpool, May 2.
Maranhense, Para, April 29.
Minnehaha, London, May 2.
Philadelphia, Curacao, May 4.
Proteus, New Orleans, May 6.
Zeeland, Antwerp, May 2.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Alabama, Copenhagen, April 29.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, May 2.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, May 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, May 2.
Sardegna, Naples, April 29.

Arrived.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, April 25, Moville, 26th, and Halifax, May 6, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Banda, (Br.,) Ramsey, Progreso, April 30, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Allianca, Phillips, Colon, May 1, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Dorset, (Br.,) Prentice, Glasgow, April 26, in ballast to Barr, Potter, & Hughes. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Hughenden, (Br.,) Jones, Galveston, April 29, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Leithaeuser, Hamburg, April 30, Southampton and Cherbourg, May 1, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buenos Aires, (Spanish,) Aldamiz, Vera Cruz, May 1, and Havana, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Jr., Galveston, May 2, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Patria, (Dan.,) Lund, Cienfuegos, April 30, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS New York, Marmion, San Domingo City, &c., April 29, with mdse., passengers, and mails to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS J. L. Luckenbach, Peck, Seattle, &c., Feb. 18, with mdse. to Lewis Luckenbach. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, May 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Comal, Woodward, Galveston, May 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) for Cienfuegos.
SS Santiago, for Tampico and Nassau.
SS Westwater, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Newcastle.
SS Chenisten, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Verbena, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, Santos, &c.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 8.—SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York for Gravesend and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco May 6.

SS Manhasset, (Br.,) Capt. White, from New York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Eretria, (Br.,) Capt. Mulcahy, from New York and Norfolk, via St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. Pattar, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Algoa Bay and Port Natal, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., May 6.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from Santos for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro May 6.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, for New York, sld. from Swansea May 6.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Capt. Kars, from New York via Pernambuco, &c., arr. at Rio Janeiro May 1.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Rocha, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Attivita, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, for New York, sld. from Naples May 3.

SS African Prince, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Shields May 6.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:10 P. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 6:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 7:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Gera, (Ger.,) Capt. Dewers, from Genoa for New York via Palermo, sld. from Naples at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Duca di Galliera, (Ital.,) Capt. Motta, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Barabino, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS St. Bede, (Br.,) Capt. Hartley, from New York and Norfolk for Chefoo, passed Perim to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York and New Bedford, Mass., for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Catherine du Frane, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Lillian C. Morrison, appellant, vs. Ormond G. Smith and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Patrick Little, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, O'Brien, and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

John W. Whiteley, appellant, vs. Seth S. Terry, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Elise M. Jewett, respondent, vs. Melinda P. Schmidt et al., appellants.—Fritz L. Schmidt, Jr., et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs to respondents, payable out of the fund. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

John Schreyer, plaintiff, vs. Isabella Arendt, defendant.—Submission dismissed, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

People ex rel. Leroy Snyder, rel., vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent.—Upon the relator giving the stipulation mentioned in opinion, judgment reversed and relator reinstated, with $50 costs and disbursements; but, upon his refusal to give such stipulation, application for reinstatement denied, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Minnie T. Riker, respondent, vs. Josephine Clopton, appellant.—Upon plaintiff stipulating to reduce judgment as entered to $1,738.20, judgment as so reduced and order affirmed, without costs; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Letitia M. Geer, appellant, vs. Hortense Clark, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Francis G. Hall, Jr., respondent, vs. Henry C. Pierce, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Insurance Press, appellant, vs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. George W. Thomas, Appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Julius W. Stoltz, as President, appellant, vs. Morris Tuska et al., Julia Tuska and another, respondents.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Louise Diebold, respondent, vs. Anna Walter and another, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellants. Opinion per curiam.

Edward Poerschke, appellant, vs. Willard C. Baldwin, respondent.—Order reversed so far as appealed from, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Sarah E. Padbury, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

British Empire Typesetting Company, plaintiff, vs. Denis A. Spellissy et al., defendants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John L. Scott, respondent, vs. American Railway Electric Light Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Moses Tanenbaum, respondent, vs. Samuel Eiseman and another, appellants.—Upon plaintiff stipulating, as stated in opinion, judgment as modified in accordance therewith and order affirmed without costs; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants, to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Moses Tanenbaum, respondent, vs. Abraham Levy et al., appellants.—Upon plaintiff stipulating as stated in opinion, judgment as modified in accordance therewith and order affirmed without costs; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants, to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. August Belmont and another, respondents, vs. William D. Leonard et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on the opinion of the court below.

Thomas H. Cole, as executor, respondent, vs. Minnie E. Andrews, as administratrix, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing judgment as entered to $3,617.34, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

David Perlman, respondent, vs. Moses Bernstein and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Oscar E. Poole, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Charles T. Barney, appellant, vs. City of New York et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Maurice De Brunoff, respondent, vs. The McClure-Tissot Company and another, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Walter S. Rockey, respondent, vs. Firemen's Insurance Company, appellant.—Upon plaintiff stipulating to reduce judgment as entered to the sum of $486.49, judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Charles Farewell, respondent, vs. John Witzel, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of The University Magazine Company.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Jennie M. Leys, as executrix, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Godfrey Dunscomb and another, appellant, vs. John H. Poole, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mary E. Frayer, as administratrix, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John McGough, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ.

John Galvey, respondent, vs. Joseph Stevenson, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of John A. Braun, as assignee of Isidor Bremer.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Frank H. Bowers, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Agnes G. Trankey, appellant, vs. Jane E. Van Sant et al., respondents; Edwin L. Garvin and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed and decrees entered as directed in opinion, with costs to appellant to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Frank A. Daniels, respondent, vs. William A. Rogers et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Cortlandt de P. Field and another, appellants, vs. James Surpless et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John J. McGrath, appellant, vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

James R. Van Dyck, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lemuel Littlefield, appellant, vs. John H. Lawrence, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Dora R. Henry, appellant, vs. City of New York, Dorilton Corporation, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harry S. Cornish, respondent, vs. Tribune Association, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Frank D. Mowbray, appellant, vs. Edward Gould, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary Lahne, respondent, vs. William H. Welch, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ.

In the matter of Jacob S. Rogers, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles W. Shaw, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Susan Day and Pasquale Caponigri, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John W. Mack, appellant, vs. William J. Latta et al., respondents.—Judgment sustaining demurrer of defendant corporation reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below; and judgment sustaining demurrer of individual defendants on the ground that the complaint states no cause of action against them affirmed, with costs to the individual defendants against the plaintiff. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Max Birnstein, respondent, vs. Stuyvesant Insurance Company, appellant.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Patrick Shea, appellant, vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

David Howie et al., appellants, vs. Rachel Kasnowitz, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William Green, an infant, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Asher Green, respondent, vs. Andrew Davies and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

Amelia V. Boyle, respondent, vs. Consolidated Gas Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Wheeler Condenser, &c., Company, respondent, vs. R. G. Packard Company, appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

People ex rel. Frances Rosenberg, respondent, vs. German Housewives' Association, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Martin E. Waldstein et al., appellants, vs. Alfred S. Rosenfeld, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Max Rosenheim, appellant, vs. Alfred Rosenfeld, respondent.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Abraham Polsky, by guardian, respondent, vs. New York Transportation Company, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Hugo E. Boessneck et al., appellants, vs. William E. Iselin et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Henry E. Jackson et al., appellants, vs. Michael J. O'Brien, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Frederick E. Schlesinger, appellant, vs. Robert W. De Forest, Commissioner, respondent.—Order reversed and writ granted, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

George Monk and another vs. John J. Reilly.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Albert C. Weigand vs. Jacob A. Cantor.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Michael Mollo.—Motion granted.

Annie O'Connell, respondent, vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company.—Motion denied.

Agnes Silvernail vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Appeal dismissed.

William W. Farmer, individually, &c., respondent, vs. A. D. Farmer & Son Typefounding Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, May 8.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, May 11: 219, 231, 232, 234, 235, 238, 241, 242.

New York Calendars—Saturday, May 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Marie Stubenvoll, Joseph S. Hart, James Wells Champney.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Thomas Lisana vs. Robert Pierce—Michael Dee.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Taylor vs. Macdonnell—Peter Schmuck. In re Demarest—Solon Berrick.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Von Rosenberg vs. Ross—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Weiss—Howard A. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Wheeler—William J. A. McKim.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Ziegler vs. Sturcken—William H. Ingersoll, to compute. Butler vs. Van Stunberg—James W. Alexander. Kuehne vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—Hugo Hirsch, to take proof. Boville vs. Wife's Home Company—Cromwell G. Macy, to sell. Same vs. same—Lloyd L. Thompson, to sell. Roth vs. Turn Verein—Morris V. Theall, to compete. Bloomer vs. Sappine—Charles W. Fraser, to compute. Hasbrouck vs. Timoney—James R. Egan, to compute. Isecke vs. Gunther—Thomas B. Leamann, to sell.

Spring and Summer Resorts.

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A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager. N. Y. Office, Aeolian Building, 362 Fifth Av. (34th St.)

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Dutchess County.

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Coolest and best located hotel on the St. Lawrence. No malaria. No asthma. No hay fever. No mosquitos. No flies. Address THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

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The Frank Leslie. Monticello, N. Y. Now open. For terms and booklet address Frank L. Bernhout.

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HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms, with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

White Lake.

THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sullivan Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets. E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—High elevation; overlooking lake; accommodates 125; open June 1st; sanitary improvements. Booklet. J. P. Kinne & Co.

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Health and Pleasure

during the hot summer can be had at moderate cost

IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. Physicians heartily recommend this region as one of great natural beauty and absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within three hours' ride from New York. Send 8 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of over 200 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

On May 28th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to [illegible] (June).

IN NEW YORK: 141, 165, 187, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Franklin and 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.

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"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (366 Eagle Bureau,) (1,370 Journal Resort Bureau,) (1,383 World Vacation Bureau,) 1,383 and (1,404 Mail and Express Resort Bureau) Broadway, 96 5th Ave., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 45 West 125th St., New York, or send 4 cents in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., New York.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Far Rockaway, now open; select families accommodated; special rates for season. S. Levy, formerly Windsor Hotel.

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NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Owned by Hudson Valley Railway Company. At the Gateway of the Adirondacks. Most beautifully located Summer hotel in New York State. Furnished new throughout. Surpassing its old-time popularity. Doring's celebrated string and brass band. Open from June to October. Hourly trolley service to Saratoga. W. W. BROWN, Mgr. 15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George. New York Office—Marlborough Hotel. Mr. Brown will be at the Marlborough Wednesdays in May. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

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THE GRAND HOTEL, Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."

Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade, in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, &c. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours. H. E. EDER, Manager. N. Y. Office, 349 5th Avenue. Telephone 1008 Madison Sq. OPENS JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH.

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NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

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JEFFERSON, N. H. WILL OPEN IN JUNE. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. Desirable accommodations for young men at moderate prices.

In the White Mountains. Information obtained and engagements made by addressing Mr. Murphy at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

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Delaware Water Gap.

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa. REOPENS MAY 21ST.

Last year the hotel was entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, 1-3 mile of broad piazzas. Golf Links, well-kept walks and drives, bathing, and fishing. Rooms en suite with private baths. Golf Tournaments. Illustrated booklet. 2½ hours from New York, via D., L. & W. R. R. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Mgr. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT, Proprs. Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delaware Water Gap.

Delaware House. Water Gap, Pa. (Open all year.) Improvements. Cuisine excellent; boating, fishing, golf. Booklet. John Yarrick.

Mountain House. Water Gap, Pa. (Now open.) Highest, coolest elevation. Large rooms. Superior table. Booklet. Mrs. HAUSER & SON.

Stroudsburg.

Highland Inn. Stroudsburg, Pa. Enlarged. Refurnished. Electric lights. Steam heat; golf; opens May 1. C. H. PALMER.

Highland Dell. Capacity 150. Elevation, 1,300 ft. Refurnished, modernized. Cuisine, service first class; golf. J. F. FOULKE, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

VIRGINIA.

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Miscellaneous.

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Are ideal months, filled with all the possibilities of health and pleasure, mingled with the charm of climate at

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With the enjoyment of its wealth of attractions go the comfort and luxury to be found at the

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Sea water baths. Every known appointment. Open all year. Booking representative, J. L. Trenchard, Hotel Wellington, 55th St. and 7th Av., daily from 10 to 4.

Fire-proof

HOTEL IROQUOIS.

South Carolina Av. and Beach. Capacity 400. Rooms singly and en suite, with bath. Elevator. Sun parlors heated. Table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates, $10 to $17.50 weekly, $2.50 and up day. Write for booklet. W. F. SHAW.

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Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. N. Y. Representative, 3 Park Place, 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Hotel Imperial 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 6 P. M. Telephone 6060 Cortlandt. C. R. MYERS.

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Open throughout the year. American and European Plans. The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. W. I. FINCH, Prop. H. J. PEARSON, Mgr. Personal representative, Hotel Netherland this week only.

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on the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open throughout the year. Luxurious and modern. Magnificent sun parlor overlooking Boardwalk and Beach. Golf privileges. Write for booklet. NEWLIN HAINES, Formerly of the Chalfonte.

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Extensively improved and many new and attractive features introduced. A high-class modern hotel with best location, offering Special Spring rates. Capacity 400. Elevator service, rooms en suite with bath, steam heat, etc., etc. Superior table and service. Coach meets trains. Booklet. C. C. SHINN.

HOTEL STERLING. Fireproof.

Ocean and Kentucky Ave.

Unobstructed ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths. Electric light, elevator, steam heat, and in every way modern and up to date. Table and service not excelled anywhere. $12.50 to $21.00 weekly, $2.50 up daily. Special for May and June. Free coach meets trains. S. A. MANUEL & CO.

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Adjoining Boardwalk. Capacity, 600. Special, $15 up, weekly; $2.50 daily; $5.00 over Sunday, including Sea Water Baths, Swimming Plunges, Orchestra, Automobile. Booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. 'Phone 1749 18th; also 3 Park Place.

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THE ARLINGTON, Michigan Ave. and Beach. Ocean view; new throughout with every appointment, including elevator; extensive sun parlors; steam heat; private baths, &c.; orchestra; special, $2 to $2 daily; $10 to $16 weekly; booklet. L. K. KUNE.

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Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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From Piers 51 and 52, North River.

Umbria, May 9, 2 P. M.	Etruria, May 23, 2 PM
Ivernia, May 16, 9 AM	Campania, May 30, 9 AM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Aurania, May 26, 3 PM	Carpathia, June 9, 4 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila., May 13, 10 AM	New York, May 27, 10 AM
St. Paul, May 20, 10 AM	Phila., June 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland, May 9, 10 AM	Finland, May 23, 10 AM
Zeeland, May 16, 10 AM	Vaderland, May 30, 10AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Ethiopia, May 9, noon	Furnessia, May 23, noon
Anchoria, May 16, noon	Columbia, May 30, noon

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Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam	May 13	Ryndam	June 3
Potsdam	May 20	Noordam	June 10
Statendam	May 27	Rotterdam	June 17

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

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30 TOURS this season, visiting all points of interest. $295 to $1,000. Pamphlets. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Pretoria, May 9, 4 PM	Bluecher, May 28, 10:30AM
F. Bism'ck, May 14, 10AM	Pennsyl. May 30, 9:30AM
Waldersee, May 16, 9 AM	Deutschland, June 4, 1 PM
A. Victoria, May 21, 10AM	Patricia, June 6, [illegible] PM

S. S. Deutschland

Record Voyage, 5 days 7 hours 38 min. SAILS MAY 7, JUNE 4, JULY 2, SEPT. 13.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

*Ravenna .... May 27, 2 PM

*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."

MIDNIGHT SUN NORWAY SWEDEN AND RUSSIA

Five Grand Cruises During JUNE, JULY & AUGUST by steamers Aug. Victoria & Prinzessin Vict. Luise. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken

Kronprinz, May 12, 4 PM	Kaiser, June 16, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 19, 10 AM	K. Wm. II., June 23, 3 PM
K. Wm. II., May 26, 4 PM	Kronprinz, July 7, 3 PM
Kronprinz, June 9, 3 PM	Kaiser, July 11, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS MAY 26, JUNE 23, JULY 21, AUG. 25.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

*Neckar, May 9, 10 AM	Bremen, June 11, 11 AM
Luise, May 14, noon	Luise, June 18, 10 AM
Friedrich, May 21, noon	Friedrich, June 25, 10 AM
Barbarossa, May 28, 11AM	Barbarossa, July 2, 11AM
Kurfuerst, June 4, noon	Kurfuerst, July 9, 10 AM

*To Bremen direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

K. Albert, May 9, 3 PM	K. Albert, June 20, Noon
Lahn, May 16, 11 AM	Lahn, June 27, 10 AM
P. Irene, May 23, 3 PM	P. Irene, July 4, 1 PM
Hohenzollern, June 6, 2PM	Hohens'n, July 18, 11AM
†Weimar, June 13, 10 AM	†Weimar, Aug. 1, 10 AM

†Naples, Genoa only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minneapolis, May 9, 4 PM	Minnetonka, May 30, 8AM
Minn'ha, May 16, 8:30 AM	Minneapolis, June 6, 3PM

New York—London via Southampton.

MARQUETTE .... May 22, 9 A. M.
MANITOU .... June 5, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE .... June 19, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

*Victorian, May 12, 6A. M.	*Cedric, May 22, 3 PM
Teutonic, May 13, Noon	*Armenian, May 26, 6 AM
Germanic, May 20, Noon	Majestic, May 27, Noon

*Liverpool direct, $40 and up, 2nd class only. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PURITAN AND PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

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NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 40 N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

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Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Telephone, 3053 Franklin.

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FOR ALBANY.

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TROY BOATS "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

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Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Stations, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

4-12-1903.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—†SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:37.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 25¾ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lighted and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—for interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., and Chi.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, ‡4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 5:00 (*5:30, Lakewood only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00 †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, *3:00, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, *9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) †1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector Street, Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and East Long Branch, 10:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto., Washington	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Balto., Washington	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm.	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square West, 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	Lv. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 434, 1,234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 345 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SUPREMACY IN LEGAL ADVERTISING.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published during the year 1902 348,105 lines of legal advertising. The other New York morning papers combined printed 265,[illegible] lines.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

Money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

It is useless to discuss yesterday's prices at any length. Of over fifty representative properties only four changed so much as a point. The rest shifted up and down according to the higgling of the market. There were some who thought the coppers were kept strong in order to sell the rest of the market. If so, the latter part of the programme failed, for the business was not done, or capable of being done without wider price changes than were registered. The day's freak sale was a decline of 51, to 10, against the last price of 61 some months ago. This appears to be another "golden bargain," to use unoriginal language not copyrighted and adaptable to all such cases.

There is scarcely warrant for saying that the Russian bear was at work in the market. The reoccupation of Niu-Chwang by Russians was dismissed as unimportant by itself, and only in limited circles were two and two put together. The larger operators—those who initiate movements which others imitate—remarked that the morrow of England's declaration of a British Monroe Doctrine was chosen at Washington for the publication of old correspondence formally and unmistakably committing Russia to a position inconsistent with her present procedure, and antagonistic with the treaty rights of the United States. Such things do not happen accidentally, and it was inferred that the Administration is testing or preparing public opinion regarding more advanced action than any yet taken. The Washington telegrams to this effect were not generally known until after adjournment, and will afford the basis for to-morrow's brief business. The situation is not serious yet, nor is there any certitude that it will become serious. What is certain is that the tangled skein of weltpolitik has a broader and closer significance in Wall Street than ever before, and that topics which have wearied hitherto must be studied in their relations to market movements as never before. There is need of phlegm and philosophy, and there were signs of both in keeping the market inactive until the outlook is clearer.

The domestic news was not bad. Upon the contrary, reports of railway earnings are improving beyond recent expectation. Crop news is good and exports are growing beyond a good previous total. The labor situation leaves much to be desired, but develops nothing seriously disturbing. The allotments of American subscriptions to "vaals"—that's English, you know—were estimated at sums cutting no figure in the sterling exchange situation, and Philadelphia sent word that there would be no gold exports this week, which settled it. Philadelphia, which is rising in the world, also sent information that a poor New York bank statement would not be surprising. That will not be settled until after the bank statement appears. The banks appear to have gained three millions of cash over the exports of gold, and the marked ease in the money market reflects no local anticipations of anything very bad.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Rubber Goods pf.	½
General Electric	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Mexican Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Nat. Enameling	½	Vulcan Detinning	¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	3	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Pere Marquette	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1¼	Phila. Co.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	St. L. & San F.	½
Consol. Gas	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Den. & S. W. pf.	51	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Realty	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
Int. Power	1½	Westinghouse	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Met. Securities	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
North. American	3¾	Wis. Central pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Texas Pac., E. Div. 6s	4¼
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Buffalo Gas 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	12	Nat Starch 5s	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 8	333,181
To date this year	56,565,465
Corresponding date last year	72,484,472

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 8	$1,489,100
To date this year	$243,734,450
Corresponding date last year	$385,797,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Radiator Co. preferred stock.
Daly West Mining Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Railroad, for subscriptions to new stock.
Pratt & Whitney Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad on preferred stock.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Co.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

It is a difficult matter to determine which was the "feature" of yesterday's market—the manipulated advance in Amalgamated Copper on the fantastic tale that the trust intends to return to the policy of "holding the umbrella" by advancing the price of copper to 16 cents a pound and maintaining it there, or the sharp declines in a number of inactive shares, notably Denver and Southwestern, which dropped 51 points from the last recorded transaction for a full lot of the stock on the Exchange. Undoubtedly, whichever was the "feature," stockmarketwise, the development that was regarded as of most significance was the sharp declines referred to, because believed to indicate a none too stable condition of affairs in certain parts of the list, with a bare possibility that other parts might sooner or later be affected thereby. So far as the copper movement was concerned, its real purpose, it is declared, was to hold the market steady while selling was in progress in other parts of the list.

As for the stocks whose declines created some comment and more uneasiness, they were Denver and Southwestern preferred, American Grass Twine, and United States Shipbuilding. In each case the transactions were very limited—100 shares in Denver, 300 in Grass Twine, and 300 in Shipbuilding—but it was this very development that was least to the liking of conservative interests in the Street, because showing in each instance practically no market for the stocks. The last transaction in a full lot of Denver and Southwestern preferred was in August, 1902, when it sold at 61, while in July, 1901, shortly after its listing, it sold at 69¼. Yesterday's sale at 10, therefore, represents a net decline of 51 and a decline from the high of 50¾. Odd lots, however, have lately sold around 10. Poor earnings, due to the competition that the road is meeting in the Colorado Springs territory, are offered to explain the decline. The sale of the Shipbuilding stock at $2 a share was the first made on the Exchange, but the stock has sold as low as $1 at auction. In the bonds of the company, $66,000 changed hands between 49 and 50, with the close at the low figure. The three-point decline in Grass Twine was, of course, naturally referable to the unsatisfactory condition and earnings of the company.

Pennsylvania sold ex-rights at the opening of business, the rights being quoted between 3⅛ and 3½, and it was thought that the stock would, in the vernacular, "look cheap." Despite this, after opening at 131⅛, it sold down to 130⅝ and closed at 131. In the Street it was said that it did not act well—by this being meant that it seemed always to be for sale at every appearance of strength. The same, indeed, was declared to be true of all the other standard stocks, the entire railway list being conspicuously heavy. The selling throughout was characterized as better than the buying, this being a modification of the earlier reports that the selling was not important and was merely for the account of room traders.

One of the interesting developments of recent days has been the appearance in the Street of New York Central stock, standing in the name of interests close to the Vanderbilts, the stock having been disposed of by the owners. Inasmuch as this is said to be the first of such stock coming from this source since the heavy selling movement in the security some months ago, the Street is curious to know what this may foreshadow. The talk yesterday was that the new stock issue of the company will soon be authorized. There was little activity in the issue yesterday, but traders were inclined to be bearish on it in view of the Supreme Court decision in the tunnel case against the company.

Apropos of the pool manipulation in Copper Trust stock—clearly designed to permit selling of stock elsewhere—one of the stories heard in the Street, in explanation of it, was that a trade agreement had been reached by the Amalgamated and Calumet and Hecla people to advance and hold the price of the metal at 16 cents a pound. The report was not given serious consideration in well-informed quarters where the rather bitter experience of the Amalgamated people some time ago to hold the price artificially at 17 cents is recalled. In addition, the active and controlling force in Amalgamated affairs—Mr. H. H. Rogers—has been for some weeks and still is unable to transact any business. And, say copper trade authorities, without Mr. Rogers's approval and co-operation no Amalgamated deals will be carried through so long as he remains at the head of the company.

Many would-be bulls on the market declare that they are waiting for the labor situation to clarify before they will buy, or advise the purchase of, stocks. These interests believe that it is this labor uncertainty more than anything else that is keeping the public out of the market, for strikes round and about are things of which all men are cognizant and which ofttimes make greater impression and cause more alarm than the facts actually justify.

Profit-taking was in evidence all day in the Rock Island and 'Frisco shares. The average speculator is not inclined to trade in the stocks pending the publication of the fuller official announcement of the deal and its terms, which is now scheduled for to-day.

A few pessimists in the Street were pointing to the heaviness in the pig iron market as perhaps the first indication of the "turn" in the iron trade. Trade experts, however, declare that the present is merely a "waiting movement," and that the sagging tendency noted has therefore no real significance.

Some selling of the Grangers was credited to reports of crop damage in Illinois and Missouri, where, according to some dispatches, Winter wheat was reported to be damaged from 5 to 35 per cent. The Street took these reports with several grains of sand, as it did also reports of damage elsewhere by insects.

The selling of Southern Pacific was on the unfavorable March report, showing a net decrease of $132,560.

London did little in this market, trading all told in about 6,000 shares, evenly divided between purchases and sales.

LOW WHEAT SUPPLIES.

According to Bradstreet's, manipulation at Chicago is not the sole inspiration of the present strength of wheat. Statistically the position at home and abroad is and has been a very strong one, and when the numerous reports of damage to European crops are added a trio of bullish features of no mean order is furnished. Says Bradstreet's:

As regards the statistical position alone, it might be observed that the showing is one which might well give thought to those who, in view of the probable very large yield of Winter wheat in this country, are inclined to look for much lower prices soon for this great staple. Briefly stated, it might be said that American (United States and Canadian) supplies of wheat are the smallest held for four years past, while European supplies on May 1 are the smallest there is any record of on that date for fully a decade past. The aggregate American and European supply is much smaller than in any of the past four years at this date, and is only slightly larger than in the memorable year 1898, when prices went to very high figures. All in all, the situation is one which contains much that is promising to American wheat producers and dealers, and favorable to this branch of the country's export trade.

The total American supply on May 1 was 56,268,000 bushels, a decrease of 15,496,000 bushels from April 1 this year, of 2,027,000 bushels from May 1 a year ago, of 9,414,000 bushels from May 1, 1901, and of 21,546,000 bushels from May 1, 1900. Compared with May 1, 1899, present supplies are 5,000,000 bushels larger, and are 22,000,000 larger than on May 1, 1898. European supplies are even more closely straitened than is the case with American stocks. On May 1 the former supply aggregated only 52,200,000 bushels, a decrease of 4,400,000 bushels for the month of April, due, according to cables to Bradstreet's, to Russian stocks on May 1, revised, proving much smaller than expected. The present European stock is shown to be 16,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago at this time, 26,000,000 bushels smaller than on May 1, 1901, and the smallest, in fact, held on May 1 that there is record of in recent years. Compared with May 1, 1897, present European supplies are 4,000,000 bushels smaller. The aggregated American and European supply is shown to have been only 108,468,000 bushels on May 1 this year, a decrease of 18,000,000 bushels from a year ago, of 35,000,000 bushels from 1901, and of 40,000,000 bushels from 1900. Compared with the low-water mark year, 1898, present world's stocks are only 13,000,000 bushels larger.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $3,081,200.

They received from the interior $5,346,200 and sent to the interior $2,114,000, of which $50,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $3,232,200.

Receipts of new gold were $1,022,000, of which $762,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $255,800 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $4,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Exports of gold were $900,000—$500,000 to Argentina and $400,000 to Canada.

The ordinary Sub-Treasury disbursements were $19,446,400. Payments to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 3 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $19,720,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $273,600.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,254,800; deducting the loss of $1,173,600 by gold exports and Sub-Treasury operations, the net gain was $3,081,200.

Currency was received from all parts of the country, but chiefly from the West and South. Shipments were mainly to Boston and Philadelphia.

Customs collections for the week, $3,172,372; pension payments, $503,000.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue favorable, though the threatening labor situation is said not to be encouraging. Bradstreet's sums the situation up in this manner:

Business continues large and industry active, in most cases surpassing previous years at this date, despite unseasonable cool weather in some sections and a swarm of vexatious and, in many cases, palpably unreasonable labor troubles. Results of the late cold wave now coming to hand are seen in arrested vegetable growth in nearly all sections, with damage to Spring-planted crops, notably corn, cotton, oats, vegetables, and fruits, which necessitates much replanting. It is notable, however, that Winter wheat has gone through and emerged from the late freeze with strikingly little deterioration from early favorable conditions. In labor matters Spring unrest seems to have culminated in strikes or lockouts of fully 160,000 men in the first week of May, a number double that becoming idle in the last week of April and fully 40 per cent. of the entire number striking since Jan. 1. A great lockout of building hands at New York has begun which may swell the figures largely. This would be in many respects a rather depressing showing were it not for the fact that, except in the building trades, no single or allied great industries are threatened, as, for instance, was the case a year ago, when the great anthracite coal strike was impending.

Dun's along the same lines has this to say:

Unrest in the ranks of labor has increased rather than abated since May 1, when difficulties of this sort usually culminate. No single struggle of great magnitude is in progress, but the frequency of small strikes is disturbing, and in the aggregate a large force is idle, while important industrial undertakings are checked. This is notably the case as to structural work, of which a large amount has been contemplated. Good reports are received from footwear factories, shipments from Boston for the year thus far surpassing all records, and clothing makers receive duplications of Spring orders in addition to getting out Fall samples. At Baltimore there is great activity in the manufacture of straw hats and negligee shirts, while paper mills at Philadelphia find conditions satisfactory. Weather reports are irregular, stimulating retail trade at some points, but more often retarding the distribution of merchandise. Prices of commodities declined slightly during April, Dun's Index Number falling from $99.267 to $98.561. A year ago the highest point of recent years was touched at $102.269. Railway earnings in April were 13.4 per cent. larger than in last year and 28.7 per cent. above 1901. Sales of stocks were again small compared with the corresponding week in the two preceding years, particularly as to 1901, when the Northern Pacific corner occurred. This accounts for the decline of 31.2 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York from last year's figures and 45.2 per cent. compared with two years ago. At other leading cities the loss from 1902 was only .3 per cent., and there was a gain of 6.0 over 1901.

MAY COTTON'S HIGH RECORD.

Quoted at 11.01—Still Higher Prices Looked For.

Cotton for delivery in May reached another high-record mark yesterday. Early in the morning it was quoted at 11.01. Spot cotton sold on the basis of 11.15 cents a pound for middling. The market closed steady at 10.93 for the May option.

Still higher prices are looked for, especially as there is a squeeze of shorts in the New Orleans market as well as in this city. Options for delivery in the new crop months were less active and showed few changes in price.

JERSEY CITY BONDS SOLD.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has finally succeeded in disposing of $900,000 worth of 4 per cent. water bonds by private sale at 100.80. These bonds had been advertised three times. The best offer made was 100.79.

Samuel B. Howard of Manhattan took $500,000 worth of the bonds, which are to pay off bonds that matured Sept. 1, 1902. The other $400,000, the proceeds of which will be used to pay off the floating debt of the Water Department, were sold to the First National Bank of New York.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that wholesale trade is generally good at Toronto, and remittances are satisfactory. Trade at Montreal is badly interrupted by the longshoremen's strike, a sympathetic strike of teamsters, and freight handlers threaten to quit. Wharves and railroad yards are congested, and there is danger of serious loss in perishable freight. Otherwise trade is healthy and country collections prompt. Business and collections are well maintained at Quebec, but rain is needed in agricultural districts. Present conditions and future prospects are satisfactory at Winnipeg, with labor well employed. Although on the whole business conditions at Vancouver are only fairly satisfactory, improvement is indicated in some lines, and collections are fairly prompt.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the American Railways Company has purchased the entire capital stock and all the bonds of the Tyrone Electric Railway and the Tyrone Electric Light and Heat Company of Tyrone, Penn.

Capital of the National Fire-proofing Company increased from $12,500,000 to $15,500,000.

Statement from Cripple Creek that the output for the month of April amounted to 51,506 tons of ore, with a gross value of $1,702,650, as compared with a gross value of the March output of $1,659,970.

St. Paul dispatches stating that the Peavey Elevator Company has amended its charter so that it can engage in the handling of live stock, merchandise, coal, and lumber, as well as grain.

Advices from Philadelphia that the production of anthracite during April was 5,000,000 tons.

Application made by the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company to the New York Stock Exchange to have listed $650,000 additional capital stock.

Baltimore dispatches stating that the South Baltimore Foundry Company, the South Baltimore Car Works, and the Ryan & McDonald Manufacturing Company, all allied concerns, have agreed to consolidate as the South Baltimore Steel Car and Foundry Company, capital $1,000,000.

Decrease of $212,947 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $250,517, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $212,811,902; balances, $9,712,899; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,488,445.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; short bills, 3 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8805@$4.8810; cables, $4.88⅝. Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅝; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 60c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. St. Louis—15c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c. Louisville—50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 9.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says another enormous sum, larger than on Thursday, was lent by the Bank of England yesterday. Business in the loan and discount markets was practically at a standstill.

The Stock Exchange was again chiefly occupied with the Transvaal loan. Dealings in it were very large, and it closed at 1 1-16 to 1 3-16 premium, after falling to 1 premium in the morning.

Consols were flat on the Manchurian news, but recovered to some extent before the close. Home rails were flat in sympathy with consols.

American rails opened with a short-lived show of strength, a rapid relapse following the reports in regard to Manchuria. Prices were then dull till the afternoon, when Wall Street reports indicated similar weakness there, accentuated by the hardening of sterling exchange, which increased the fears that gold shipments were almost imminent.

Foreigns were flat, Paris selling heavily. The general mining market was quiet, but prices were very firm. Kafirs were again depressed.

Silver bars rose 1-16d. per ounce, to 24 15-16d. spot, and the forward price also rose. The movement was caused by news of a French tender to be filed two months hence.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day. Discounts were harder.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but operators were cheerful. The Transvaal loan was the sole feature of interest. Consols were easier on sales in connection with the Transvaal loan. Americans opened dull, owing to over-night New York advices; improved, rose mostly to above parity, and closed quiet. Argentines were weak. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 1-16; consols for account, 92¼; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 82; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 94⅝; Canadian Pacific, 135⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45¼; Chicago Great Western, 23⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 166; De Beers, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 36⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 87¼; Erie, 36; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 141¼; Louisville and Nashville, 121¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; New York Central, 134¼; Norfolk and Western, 73¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 28¼; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 31½; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 56⅝; Union Pacific, 92⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 93¼; United Steel, 36¼; United States Steel preferred, 87; Wabash, 28¾; Wabash preferred, 49.

Bar silver steady at 24 15-16d per ounce. Money, 3¼@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27½; Madrid, 35.95; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 8.—Prices were weak at the opening of the Bourse to-day, showed feebleness throughout, and closed with a bad tone. The order for the departure of the French fleet to Salonika was the chief factor in causing the depression, as it is feared it will lead to complications in the Orient. Rentes went off considerably, closing at 97.67, against 98.22 yesterday. Turks and Ottoman Bank shares were also depressed, and other international securities were unsteady, with a downward tendency. Suez Canal lost considerably, and industrials shared in the downward movement. Rio Tintos held up for a while against the fall in prices, but finally yielded to the general decline.

The private rate of discount was 2⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, May 8.—On the Boerse to-day call money was one-half per cent. lower, being quoted at 3½ per cent. Both domestic and foreign securities were slightly weaker. Canadian Pacific followed the New York quotations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—The money market continues quiet and easy. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent; collateral, 4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par; clearings, $21,898,658; balances, $1,234,132. The foreign exchange market remains firm. Rates remain unchanged.

There was some activity in Amalgamated and Copper Range, but Massachusetts Gas was the feature of the stock market. The action of the Legislative Committee in reporting a bill for the consolidation of the Boston gas companies was taken as a bull factor.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	*Atchison	80	80	80
10	Atchison pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
75	Boston Elevated	146	146	146
4	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
1	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
1	Boston & Maine	175	175	175
86	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	118	118	118
300	Mass. Elec.	32½	32	32
130	Mass. Elec. pf.	88½	88	88
288	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	196½	196½
1	Old Colony	206	206	206
50	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
275	Union Pacific	90½	90½	90¼
25	West End	92*	91	92
	TELEPHONES.			
87	American	159	158½	159
5	New England	*138	138	138
50	Western	96	96	96
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Am. Ag. Chem.	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	77½	77½	77½
10	Am. Pneu. Service	5	5	5
72	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	20	20
125	Am. Sugar	125½	125¼	125½
2	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120½	120½
20	Am. Woolen	12½	12½	12½
301	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	29	28½	29
1,737	Mass. Gas	44¾	44	44¼
166	Mass. Gas pf.	86	85¾	85¾
70	Pullman	*218½	218	218½
10	Swift & Co.	114	114	114
100	United Fruit	105½	105½	105½
10	United States Steel	35½	35½	35½
367	United States Steel pf.	*85½	84¾	85¼
8	Westinghouse pf.	104½	104½	104½
	MINING.			
340	Allouez	7¼	7 1-16	7¼
7,228	Amalgamated	*67½	65¾	67½
300	Am. Zinc	11	10½	10¾
210	Bingham	31	30½	31
5	Cal. & Hecla	523	523	523
100	Catalpa	8c.	8c.	8c.
400	Centennial	26	25½	26
2,555	Copper Range	66	64½	66
25	Crescent	4c.	4c.	4c.
120	Daly West	48½	48½	48½
900	Granby	5	4¾	5
100	Guanajuato	2½	2	2
10	Mass	10½	9¾	9¾
100	Michigan	8¾	8¼	8½
100	Mohawk	52	52	52
150	Osceola	68¼	66¼	67¾
80	Parrot	26	25	26
230	Phoenix	6	6	6
150	Santa Fe	2½	2¼	2½
420	Shannon	14¼	14	14¼
3	Tamarack	141	141	141
50	United States Coal & Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
500	United States	25	24½	24¾
330	Utah	29½	29½	29½
445	Winona	12½	12½	12½
50	Wolverine	71½	71½	71½
100	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 4¼ bid, 5½ asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex dividend and ex rights.
‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—It was one of the dullest days of the year in the local market. The only movements that called for comment were the early rally in the Consolidated Lake Superiors, which was not maintained, and the hardening tendency exhibited by United Gas Improvement, which opened, ex-rights, at 94½, shaded to 94⅛, and then rallied to 95¼. The rights were quoted at 44 to 44⅝. Consolidated Traction of New York touched 69 on an odd lot transaction, a gain of over 2 points this week. The formation of the Public Service Company gives it a second guarantee in addition to that of the North Jersey Traction Company. The guarantee is 3 per cent. this year, 4 per cent. in 1904, and 5 per cent. thereafter. There was a marked curtailment in the arbitrage business, Pennsylvania being absolutely neglected. Reading was fairly active at the start, but became dormant with the rest.

Total sales, 17,226 shares and $45,795 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Railways Co.	48½	48½	48½
25	American Cement	8	8	8
130	Cambria Steel	24¼	24¼	24¼
3,585	Con. Lake Superior	7 9-16	7¼	7½
1,200	Con. Lake Superior pf.	31½	31	31½
13	Con. Traction, N. J.	69	69	69
275	Elec. Co. of America	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16
900	Erie	35¾	35	35¼
86	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
256	Lehigh Valley	42½	42¼	42½
201	Lehigh Nav.	72¼	72¼	72¼
447	Marsden Co.	3¼	3 1-16	3¼
15	Minehill R. R.	65	65	65
20	National Asphalt Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
273	Pennsylvania	67¼	65¾	65 9-16
1,045	Pennsylvania warrants	5¼	5	5¼
40	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97	97½
750	Philadelphia Electric	7¼	7	7 1-16
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
4,400	Reading	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
200	Southern Pacific	55¼	55¼	55¼
2,158	United Gas Imp. Co.	105¾	*94¼	95¼
1,471	United G. Imp. Co. allot.	44¾	44	44¼
23	Union Traction	46½	46½	46½
665	United States Steel	35¾	35¼	35¼

*Ex allotments.

To Leave the Clearing House.

The Continental Trust Company yesterday notified the Clearing House Association of its intention to withdraw from its Clearing House connection after the close of business May 16. It was announced some time ago that it would withdraw, but the date was not given.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

None of the recent dull days in the outside market presented fewer features of interest than did yesterday's market. Relatively few stocks were dealt in, and nowhere in the list were the transactions even fairly large. While the dullness which the market is showing at present and has shown for some time past is no greater than has often occurred during the past two years, yet the present lack of business seems to be getting considerable concern to at least some of those interested in the outside market. Not only investment stocks, but even those which are frequently manipulated on a large scale are suffering from the prevailing dullness, a fact that increases the feeling of discouragement. In the matter of prices yesterday's market was largely a counterpart of that of the previous day, a few stocks showing gains, but the majority being quoted at prices fractionally below those of Thursday.

Northern Securities sold off sharply during the first hour of trading, declining a full point on relatively few sales. Later, however, there was a recovery from the low price, and the final transaction showed only a fractional net loss.

International Mercantile Marine gave no indication of the strength which recently prevailed in this stock. The way in which both the common and the preferred have dropped off during the last two days on very light transactions seems to confirm the opinion that the advance at the beginning of the week was indicative of nothing more than an effort on the part of some minor interests in the stock to improve its quotation. Certainly the record of the recent advance and the still more recent reaction in no way points to any activity on the part of the important financial interests which are most closely identified with the company.

United States Shipbuilding 5s were still dealt in on the curb in spite of the resumption of trading in them on the Stock Exchange. The sales of these bonds in the outside market yesterday amounted to a little over $30,000, at prices ranging from 49½ down to 48⅝.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
515	American Can	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2,100	American Can pf.	46⅜	45½	46⅜
200	Am. De F. Wireless	11	10¾	11
66	Am. Light & Traction	78	78	78
100	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	100	100
826	Am. Light & Tr. rights	¼	⅛	¼
100	Am. Writing Paper	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Bay State Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
410	British Columbia Cop.	*5	4¾	4¾
100	Camden Land	5-16	5-16	5-16
300	Con. Refrigerating	5	4¾	4¾
100	Elect. Lead Reduc. pf.	3½	3½	3½
20	Electric Vehicle	11¾	11½	11¾
3	Empire Steel	13	13	13
342	Empire Steel pf.	52½	52½	52½
200	Fuel Oil Power	22½	22½	22½
100	Greene Con. Copper	23	23	23
500	Hackensack Meadows	17	16½	16½
500	Int. Merch. Marine	12¼	12	12
100	Int. Merch. Mar. pf.	33½	33½	33½
800	Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
200	Light, Fuel & Power	32	31½	32
800	Manhattan Transit	5	4¾	4¾
1,900	Mont. & Boston Cop.	1½	1¼	1½
200	N.Y., N.H. & H. rights	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	Northern Securities	99	98	98½
300	New Orleans Ry.	15⅛	15	15⅛
50	Otis Elevator pf.	96	96	96
200	Rapid Vehicle rights	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	St. Louis Transit	26½	26½	26½
100	Seaboard Air Line	26	26	26
1,600	Tennessee Copper	29	28¼	28⅝
200	Tintic Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Tonopah Mining	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2,045	U. S. Light & Heat	10⅞	10	10⅞
630	White Knob Copper	15	14½	15

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	†American Malting 6s	101	101	101
11,000	†Central Foundry 6s	68½	68	68½
2,000	Lack. Steel 5s, full pd.	98½	98½	98½
2,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	81½	81¼	81½
34,000	†U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	49½	48⅝	48⅝
83,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w.i.	84¾	84½	84¾

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	May 8. Bid.	May 8. Asked.	May 7. Bid.	May 7. Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	116	120	116	120
Amer. Chicle pf.	89½	93	89	93
American Diesel Engine	16	16½	16	16½
Amer. Elevated	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Amer. Sparklets pf.	..	5	..	5
American Typefounders	35	38	34½	36½
Amer. Typefounders pf.	..	96	..	96
Amer. Writing Paper	5¼	5½	5	5½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	21	22½	21	22½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	74½	75	74½	75
Bamberger De Lamar	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	119	116	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	110	106	110
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Casein Co. of America	..	14⅛	..	14⅛
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	83	90	83	90
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	67	62	67
Central Foundry	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	4
Central Foundry pf.	18	18½	18	18½
Compressed Air	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1½	⅛	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7⅛	5	7⅛
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	7	10	8	10
Detroit & Mack	23	35	23	35
Detroit & Mack pf.	79	84	79	84
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	22	29	22	29
Electric Boat pf.	37	43	37	43
Electric Lead Reduction	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Electric Vehicle	11½	12¼	11¾	12¼
Electric Vehicle pf.	15½	16½	16	16½
Erie conv. 4s	87½	88	87½	88
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	13	16	13	16
Gold Hill Copper	5-16	⅜	5-16	7-16
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	110	112	110	112
Guggenheim Exploration	115	125	115	125
Hall Signal	95	105	95	105
Havana Tobacco	46	49¼	46	49
Havana Tobacco pf.	54	60	54	60
Houston Oil	7¼	8⅛	7½	8⅛
Houston Oil pf.	25	50	25	50
Interb. R. Tr. 80% paid	103	104½	104½	..
Interb. R. Tr. full paid	103	104½	104½	..
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	95	80	95
International Salt	11½	13½	11½	13½
International Salt 5s	44	46½	44	46½
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	102	100½	102
Inter. Silver deb. 6s	..	92½	..	92½
Inter. Silver ctfs	35	..	35	..
Inter. Silver	..	8½	..	8½
Inter. Silver pf.	..	51	..	51
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	91	95	91	95
Lackaw. Steel full paid	90	96	90	96
Lack. Steel 5s, 25% paid	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Marconi Wireless of Ca.	6⅝	7½	6⅝	7½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
New Eng. Trans	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	46	42	46
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70	76	70	76
N. Y. Trans	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	9	10½	9	10½
Otis Elevator	42	43	42	43
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅛	1½	⅛	1½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	4	5½	4	5½
Peacock Mining	½	⅝	½	⅝
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Safety Car Heating	172½	176	173	176
Seaboard Air Line pf.	42⅝	43½	43	43½
Seminole Mining	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Simpson-Crawford	27	35	25	34
Simpson-Crawford 6s	79	82	80	82
Standard Coupler	27½	32½	27½	32½
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	..	7½	..	7½
Standard Milling pf.	..	27½	..	27½
Standard Milling 5s	74	77	74	77
Standard Oil	683	690	687	695
Storage Power	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Trenton Potteries	20	23¾	20	23¾
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	95	90	95
Trenton Potteries deb.	73	78	73	78
Union Typewriter	115	117	115	117
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122	120	122
United Box Board	3	4½	3	4½
United Box Board pf.	25	27	25	27
United Copper	16	18½	16	18½
U. S. Cotton Duck	3	5	..	7
Universal Tobacco	1¼	3	1¼	3
Universal Tobacco pf.	4	..	4	..
Virginia & Southwestern	23	30	20	30
White Knob 6s	108	111	108	111

Street Railways.

	May 8. Bid.	May 8. Asked.	May 7. Bid.	May 7. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	107½	105	107½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	114	110	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	101	100	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	243	240	243
Brook. R. Tr. new 4s	82⅝	83	82⅝	83
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68	66	67
Con. Traction 5s	107½	108¼	107½	108½
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	107½	110½	107½	110½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	56	60	56	60
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City H. & P.	18	19	18	19
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	76	77	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82⅝	83¼	83	83¾
New Orleans Rys. pf.	35	45	41¼	..
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81½	81⅞	81½	81⅞
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	22	23	21½	23
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	80	81	79½	81
St. Louis Tr. 6% notes	95	95¼	95	95¼
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	118	115	118
Sixth Avenue R. R.	180	185	180	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	114	118	114	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	30	22	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	77	79	77	79
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	*110	*115	*110	*115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	78	80	78	79½
United Traction, Prov.	100	103	100	103
United Traction bonds	112	113¾	112	113
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10¼	12	10¼	11¼
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	41	42	39½	41
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	77½	77¾	77	78

Gas Companies.

	May 8. Bid.	May 8. Asked.	May 7. Bid.	May 7. Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	76	80	77	79
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	99	100	..	100
Buffalo Gas	6¼	8¼	6½	8¼
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	109½	110½	109½	110½
Columbus Gas 5s	105	107½	105	107½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	90	88	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	27	29	27	29
Denver Gas 5s	77½	80	77½	80
Indianapolis Gas	80	85	80	85
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	..	103	..
Mutual Gas	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108	109½	108	109
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112	114	112	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	108	111	108	111
Northern Union 5s	106½	..	106¼	..
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	97	94	97
St. Paul Gas 5s	89	92	89	92
Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	..	131	..
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	152½	..	152½	..
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	97½	98½	97½	98½

Ferry Companies.

	May 8. Bid.	May 8. Asked.	May 7. Bid.	May 7. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	8	12	8	12
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106½	108	106½	107½
Union Ferry	37	40	37	40
Union Ferry 5s, ex coup.	90	91½	90	91½

*Five bond market.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The market was interested to-day in the reported formation of a committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of the income bondholders of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. Inasmuch as the committee will contain representatives of one or more banks and one or more trust companies, it is more than likely the operations of the Continental Trust, with respect to the Cotton Duck scheme, will be scrutinized with critical eye. This committee, however, has no intention of hampering the plans, but merely intends to protect the bondholders' interests. The market price of the bonds remained firm to-day. The general list was steady, with a further upward tendency in G. B. S. Brewing issues.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 690 shares of stock and $92,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atl. Coast Line com.	128¾	128¾	128¾
250	Consolidated Gas	70½	70½	70½
20	Cotton Duck, tr. rects.	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	G. B. S. Brew. com.	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	13	13	13
10	Maryland Casualty	51	51	51
10	Int. M. & M. com.	12½	12½	12½
50	Int. M. & M. pf.	33	33	33
	BONDS.			
$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼
12,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83	83	83
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	95	95	95
24,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68¼	68⅛	68¼
13,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
12,000	Cotton Duck 5s	69½	69½	69½
1,000	Cotton Duck incomes	24	24	24
1,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼
4,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	51½	51¼	51¼
14,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	36¾	36⅜	36¾
2,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s, new	87	87	87
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼
3,000	Maryland & Penn. sec.	50	50	50

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

A drop to 62 in West Chicago was the feature of the trading. The action in the Circuit Court was something of a factor. Later the stock rallied feebly. Business was not large. Can preferred held rather firm. Northwestern Elevated slipped off again.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1,030	American Can pf.	46½	45½	46½
5	Chicago City Railway	205½	205½	205½
15	Diamond Match	137	137	137
210	Northwestern Elevated	21½	21	21½
109	National Biscuit	42¾	42½	42¾
216	National Biscuit pf.	106	105½	105½
35	N. Chicago St. R. R. Co.	121	120	120
145	Swift & Co.	113½	113	113½
410	United Box Board pf.	23½	23	23
25	Street's Stable Car	29	29	29
362	West Chicago	65	62	63½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Brewing	32½	32½	32½
275	Brewing pf.	47½	47⅜	47½
100	Crucible Steel	18½	18¼	18¼
10	Crucible Steel pf.	83½	83½	83½
135	Fireproof pf.	37½	37	37
200	Marsden	3½	3¼	3¼
450	Plate Glass	139	139	139
225	River Coal	10¾	10⅝	10¾
15	U. S. Steel pf.	85½	85	85½
463	W. Electric 2d	106⅝	106	106⅝
35	American Trust	510	510	510
95	Colonial Trust	646	630	646
50	C., R. E. & T.	257½	257½	257½
10	Col. N. B.	111	111	111
10	Equitable Trust	180	180	180
25	Federal N. B.	177	177	177
15	G. A. S. & T.	171	171	171
5	Iron City Trust	155	155	155
25	Mer. S. & T.	72	72	72
10	Real Estate Trust	318	318	318
10	Safe Deposit & T.	170	170	170
10	South Side Trust	117	117	117

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.03
Andes	.21	.22
Belcher	.50	.53
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.40
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	1.90	1.70
Challenge Consolidated	.38	.41
Chollar	.26	.28
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.30
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.03
Crown Point	.26	.28
Gould & Curry	.42	.43
Hale & Norcross	.75	.78
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.05	.05
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.93	.95
Occidental Consolidated	.43	.43
Ophir	1.60	1.80
Overman	.41	.44
Potosi	.20	.22
Savage	.21	.22
Seg Belcher	.21	.22
Sierra Nevada	.68	.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.24	.16
Union Consolidated	.88	.89
Utah Consolidated	.47	.47
Yellow Jacket	.40	.42
Silver bars	.54¼	.54
Mexican dollars	.41¼@.42	.42@.42½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
American Consolidated	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Anaconda	14	15	14	15
Blue Bell	5¼	6¼	*4½	5
C. K. & N.	19	19½	18	20
C. C. Consolidated	4⅝	5	4	5½
Coriolanus	2	3	2	2¾
C., C. & M.	2	2¼	2	2¾
Dante	2	2½	2	2¾
Doctor Jackpot	8	10	8	9
Elkton	37½	38¼	37½	37⅞
El Paso	58⅝	60	58⅝	60
Findlay	3¼	5	13½	15
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5¼	5¾	5⅜	5¾
Golden Cycle	76	78½	77	78½
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Bond	3	3¼	3	3¼
Gold Sovereign	3	3¼	3	3¼
Gold	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Gold Exploration	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Isabella	16½	17	16½	17½
Jackpot	8	10	8	9
Keystone	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
Last Dollar	50	50	50	50
Lexington	4¼	4½	..	..
Little Puck	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Little Bessie	3¼	4¼	3½	4¼
Mollie Gibson	5¼	7	5½	6½
Mary Cashen	2	3	2	3
Moon Anchor	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8
New Haven	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2¾
Old Gold	5⅛	6	5⅛	5¾
Pharmacist	3⅝	4½	4	4¼
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	4½
Portland	137	140	136¾	140
Rose Maud	2⅜	2¾	2	2⅝
Rose Nicol	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
Sunset Eclipse	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Vindicator	90	98	92	100
Work	6⅝	7	6⅝	7

Burlington Road 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

It is understood that a syndicate is being formed, with participants in this city, Boston, and Chicago, to provide for an extension of the 7 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which fall due July 1 next. The intention now is to extend them for two years to July 1, 1905, when they are to be replaced by new bonds. During the period of extension the bondholders are to receive 4 per cent. instead of 7 per cent., and for this difference they are to be compensated with the right to subscribe to the new issue on favorable terms.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 8, 1903.

Tenn Settlement 3s, small bonds 100...94½
Adams Express 4s 10,000...103⅞
Am Spirits M 6s 2,000...90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000...95¼
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 27,000...100⅞; 500...100⅞; 500...100¾; 7,000...100⅞; 500...100⅞
Adj 4s, stamped 2,000...89⅜; 1,000...89½
Atlan Coast L 4s 6,000...94¾; 5,000...94½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 11,000...94
Gold 4s 10,000...102; 1,000...101⅞
P L E & W V 4s 5,000...95¼
B'dway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 10,000...120¼
Buffalo Gas 5s 1,000...78½
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000...106¾; 9,000...106
3d inc 5s 7,000...37
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000...99¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000...104⅞; 10,000...104½
Ches & O con 5s 7,000...116½
Chi & Alton 3½s 10,000...76¾; 25,000...77
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 15,000...94⅝; 3,000...94¾; 5,000...94⅝; 2,000...94¾; 7,000...94⅝
Neb ext 4s 2,000...105⅞
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s 4,000...108¼
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 5s 2,000...111½
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s 1,000...178
Chi, Mil & St Paul, S'w'n div 6s 7,000...112¾; 2,000...112½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 2,000...105⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 1,000...84; 50,000...84¼; 1,000...84⅛
Chi Term Tran 4s 4,000...84¼; 2,000...84½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000...100¼
Col F & I conv 5s 10,000...84¾; 1,000...84; 2,000...83⅞
Col Mid 1st 4s 3,000...77½
Col & South 1st 4s 3,000...89⅞; 4,000...90
Consol Tobacco 4s 10,000...61⅞; 4,000...62; 1,000...61⅞; 5,000...62
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 14,000...99⅞
Denver & Rio Gr con 4½s 1,000...107
Det City Gas 5s 4,000...98½; 1,000...99
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s 1,000...37
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000...86¼; 20,000...86⅛; 2,000...86¼; 12,000...86⅛
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 4,000...92
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000...111
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 3,000...12½; 10,000...12
Hocking Val 4½s 1,000...107¼
Inter Paper 6s 10,000...106½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 10,000...113⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000...80¾; 7,000...80¾
Kan City South 3s 5,000...69¼
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s 1,000...108⅞
Louisville & Nashv gen 6s 16,000...116⅜
Louisville & Nashv col trust 5s 5,000...112
Manhattan con 4s 5,000...101¼; 20,000...101⅛
Met St Ry ref 4s 5,000...92½
Mex Cent 4½s 10,000...95; 5,000...94½; 5,000...94¾
Mex Cent 1st inc 25,000...[illegible]; 5,000...[illegible]; 30,000...[illegible]
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000...99⅞; 30,000...100
Mo, K & T ext 5s 3,000...108
Mo Pac trust 5s 3,000...[illegible]
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000...[illegible]; 3,000...108
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s 1,000...113½
Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s 10,000...103⅞
1st con 4s 100,000...77⅞; 2,000...[illegible]; 10,000...[illegible]; 10,000...[illegible]
Nat Starch 5s 10,000...[illegible]
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s 7,000...[illegible]
L S col 3½s, reg 3,000...[illegible]
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s 2,000...[illegible]
Pur money 4s 1,000...[illegible]
N Y, O & W ref 4s 5,000...[illegible]
N Y, Sus & West gen 5s 5,000...[illegible]
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 10,000...[illegible]
Nor & W con 4s 5,000...[illegible]; 500...100
North Pac 4s 500...[illegible]
Registered 500...[illegible]; 2,000...[illegible]
North Pac gen 3s 1,000...[illegible]
North Pac Term 1st 1,000...[illegible]
Oregon Sh Line 4s, partic bonds 5,000...[illegible]; 23,000...[illegible]; 7,000...[illegible]
Penn conv 3½s 5,000...[illegible]
Reading gen 4s 1,000...[illegible]; 1,000c...[illegible]; 3,000...[illegible]; 2,000...[illegible]; 24,000...[illegible]
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s 3,000...[illegible]
St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s 13,000...[illegible]; 16,000...[illegible]
St L & San F R R refunding 4s 10,000...[illegible]; 35,000...[illegible]
St L S'w'n 1st 4s 2,000...[illegible]
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s 8,000...[illegible]
San A & A P 4s 20,000...[illegible]
South Pac 4s 10,000...[illegible]
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000...[illegible]
Southern Ry, M & O col 4s 5,000...[illegible]
Standard R & T inc 6s 11,000...[illegible]
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s 1,000...[illegible]
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 3,000...[illegible]
Texas & Pac, East div 6s 2,000...[illegible]
Third Av con 4s 3,000...[illegible]; 1,000...[illegible]; 1,000...[illegible]
Third Av 1st 5s 1,000...[illegible]
Union Pac 1st 4s 25,000...[illegible]; 1,000...[illegible]; 6,000...[illegible]; 11,000...[illegible]
Union Pac conv 4s 25,000...[illegible]; 31,000...[illegible]; 34,000...[illegible]; 5,000...[illegible]; 45,000...[illegible]
United Railroads of San Fran 4s 5,000...[illegible]; 10,000...[illegible]; 10,000...[illegible]; 11,000...[illegible]; 4,000...[illegible]
U S Shipbuilding 1st 5s 15,000...[illegible]; 10,000...[illegible]; 20,000...[illegible]; 5,000...[illegible]; 6,000...[illegible]; 10,000...49
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000...116⅝
Wabash deb B 10,000...[illegible]; 1,000...[illegible]; 10,000...[illegible]

Total sales ... $1,458,100

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, May 8, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,110	Amal. Copper	66⅝	67⅛	65⅞	67⅛
30	Am. Car & F.	40	40	39⅞	[illegible]
40	American Ice	9¼	9¼	9¼	[illegible]
30	Am. Locomotive	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	[illegible]
1,760	American Sugar	125⅞	126⅝	125⅝	[illegible]
10,450	At., T. & S. F.	80⅞	80⅞	79⅞	[illegible]
2,680	Balt. & Ohio	92⅝	92⅝	91⅝	[illegible]
1,400	Brook. R. Tran.	66¼	66⅜	65⅞	[illegible]
300	Can. Pacific	132⅛	132⅛	132	[illegible]
30	Ches. & Ohio	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
820	Chi. Gt. West.	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
11,510	C., M. & St. P.	161⅝	162	161	161⅞
20	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
450	Col. Fuel & I.	63⅝	63⅝	61⅞	[illegible]
8,330	Erie	35⅜	35¼	35	35⅛
30	Erie 2d pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
30	Ill. Central	133	133	133	133
230	Louis. & Nash.	118⅜	118⅜	117⅞	117⅞
630	Manhattan	141⅞	142⅛	141⅞	142
110	Met. Street	133⅞	133⅞	133	133
330	Mex. Central	26⅞	28	26⅞	27⅞
60	Mo., K. & T.	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
6,710	Mo. Pacific	111⅜	112	111⅛	111⅞
40	Nat. Lead	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2,200	Nat. R. R. of M.	23	23⅜	22⅞	23
110	N. R.R. of M. pf.	42⅛	45	42⅛	44⅛
570	N. Y. Central	131	131	130⅞	131
50	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
70	Norf. & West.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
20	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33
2,010	Pennsylvania	131⅛	131⅛	130⅞	131⅛
650	Penn. rights	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
50	People's Gas	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104
3,700	Reading	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
4,830	Rock Island	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞
10	St. L. & S. F.	79	79	79	79
6,220	Southern Pac	55⅛	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞
160	Southern Ry	31	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
970	Tenn. C. & I.	64	64	63	[illegible]
150	Texas Pacific	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
10,220	Union Pacific	90⅞	90⅞	90⅛	90⅞
920	U. S. Leather	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
3,560	U. S. Steel	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛
620	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅞
420	Wabash pf	47⅛	47⅛	47	47
50	West. Union	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
20	Wis. Central	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
101,860					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	84	84	84	84
5,000	Con. Tob. 4s	62	62	62	62
4,000	Wabash deb. B.	75½	75½	75½	75½
$14,000					

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$11,456
Central of Georgia	34,175
Chattanooga Southern	590
St. Louis & San Francisco	145,885
Total increase 4 roads	$192,106
Increase previously reported	1,898,860
Total increase 38 roads	$2,090,966

Decrease:

St. Louis Southwestern	$2,432
Decrease previously reported	48,531
Total decrease 9 roads	$50,963
Net increase 42 roads	$2,040,003

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 24 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 54¼c. Mexican dollars at 42@44c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .08, 600 Brunswick at 4.50, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 600 Isabella at .18½, 600 Justice at .11@.12, 300 Mollie Gibson at .07½, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .09, 300 Ophir at 1.60@1.70, 10 Quicksilver at 2.00, and 300 Silver Hill at .36@.35.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 8, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
82	85	17	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	+1½
67½	67⅝	46,150	*Amal. Copper Co.	66	67¼	66⅛	67¼	..
40	40½	640	Am. Car & F. Co.	40	40	40	40	..
41½	42½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
11	16	200	*Am. Grass Twine	12	12	12	12	-⅜
9¼	9¾	110	*Am. Ice Co.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	..
26	27	540	*Am. Locomo. Co.	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	-½
93	93½	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93	93¼	93	93¼	+½
50½	50¾	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+½
95½	95¾	465	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	+⅝
126	126½	909	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	126⅝	126	126⅝	126	..
121	121½	188	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	..
107	107½	1,600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	105	107½	105	107	+1½
80¾	80⅞	23,190	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80¼	80⅞	79¾	80⅝	+½
97½	98	1,035	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	+¼
92½	92¾	7,248	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92¾	92¼	92⅝	+⅝
93	94	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	+¼
66¾	66⅞	6,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	66⅞	65½	66¾	..
132¼	132¾	2,650	Canadian Pacific	132⅝	132⅝	131¾	132½	+¼
44¾	45½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¾	45	44¾	45	+¼
30	30½	200	Chicago & Alton	30½	30¾	30½	30½	-1¾
68	69½	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	69½	69½	69	69	+½
22½	23	1,300	Chicago Great West.	22⅝	23	22¼	23	..
161½	161¾	8,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161½	162	161	161½	..
28	29½	80	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	..
115	117	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	..
61½	62½	2,220	Colorado Fuel & Iron	62½	62⅝	61½	62¼	-⅜
24½	24¾	100	Colorado & Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	+¼
209¾	210	150	Consolidated Gas	209¾	209¾	209½	209¾	..
114	115	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	..
32½	32¾	610	Corn Products Co.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	+½
81½	82	1,550	Corn Products Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	+¾
179	179½	2,250	Delaware & Hudson	177½	179½	177	179	+1½
86½	87	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	-1
8	20	100	Denver & Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	..
15½	15¾	100	Detroit Southern	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
31½	32½	100	Detroit Southern pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	..
81½	82½	40	Detroit United Ry.	81½	81½	81½	81½	..
29¼	29¾	50	*Distillers Securities	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	-1½
13	14	210	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14	14	12½	12½	-1¼
20	21	360	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20½	20½	20	20½	..
35½	35¾	4,800	Erie	35¼	35⅝	35	35½	+½
68½	69	3,800	Erie 1st pf.	69	69	68½	68⅝	..
57¾	58	3,500	Erie 2d pf.	58	58½	57½	58	..
66	67	100	Evans. & T. H.	66½	66½	66½	66½	..
183½	184	800	General Electric	183½	183½	183½	183½	+½
137½	138	860	Illinois Central	137½	138	137½	138	..
18	18½	1,300	Internat. Paper	18¼	18¼	18	18	-¼
43	43½	300	*Internat. Power Co.	44½	44½	43½	43½	-1½
46	46½	100	Inter. Steam Pump	46½	46½	46½	46½	..
80¾	81	470	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80¾	80¾	80½	80¾	-⅛
118	118¼	2,800	Louisville & Nashville	118¼	118¾	117½	118	-½
142	142¼	4,210	Manhattan Elevated	141¾	142½	141½	142	+½
99½	100	900	*Met. Securities	100	100	100	100	-1
133	133¼	1,900	*Met. Street Railway	133¼	133¼	132½	133¼	..
27¾	28	4,800	Mexican Central	26¾	28	26¾	27¾	+⅞
68¾	69¾	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	-⅛
26	26¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26½	26½	26	26	-⅛
57¼	57½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	57¼	56¾	57	..
111½	111¾	14,100	Missouri Pacific	111½	112¼	111½	111¾	+⅛
105	106	20	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
20½	22	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
87½	89	10	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
33	34	100	Nat. Enameling	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¾
22	23½	20,800	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	23	23¾	22	22¾	+½
44½	44½	18,600	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42½	45¼	42	44¼	+3
165	167	200	*New York Air Brake	166½	166½	166½	166½	+¼
131	131½	2,000	New York Central	131	131½	130¾	131	..
29¾	30	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	29¾	29⅞	29½	29¾	+¼
71½	72	200	Norfolk & Western	72	72	71¾	71¾	-¼
88½	89½	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	..
96	97	600	North American	96	96	96	96	-⅜
94	110	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	105	105	105	105	..
31½	32½	100	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	-¼
131	131⅛	23,530	Penn. R. R., ex rts.	131⅛	131⅛	130⅝	131	-⅛
3¼	3½	10,550	Pennsylvania rts.	3⅜	3½	3¼	3⅜	..
104	104½	400	People's Gas, Chicago	104	104½	104	104	-1
89	90	210	Pere Marquette	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
90	90¾	100	Philadelphia Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	-½
187	190	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	189	189	189	189	..
60½	60½	100	Pressed Steel Car	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+¾
92	92½	335	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	92	91½	92	+½
85½	87	70	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87½	87½	86	86	-½
55½	55¾	11,250	Reading	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¾	-⅛
71½	71¾	600	Reading 2d pf.	71	71¾	71	71½	+1
44¾	44¾	28,400	Rock Island Co.	45¼	45¼	44¼	44¾	-⅛
76¼	76½	425	Rock Island Co. pf.	77	77	76¼	76¾	-⅛
25	26	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	25¾	25¾	25½	25¾	..
80¾	81½	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	+½
79¼	80	5,900	St. L. & San Fran.	79½	79¾	78¾	79¼	+½
70½	70¾	300	St. L. & S. F. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
59½	60½	30	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
55½	55¾	12,000	Southern Pacific	55½	55¾	54¾	55⅝	..
31	31¼	1,200	Southern Ry., ext.	31	31¼	30¾	31¼	+½
92½	92¾	150	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	92½	92¾	92½	92½	-⅛
93	94½	100	So. Ry., M. & O. st. cts.	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
4½	5	100	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	..
63½	64	2,270	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64	64	63	63½	-⅜
35½	36	700	Texas & Pacific	35½	36	35¼	36	..
25½	26¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	26¼	26¼	26	26	-½
112½	113	140	Twin City R. T.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+½
90½	90⅝	10,900	Union Pacific	90¼	90⅝	90	90½	+½
91	91½	40	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91	91	..
18	19	300	United Rys. Invest.	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
57	57½	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+½
14	14¼	2,905	*U. S. Leather	14	14¼	13¾	14	+¼
95¼	95¾	650	*U. S. Leather pf.	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	+¼
20¾	20⅞	2,400	U. S. Realty & Con.	21	21	20⅝	20¾	+¼
67	68	116	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+¼
16¼	16½	800	U. S. Rubber	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	+½
52½	55	300	*U. S. Rubber pf.	51	52½	51	52½	+1½
2	4	100	*U. S. Shipbuilding	2	2	2	2	..
35¾	35⅞	6,050	U. S. Steel	35⅝	35⅞	35	35⅝	+¼
84½	84⅝	8,750	U. S. Steel pf	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	..
63	63½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63½	63½	63½	63½	..
28¾	29½	300	*Vulcan Detinning	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+¾
47¼	47½	1,700	Wabash pf	47½	47½	47¼	47½	+½
85½	86	400	Western Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	..
210	216	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	210	213	210	213	+4
22½	23	50	Wheeling & Lake Erie	23	23	23	23	-2
55	58	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	-1½
32	33	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
47½	48	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	-¼
Sales.....		333,181	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r....1930	106	106¾
2s, c....1930	106	106¾
3s, r....1918	107½	108½
3s, c....1918	107½	108½
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r....1907	110½	111½
4s, c....1907	110½	111½
4s, r....1925	135½	136½
4s, c....1925	135½	136½
5s, r....1904	102½	103½
5s, c....1904	102½	103½
D. C. 3-65s	121	..
Adams Exp.	225	233
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	143	..
Allis-Chal.	17	18
Am. Ag. Ch.	20	25
Am. A. C. pf.	78	80
Am. B. Sug.	28	30
Am. B. S. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Bicycle	..	..
Am. Bic. pf.	¾	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	91¼	91¾
Am. Coal	200	250
Am. C. O. pf.	95	97
Am. D. Tel.	30	35
Am. Exp.	205	220
Am. H. & L.	7¼	7½
Am. H. & L. pf.	29¼	30
Am. I. Co. pf.	35	36
Am. Lin. Co.	15	15¼
Am. Lin. Co. pf.	40	45
Am. M. Co.	4	4½
Am. M. Co. pf.	18	20
Am. Snuff	125	..
Am. Sn. pf.	94½	96
Am. St. F.	14	15
Am. St. F. pf.	56	60
Am. T. & C.	78	82
Am. T. & T.	155	156½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	12	13¾
Am. W. Co. pf.	76	78
Ann Arbor	32	36
Ann A. pf.	60	62
A. M. 1st pf.	90	100
Atl. C. L.	125	130
B. & A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	210	220
Bruns. City	11½	12½
B. R. & P.	144	147½
B. R. & P. pf.	152	156
Butterick Co.	48	52
Canada So.	71½	72
C. R. R. of N. J.	170	175
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140
C. G. W. pf.	76½	78
C. G. W. pf. B	37¼	38¼
C. G. W. deb.	88	89
C., M. & St. P. pf.	182	183½
C. & N. W.	170	182
C., St. P., M. & Om.	137	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	195
C. T. & T.	16	17
Chi. U. Tr.	4¾	6¼
C. U. T. pf.	25	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	91½	92
C., L. & W.	80	90
C., L. & W. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & P.	187	192
C. & S. 1st pf.	64¼	65¼
C. & S. 2d pf.	36½	37
C. H. C. & Iron	19½	19¾
Com. Cable	165	185
Consol. Coal	85	95
D., L. & W.	250	255
D. & R. G.	33¾	33⅞
D. & S. W.	5	10
D. M. & Ft. D.	40	42
Dia. Match	133	137
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	92
Ft. W. & D. City	57	62
Gen. Ch. Co.	63	70
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	100	102
Gt. Nor. pf.	185	200
G. B. & W.	7½	..
Hock. Val.	93½	94½
Hock. V. pf.	94	95
Homestake	54	60
Ill. C. L.	104	105
I. S. Co. pf.	71	71½
Int. S. P. pf.	81	84
I. & G. N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Cent.	35½	36½
Iowa C. pf.	60	62
Joliet & Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. & M.	[illegible]	40
Kan. C. So.	30½	31
K. C. So. pf.	52½	53
K. & D. M.	35	37
K. & D. M. pf.	55	60
Lacl. Gas	87	..
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W.	40	42
L. E. & W. pf.	105	110
Long Island	71	73
Man. Beach	11	12
Md. C. pf.	110	125
M. W. S. El. Chi.	24½	28
M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	72½	76½
Mich. Cent.	130	150
M. & St. L.	91	95
M. & St. L. pf.	108	118
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	126
N. C. & St. L.	108	112
Nat. Bis.	43½	43¾
Nat. En. pf.	88½	89
New C. Coal	47	50
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	195	199
N. Y. C. & St. L.	34½	37
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	116
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	80
N. Y. D. Co.	24	28
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	52	54
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	164½	166
Ont. Mining	5	6½
Pac. Coast	59	62
P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
Peo. & East.	31	34
Pere M. pf.	75	80
P., C., C. & St. L.	73	80
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	105
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
Pullman Co.	217	220
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksilv'r pf.	6	9
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. st'k ctfs.	86½	91
Ry. St. Sp.	32	32½
Rdg. 1st pf.	84½	85
Rens. & Sar.	206½	208
R. I. & S.	18¾	19¼
R. I. & S. pf.	78	78¼
R. W. & O.	..	139
St. J. & G. I.	10	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47½	50
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19½	21
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	205
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81	82
St. L. S. W.	24¼	24½
St. L. S. W. pf.	55¾	56
Stl. b. ctfs.	54	55
S. S. S. & I. pf.	..	85
T. P. L. Tr.	35	40
Third Av.	121	123
T. P. & W.	18	21
Tol. R. & L.	31½	33½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	42¾	43½
T. C. R. T. pf.	154	159
Un. Fruit	105½	107
U. B. & P.	10	11
U. B. & P. pf.	69	72
U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy.	10	15
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	50	55
U. S. Exp.	125	132
U. S. Ship-building pf.	2	25
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	122	126
Va. I. C. & C.	33½	34
Vul. Det. pf.	78	79
Wabash	27¼	27½
W. F. Exp.	205	222
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	217
Wis. Central	24	24½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,512,134, as against $2,025,061 for the previous week and $2,062,651 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $1,986,656, as against $1,838,035 for the previous week and $1,974,604 for the corresponding week last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Month April	$95,285	$79,612	......
From July 1	1,004,467	810,655	......
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week April	68,612	49,156	54,554
Month	175,332	152,474	152,830
From July 1	1,660,834	1,583,732	1,472,151
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,676
4th week April	198,743	159,573	125,746
Month	563,108	528,675	448,708
From July 1	7,851,366	6,635,112	5,973,566
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week April	3,311	2,736	......
Month	10,752	9,233	......
From July 1	112,051	90,915	......
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Month April	10,910	9,915	......
From July 1	124,606	112,139	......
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	887	887	887
Month April	410,298	367,869	......
From Jan. 1	1,540,287	1,465,294	......
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	874	874	874
Month April	705,059	557,622	443,516
From July 1	6,411,973	5,571,726	5,149,316
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, including Chicago & Eastern Illinois—			
Mileage	4,483	3,939	3,049
4th week April	839,253	693,364	479,699
Month	2,591,618	2,212,657	1,520,527
From July 1	26,201,245	22,696,702	15,462,183
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,293	1,258
4th week April	177,198	179,630	179,106
Month	613,896	536,744	574,730
From July 1	6,216,977	6,180,818	6,060,517

The roads of the Brooklyn Heights System make the following reports to the State Commission for the March 31 quarter:

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	195,745	181,428	14,317
Net earnings	85,447	79,731	5,716
Total income	85,780	80,453	5,336
Deficit	12,501	12,433	1,068
Net inc. preceding quarters fis. year	30,785	18,865	20,920
CONEY ISLAND & GRAVESEND RAILWAY—			
Gross earnings	1,411	1,248	163
Net earnings	118	64	54
Surplus	104	51	53
SOUTH BROOKLYN RAILWAY—			
Gross earnings	98	236	*138
Op. expenses	172	2,118	*1,946
Net deficit	74	1,882	*1,808
Other income	2,218	2,428	*210
Total income	2,144	546	1,598
Fixed charges	2,838	2,993	*155
Deficit	694	2,447	*1,753
*Decrease.			

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA to the State Railroad Commission for the quarter ended March 31 is as follows—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	241,381	196,151	170,929
Op. expenses	138,634	116,497	99,926
Net earnings	102,747	79,654	71,003
Total income	121,606	88,734	71,003
Surplus	82,433	49,575	30,549

CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN reports to the State Commission for the quarter ended March 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	305,525	282,506	268,051
Op. expenses	226,935	213,274	180,754
Net earnings	78,590	69,232	87,297
Total income	78,775	69,431	102,647
Fixed charges	66,610	69,578	67,984
Surplus	12,165	*147	34,663
*Deficit.			

GRAND TRUNK system for March—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Grand Trunk of Canada:			
Gross earnings	2,392,176	2,074,458	1,878,581
Oper. expenses	1,596,248	1,273,650	1,383,323
Net earnings	795,928	800,808	595,258
Gross, 3 months	6,479,176	5,505,616	5,329,147
Oper. expenses	4,699,928	3,713,680	3,759,449
Net, 3 months	1,779,248	1,791,936	1,579,698
Grand Trunk Western—			
Gross earnings	478,240	383,060	425,837
Oper. expenses	415,288	312,320	348,446
Net earnings	62,952	70,760	77,379
Gross, 3 months	1,379,536	1,082,872	1,057,025
Net, 3 months	117,120	160,064	153,785
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross earnings	104,920	96,364	83,219
Net earnings	33,982	25,376	18,980
Gross, 3 months	296,216	264,008	236,517
Net, 3 months	81,496	79,056	52,586

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for the quarter ended March 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	188,076	120,815	12,264
Exp. and taxes	96,099	76,705	19,394
Net earnings	36,980	44,110	*7,130
Total income	43,594	44,110	*516
Surplus	22,674	30,479	*7,805
*Decrease.			

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended March 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	2,145,613	1,754,645	1,785,527
Oper. expenses	1,652,986	1,310,258	1,350,766
Net earnings	492,626	444,387	434,761
Total income	500,363	450,167	439,360
Fixed charges	325,432	312,085	314,386
Surplus	175,851	138,182	124,974

ROCHESTER RAILWAY to the State Commission for the quarter ended March 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	315,796	264,660	246,433
Oper. expenses	174,359	146,932	161,882
Net earnings	141,436	117,727	84,551
Total income	142,896	117,727	84,222
Fixed charges	50,034	74,374	71,539
Surplus	92,862	43,353	12,753

ST. L. & S. F., incl. Chi. & E. Ill. for March—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross	2,693,260	2,336,648	356,612
Op. expenses	1,794,250	1,521,988	272,266
Net	899,010	814,660	84,350
Total income	914,044	825,332	88,712
Charges	815,922	729,580	86,342
Surplus	98,120	95,752	2,368
Gross, 9 months	24,114,054	21,242,254	2,871,800
Op. expenses	14,940,590	12,312,967	2,627,623
Net	9,173,464	8,929,287	244,177
Total income	9,465,941	9,146,366	319,575
Charges	7,007,792	6,183,220	824,572
Surplus, 9 months	2,458,049	2,963,046	*504,998
*Decrease.			

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for March—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	6,881,516	6,520,001	6,449,785
Expenses and txs.	5,545,129	5,031,050	4,582,158
Net earnings	1,336,387	1,488,951	1,866,627
Deductions	39,082	......	......
Balance	1,297,305	......	......
Chgs., bet., addit.	3,078,877	......	......
Deficit	1,781,573	......	......
Gross, 9 months	65,753,501	63,495,348	57,190,852
Expenses and txs.	46,291,706	42,004,896	37,533,057
Net earnings	19,461,795	21,490,452	19,657,795
Deductions	599,406	......	......
Balance	20,063,203	......	......
Chgs., bet., addit.	28,027,255	......	......
Deficit, 9 months	7,964,052	......	......

The Southern Pacific Company reports for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company and for the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway Company for the nine months ended March 31:

	S.A.&A.P.	G.V.,G.&N.
Gross earnings	$1,910,310	$233,565
Oper. expenses and taxes	1,492,378	93,196
Net earnings	$417,932	$139,369
Fixed charges and rentals	*567,000	$56,775
Better., addit., and equip.	89,453	4,894
Total	$656,453	$61,670
Deficit	$238,521	†77,719

*Excluding interest on advances by Southern Pacific Company. †Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,124,782
Gold	109,122,987
Silver	21,879,942
United States notes	5,434,802
Treasury notes of 1890	52,480
National banknotes	10,429,504
Total receipts this day	1,779,944
Total receipts this month	11,656,129
Total receipts this year	478,075,641
Total expenditures this day	1,970,000
Total expenditures this month	12,020,000
Total expenditures this year	443,019,855
Deposits in National banks	155,816,737
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,216,043
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	805,355
Customs	874,626
Miscellaneous	99,962

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$411,686,869
Silver dollars	463,583,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,414,770
Silver bullion of 1890	19,151,230
Total	$895,835,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$411,686,869
Silver certificates outstanding	463,583,000
Treasury notes outstanding	20,566,000
Total	$895,835,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$81,732,567
Gold certificates	27,390,420
Silver coin and bullion	17,328,763
Silver certificates	4,551,179
United States notes	5,434,802
Other assets	20,125,451
Total in Treasury	$156,563,183
Deposits in National banks	155,816,737
Total	$312,379,920
Current liabilities	89,255,138
Available cash balance	$223,124,782

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Anglo-American Coal Supply Company, Albany; capital, $250,000. Directors—Thomas W. Cantwell, Albany; James E. Rotchford, Syracuse; Charles E. Howe, and Edwin D. Shadduck, Lowell, Mass.; Arthur F. Cummings, Nashua, N. H.

Ontario Knitting Company, Utica, N. Y.; capital, $300,000. Directors—William J. Frisbie, Camden; William H. Stansfield, Syracuse; Charles A. Byington, Utica.

Tremont Mills, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Carl A. Jacobs, Julius Jasper, and E. Louis Jacobs, New York.

Credit Adjustment Company, New York, (mercantile reporting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. L. Kiefer, E. N. Danforth, and William Carell, New York.

Kingsland Brick Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—Michael Dempsey, Frank William Schmidt, and Melvin Moore, New York.

Mitchell Tongueless Buckle Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—James M. Nelson, Jr., Mount Vernon; Walter B. Lashar, Bridgeport, Conn.; Theophilus Parsons, New York.

Park Slope Building Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederic W. Frost, New York; R. H. Glover, Pearl River; J. Graham Glover, Brooklyn.

By-Products Company, New York, (milk, beets, and sugar cane;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Francis X. Govers, Owego; Martin E. Stiner and L. F. Stiner, New York.

Newburg Journal Company, Newburg; capital, $40,000. Directors—Samuel Ritchie, F. S. Hull and Edwin J. Smith, Newburg.

Plaisted Printing Company, Manhattan; capital, $5,000. Directors—George W. Plaisted, Greenville, N. J.; Edward A. Freshman and Charles W. Rainbow, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Conroy Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Henry D. Conroy, John W. Conroy, Garrett Wendelken, and Frank J. Higgins.

W. S. Matthews & Sons, Jersey City, to deal in tobacco; capital, $400,000. Incorporators—E. B. Sperry, William J. Journeay, Jr., and Martin S. Walls.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 8.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Improved Faucet Manufacturing Company of Altoona, Penn., to manufacture patent faucets; capital, $125,000.

Cold Air Dried and Cleaned Feather Company of Philadelphia; capital, $100,000.

Eclipse Machine Company of Wilmington, to manufacture machines; capital, $100,000.

Rogers Loan Company of Wilmington; capital, $100,000.

Traders' Co-operative Company of Milwaukee, to deal in stocks and bonds; capital, $100,000.

McAuley Heating Apparatus Company of Pittsburg, to make and sell all kinds of heating apparatus; capital, $25,000.

The capital stock of the Central Caucho Company of Cuba (incorporated by Philadelphians) was increased from $100,000 to $2,500,000.

COTTON UP IN NEW ORLEANS.

Feverish Advances in the Market Carry July to 11 Cents.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—On an irregular and feverish tone in the cotton market this morning futures advanced 15 and 16 points above the closing of yesterday, July selling up to 11c.

Bulls have confidently predicted for some time that July would sell above 11c before settlement time, and the 11 level was reached on a series of sensational advances made since the opening of the market this week. Afterward there was a falling off of 10 points, due to realizing and reports of heavy selling in New York.

New Jersey Trolley Merger.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The North Jersey Street Railway Company and the Consolidated Traction Company, each now a part of the Public Service Corporation, to-day filed certificates with the Secretary of State extending their corporate existence perpetually. Both companies were originally chartered for 100 years, and by the filing of the papers to-day advantage is taken of the act of 1902, which allows trolley and other companies to perpetuate their charters.

Savings Banks Association.

The tenth annual convention of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York will be held on Tuesday next in the building of the Chamber of Commerce.

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING CO.

Reorganization Contemplated by the Interests in Control.

The interests represented by George R. Sheldon and Charles M. Schwab, who are in control of the United States Shipbuilding Company, have agreed to co-operate in securing some kind of a reorganization of that company. No reorganization committee has been appointed as yet, although it is understood that George R. Sheldon is to be the head of such a committee when it is formed. The question of terms has not yet been considered.

Lewis Nixon, President of the company, gave out another statement yesterday, in which he took a roseate view of the company's affairs.

"So far as reorganization is concerned," said he, "all stories about such a step are exaggerations. We are rapidly working off all contracts that are unsatisfactory, and are not taking new ones that are not profitable. To meet the demands of business now coming in and give satisfaction to our customers, we should have added facilities. To provide these immediately without waiting to take the cost out of earnings may require some changes in capitalization, but this is not determined on as yet. But if we do arrange for the new capital, we shall be enabled to utilize earnings for immediate payments of dividends."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.55
Cotton, middling	11.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅛
Sugar, granulated	4.80
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.09¼
Lard, prime	9.50
Iron, northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, May 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 79@79½c; No. 3, 72@79c; No. 2 red, 77¼@78½c; No. 2 corn, 44c; No. 2 yellow, 46c; No. 2 oats, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 3 white, 33@35¼c; No. 2 rye, 49¾@50c; good feeding barley, 37@40c; fair to choice malting, 49@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $3.45@3.50; mess pork, per bbl, $17.12½@$17.25; lard, per 100 lb, $8.92½@$9.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.25@9.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.37½@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.62½@9.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON.—It was another nervous day in the market, but after nearly all of the options except October, November, and December had scored new high records for the season the list turned easier under liquidation by the pool brokers. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 9 points, and almost immediately May sold up to 11.01c, against 10.89c, the highest of Thursday, under renewed covering. At the best point of the morning the list as a whole showed an advance of 10@15 points, as compared with the closing figures of the preceding day. At this level the clique again started selling May in small amounts, and liquidated sufficiently to carry prices down until May touched 10.87c. When the clique again supported May there was a partial recovery from the lowest in the later dealings, with May selling back to 10.93c, and the list as a whole closing net 7 points higher to 3 points lower. Port receipts were 6,452 bales, against 7,805 last year. Total sales of futures were estimated at 175,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston, firm, ⅛c higher, at 10⅝c; sales, 378 bales. New Orleans, firm, ⅛c higher, at 10⅝c; sales, 2,050 bales. Mobile, quiet, ⅛c higher, at 10⅛c. Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 10⅛c. Memphis, firm, 1-16c higher, at 10⅝c; sales, 800 bales. Savannah, firm, ⅛c higher, at 10⅜c; sales, 67 bales. Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 10c. Norfolk, firm, ⅛c higher, at 10¾c. Baltimore, nominal, ⅛c higher, at 11c. Augusta, quiet and steady, ⅛c higher, at 10⅝c; sales, 129 bales. St. Louis, steady, ⅛c higher, at 10¼c; sales, 540 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.96	11.01	10.87	10.93@10.94
June	10.35	10.35	10.24	10.21@10.22
July	10.16	10.22	10.14	10.15@10.16
August	9.83	9.86	9.80	9.82@9.83
September	9.07	9.08	9.05	9.06@9.07
October	8.73	8.76	8.72	8.73@8.74
November	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64@8.66
December	8.66	8.67	8.64	8.65@8.66
January	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.66@8.67

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Weekly Movement.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	67,901	60,522
Overland to mills and Canada	12,344	11,323
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	36,000	33,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	22,494	27,547
Brought into sight for week	93,813	67,553
Total Crop Movement.		
Port receipts	7,437,591	7,277,824
Overland to mills and Canada	1,030,080	1,011,105
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,749,000	1,589,520
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	69,862	99,963
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,276,533	9,938,717

The total crop movement is for 250 days this year, against 251 days in 1901-2.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Spot—Good business done; prices 4 points higher; American middling fair, 6.08; good middling, 5.78; middling, 5.62; low middling, 5.46; good ordinary, 5.24; ordinary, 5.00. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export and included 11,300 American. Receipts, 500 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed with near months firm and distant months quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, May, 5.46; May and June, 5.45@5.46; June and July, 5.45; July and August, 5.43@5.44; August and September, 5.31@5.32; September and October, 4.91; October and November, 4.73; November and December, 4.66; December and January, 4.65; January and February, 4.64.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Early attempts to weaken the wheat market were soon abandoned and from a short time after the opening right up to the close the market was dominated by bull traders, closing ⅛@⅜c net higher. Interior receipts were 206,000 bushels, compared with 240,000 bushels last year. Exporters bought about 48 loads, including 8 loads of Spring and 18 loads No. 2 red here; the remainder was worked through the outports. Private cables said some of the political papers in France were agitating for a reduction of the French duty on wheat. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 87c, all to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 83¾c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c, nominal; May, 71¾c; July, 68¾c; September, 67¼c; No. 2 hard, 71@74½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 43¾c, nominal; May, 43¾c; July, 41¾c; September, 41¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34¼c, nominal; May, 34¾c; July, 31¾c; September, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 2 white, 38¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; May, No. 1 hard, 79¼c; July, 77c; September, 70¾c. Oats—May, 33¾c.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79½c; July, 72½@72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 53c. Barley—No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 40@54c. Corn—July, 44¾@45c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 8.—Wheat—Cash, 78¼c; May, 78¼c; July, 76⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼c; No. 3 Northern, 75½@76½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $20.00@$21, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.80@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3@$3.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.40; coarse, $1.04@$1.06. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.85; Spring bran, middling, $17@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20, nominal; linseed oilcake, $27; hominy chop, $17.50 bulk, $18.50 sacks, to arrive; oilmeal, $25.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	81½	81⅞	81½	81¾
July	77 1-16	77⅜	76 15-16	77¼
September	74 11-16	75	74 7-16	75
Corn—				
May	54¼	55	53	55
July	51⅝	51⅞	51¼	51¾
September	..	..	..	50⅜
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	41

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	77¼	78¼	77⅛	78⅛
July	71⅝	72⅛	71½	72⅛
September	69½	70⅛	69⅜	70
Corn—				
May	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44
July	44⅝	45	44 3-16	44¾
September	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44⅜
Oats—				
May	34¼	35⅛	34¼	35⅛
July	31½	32⅛	31⅜	32⅛
September	29⅝	29 13-16	29½	29⅝
Lard—				
May	$9.02½	$9.02½	$8.90	$8.90
July	9.15	9.17½	9.00	9.00
Ribs—				
May	..	..	..	9.30
July	9.37½	9.42½	9.35	9.35
Pork—				
May	..	..	..	18.50
July	17.15	17.27½	17.15	17.15

COFFEE.—The market was somewhat more active. It opened quiet at unchanged prices, but turned easier under lower French cables and slightly larger interior receipts, and was finally dull at a net decline of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 26,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.75@3.80
June	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85@3.90
August	4.15	4.15	4.05	4.00@4.05
September	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
November	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.25@4.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19; short clear, $18.50@$20.25. BEEF—Mess, $9@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $18@$20. BEEF HAMS—$20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 9⅞@10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10¼@10¾c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9@9½c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$9.50; city lard, 8¾@9¼c; refined lard, South America, $10.50; Continent, $9.75; Brazil, kegs, $11.75; compound, 7¾@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8¾@9c; city lard, stearine, 10¼c.

METALS.—TIN—The local market for tin was quiet but steady, with the inside price for spot 5 points lower, which makes the range 30@30.12½c. Spot tin in London was unchanged at £136 15s, while futures were 5s lower, at £136 10s. COPPER—Copper advanced 2s 6d for spot in London, that position closing at £62 7s 6d. Futures there also advanced 2s 6d, closing at £62 5s. In New York copper was quiet and nominal. Lake, electrolytic, and casting are quoted at 14.62½@14.75. LEAD—Lead declined 1s 3d, to £11 18s 9d at London, and was quiet and unchanged at New York, at 4.37½c. SPELTER—Spelter ruled quiet and unchanged locally, at 5.75c, and in London at £21 15s. IRON—Iron closed 3d higher, at 52s in Glasgow, and at 46s 6d in Middlesboro. The New York market was quiet. No. 1 foundry Northern was quoted at $21.75@$22.25; No. 2 foundry Northern, $20.25@$20.50; No. 1 foundry Southern soft, $21@$21.50; warrants were nominal.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 49@49½c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.25@$2.50; oil bbls, $4.40. Resin—Common to good strained, $2@$2.05; D, $2.15@$2.20; E, $2.20@$2.25; F, $2.30; G, $2.35; H, $2.55; I, $3; K, $3.35; M, $3.45; N, $3.55; WG, $3.90; WW, $3.75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 8.—Turpentine, 45½c bid; receipts, 461 casks; sales, 410 casks; exports, 271 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,032 bbls; sales, 699 bbls; exports, 60 bbls. A, B, C, D, E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $2.25; I, $2.85; K, $3; M, $3.10; N, $3.15; WG, $3.25; WW, $3.35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—Turpentine, 44c; sales, 50 casks. Resin—Sales, 250 bbls; A, B, C, D, E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $2.15; I, $2.75; K, $2.90; M, $3; N, $3.05; WG, $3.15; WW, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 44 casks. Resin—Receipts, 112 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25 and $3.50; receipts, 99 casks. Tar, $1.55; receipts, 51 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers and bulls steady; cows steady to a shade higher; all sold. Common to choice steers, $4.60@$5.50; oxen and stags, $4.45@$4.75; bulls, $3.75@$4.50; cows, $2@$4.10. Dressed beef slow. Calves steady. Ordinary to good veals, $5@$6.50; no prime calves here. City-dressed veals, 7½@10½c per lb; choice, 11c; country dressed, 6@9½c. Good sheep strong; others steady; lambs firm to a shade higher; all sold. Clipped sheep, $4.50@$5.20; city clips, culls, $3.50; wooled ewes, $4.25; clipped lambs, $6@$7.50; clipped culls, $4.12½; wooled lambs nominal; common Spring lambs, $3.25 each. Dressed mutton firm at 8@10½c per lb; dressed lambs, 10½@14c; city-dressed Spring lambs, 14@17c; by the carcass, $4@$6.50 each; country-dressed hogs steady at $2.50@$5.50. Hogs lower; State hogs, $7.10; country-dressed hogs slow.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 31 South Fifth St. — Baltimore, 12 South Street.
Washington Office, 1301 F St., N. W.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt.

S. H. P. PELL, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. — CHAS. A. KITTLE, ROBT. M. THOMPSON, Special.
S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CURB SECURITIES
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..................$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger, Eugene Kelly,
William Ellis, Jr., Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng, Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace, Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly, Frank B. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles T. Barney,
Jas. Ross Curran.

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS.
The Seventh National Bank of New York, located at the City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, the Shareholders having voted to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, under the provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect at the close of business on April 9, 1903. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
Dated April 9, 1903.

"PRACTICAL WALL STREET"
A pamphlet for traders. Write for Free copy to MALLETT & WYCKOFF, 10 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000
BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.
Convertible into Common Stock of the Company at any time prior to January 1st, 1910, at par.
Dated April 1st, 1902. Due April 1st, 1952. Interest payable April and October 1st. Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

The total issue is limited to $3,500,000, of which $2,500,000 are outstanding, the balance being reserved for the construction of additional wharves, warehouses, and other improvements.

The mortgage covers in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, an area of sixteen city blocks, with improvements thereon. Included in this property are eight blocks of waterfront, facing on a forty-foot Government channel.

The interest on this issue is absolutely provided for by long leases of its piers to responsible tenants. It is estimated, however, that the plant will earn three times its interest charges, as shown by the letter of the President, describing in detail the property itself, and the sources from which its income is derived.

The title to the realty to the extent of $2,000,000 is guaranteed by three of the foremost guarantor companies, and each bond bears an indorsement to that effect.

Under the provisions of the mortgage the Company must set aside on July 1, 1907, and annually thereafter, an amount equal to 1 per cent. of the par value of outstanding bonds. This fund is to be applied by the trustee to purchase bonds at not exceeding 100 and interest.

The deed of trust also contains a provision which, our counsel advises us, obligates the Company to pay up to one-half of one per cent. of any tax on mortgages, should the State of New York enact any such tax legislation.

Copies of the mortgage, letter of the President, also map of New York Harbor, showing the location of the Bush Terminal Company, plan of the property, and any further information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

All legal matters appertaining to this issue have been approved by our counsel. Application will be made to list these bonds on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

These bonds, while an obligation of a terminal and transportation company, are secured by a first mortgage on a valuable tract of New York City real estate, and we recommend same as an absolutely safe investment. We also consider that the convertible privilege will prove to be of substantial value.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 91½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

Subscriptions will also be received for our account by
THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
at its banking offices, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, and 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The subscription will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, May 14th, 1903, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Bonds awarded upon subscriptions are to be paid for on Monday, May 18th, 1903.

F. J. LISMAN & CO. 30 Broad Street. — **DOMINICK & DOMINICK,** 100 Broadway.
New York, May 7th, 1903.
LONG ISLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
44 Court St., Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$3,000 Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Receipts for New England Loan & Trust Co. Debenture Bonds.
$2,000 Real Estate Trust Co. Receipts for New England Loan & Trust Co. Debenture Bond (1 ctf.)
5 shs. The American Kneipp Cure Co.
25 shs. American Finance & Trust Co. (now American Finance & Securities Co.)
100 shs. Development Co. of America common.
35 shs. Development Co. of America prefd.
275 shs. Poland Mining Co.
1,200 shs. Tombstone Consld. Mines Co., Ltd., of Arizona.
$12,000 Tombstone Consld. Mines Co., Ltd., Arizona, Special Contract 6 p. c. Gold Regstd. Bds.
$2,500 Poland Mining Co., Arizona, Special Contract 7 p. c. Gold Regstd. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$6,000 Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. 5 p. c., "Series B" Bds., 1928.
15 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R.
7 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
200 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d prefd.
200 shs. Southern Ry. Co. (Mobile & Ohio T. C.)
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
40 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
200 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. United States Ship Building Co. common.
100 shs. United States Ship Building Co. prefd.
6 shs. Central Trust Co.
8 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National Surety Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co. 5 p. c. Cons. Mtge. Bd., 1926.
50 shs. Long Island Trust Co.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
50 shs. Washington Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Copper King of Arizona.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 2d pfd.
20 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
72 shs. American Universal Mill Co. common.
18 shs. American Universal Mill Co. prefd.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
20 shs. Mutual Bank.
30 shs. Chatham National Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
(OF CALIFORNIA.)
First Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,437.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 1st day of June, 1903, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."
New York, April 30, 1903.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 36, 41, 59, 60, 76, 121, 122, 144, 162, 176, 224, 253, 268, 344, 361, 388, 400, 425, 464, 479, 512, 702, 734, 779, 784, 792, 822, 842, 921, 1006, 1009, 1044, 1182, 1222, 1257, 1450, 1526, 1540, 1595, 1677, 1684, 1745, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1903, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, after which date interest thereon will cease.
Dated New York, April 16, 1903.
Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.,
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL É HIPOTECARIO de MEXICO.
38 ordinary drawings of Mortgage bonds, which took place in the City of Mexico on the 24th of April, 1903—6% bonds, which should be amortisized.
De $100: Numeros [illegible]
De $500: Numeros [illegible]
De $1,000: Numeros [illegible]
The value of each one of these bonds will be paid in silver at the Bank on the 1st day of July, 1903, and said bonds will cease to earn interest from the 30th day of the month of June next.
Mexico, April, 1903.
JOAQUIN de TRUEBA, Manager.

What am I offered for fifty shares stock Home Fire Insurance Co.? Address Home, Box 184 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

City Clerk's Office, Racine, Wis., May 6, 1903.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Racine High School bonds dated June 1, 1888, that bonds numbered 259 to 308, inclusive, are called in and will be redeemed on June 1, 1903, and that all interest will cease from and after that date.
Said bonds and coupons will be paid by the City Treasurer at the City Treasurer's Office, Racine, Wis., or at the Chemical National Bank, New York.
This action was taken by the Common Council at a meeting held May 4, 1903, in conformity to Section 6 of an ordinance passed by the Common Council March 6, 1888.
By order of the Common Council.
HENRY J. SCHROFF, City Clerk.

Dividends.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after May 29, 1903, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business May 5, 1903. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE. CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1903. The transfer books will close in New York on May 13th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and will reopen May 26th, 1903, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PIEDMONT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the election of the Directors for the Piedmont Petroleum Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 2, 1903.
N. B. CORBIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company in Grand Central Depot, in the City of New York, on the THIRD TUESDAY of MAY next, (being the 19th day of that month.)
The polls will be opened at 12 M., and continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 24th, 1903.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, April 22d, 1903.
The seventy-third Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF AMALGAMATED COPPER CO.,
52 Broadway, New York, April 29th, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, May 9th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes of the annual meeting of the Company, to be held June 1st, 1903, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 2d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
New York, May 5, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 76 William St., on Monday, the eighteenth day of May, 1903, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
C. V. MESEROLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated R. R. Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.,
Members: Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Toronto Board of Trade.
STOCK BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,208 B'WAY, COR. 29TH ST.; 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.; 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

Proposals.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, MARSHFIELD AND SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned until June 1st, 1903, for the sale to the undersigned for account of the sinking fund created by the Marshfield and South-Eastern Division purchase money first mortgage of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1901, of bonds secured by said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of $6,000.00.
Dated May 1st, 1903.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate of 10 shares United States Steel preferred, No. C 31,481, in name of John F. Calder. Return to E. F. Furlong, Hudson, N. Y., for reward.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Long Lease of Thirteenth Street Property—Lexington Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings.

Leopold Weil has leased for Thomas L. King to Henry Siegel, for a term of twenty-one years, the property on the north side of Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 103. With this parcel Mr. Siegel controls a frontage of 200 feet on both Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, extending east from Sixth Avenue, and the new building to be erected on the lot will be incorporated with the new structure to be built on the Sixth Avenue block front by the Rhinelander estate for Mr. Siegel.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. W. H. Draper to John B. Lawrence the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 East Fifty-fourth Street, 17 by 55 by 100.5.

Rowland A. Robbins has sold to Charles B. Gumb the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-third Street, 17.2 by 80.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for G. E. & G. Fountain to Mrs. Pio Echeverria the new five-story American basement dwelling 50 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Ruland & Whiting Company, in conjunction with S. Kaye, has sold for the Russell estate to Julius B. Fox the two five-story tenements 137 and 139 West Twenty-fifth Street, 64 by 98.9.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has also sold for Louis Oppenheim to the Kip's Bay Day Nursery the property 402 East Fiftieth Street.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., in conjunction with S. F. Jayne & Co., have sold for Henry Corn the two five-story buildings 107 and 109 Water Street, on plot 42 by 96.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Miss Margaret C. Halpin 812 Lexington Avenue, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 80.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Max Schoenfeld the two-story brick stable, 244 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have sold to Peter J. McGovern 27 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100, for about $38,000.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Mrs. E. D. Chaloner 121 Edgecombe Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 85.

Emanuel Simon has resold for Samuel Samuels to George Mundorf, for $34,500, the five-story flat with stores 2,173 Eighth Avenue, 25.8 by 100.

F. A. Carll has sold to Henry Harburger the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 40 by 96 by 100, together with the two similar structures adjoining, 37.6 and 23, respectively, by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Arthur Thorn, for $31,000, the six-story tenement 424 West Thirty-seventh Street, and for Henry Snyder 128 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Martin E. Dolson has sold for Henry Wierck and Bertha Pape the five-story tenement 159 West Sixty-first Street, 30 by 85 by 100.

K. Radler has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society 136 to 142 West Sixteenth Street, two five-story flats on plot, 75 by 103.3.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for John Finnerty to a client 434 West Fortieth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 98.9.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for ex-Alderman Louis Minsky 502, 504, and 506 Eleventh Avenue, three five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 75 by 100, to Cassel Cohn.

Joseph Isaac & Co. have sold for L. P. Rollwager to Nathan Kohn the five-story tenements 165 and 167 Avenue A.

Weil & Mayer have bought 626 East Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 92; also, 198 Allen Street, a six-story double tenement, 25 by 87.6; also, 399 and 401 East Eighth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 43 by 46.11. The same operators have sold 290 Delancey Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

John Salomon reports that he has sold for Nathan Kirsh to Solomon Alter a corner at Spring and Sullivan Streets for $90,000.

It is reported that Elizabeth F. Harper has sold 83 Carmine Street, a five-story brick building on plot 34.10 by 68.6 and irregular.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Frederick Zittel to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone dwelling, size 21 by 102.2, 32 West Seventy-fifth Street.

The Battery Place Realty Company has leased two entire floors in the new Whitehall Building to the Otis Elevator Company for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $150,000.

The West Rockaway Company has sold at its Belle Harbor property eight lots on Orienta Avenue and eight lots on Winthrop Avenue to Alfrederic S. Hatch, Jr.; also, four lots on Winthrop Avenue to Edward P. Hatch, Jr.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story office building to be erected by the Century Realty Company on a plot 50 by 106.9 on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Architects Clinton & Russell estimate the cost of the structure at $175,000.

The Allison Realty Company will build a twelve-story hotel on the north side of Forty-sixth Street, 200 feet east of Sixth Avenue, on plot 55 by 100.5. Neville & Bagge are the architects. Henry Rowley is President of the Allison Realty Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,142 First Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 81.5; five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lillie Neuhaus $16,500

1,758 First Avenue, east side, 25.8 feet north of Ninety-first Street, 25 by 94, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Williams 22,475

By James L. Wells.

224 Lenox Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 75, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William D. Peck 15,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for twelve-story brick offices, 50 by 106.9; Century Realty Company of 137 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

Forty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 55 by 85; Allison Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $350,000.

Nos. 240 and 242 East Twenty-first Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 42 by 79; A. Greif of 282 East Third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 232 to 238 East Forty-third Street, for a six-story brick factory, 100 by 82; M. and A. Gerstendorfer of 43 Park Place, owners; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $85,000.

No. 130 West Fifty-second Street, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 85.8; J. A. Mitchell of 20 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; J. V. Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Rider Avenue, west side, 242 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick automobile and tool house, 10.9 by 33.9; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner, to a two-story brick theatre, with stores and offices; Schubert Brothers, lessees; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 208 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a one-story brick store; M. D. Moses of 81 Vesey Street, owner; C. Baxter, Jr., of 2,580 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,412 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; L. Hyman of 137 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 308 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; B. J. Berry of 453 Second Avenue, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $350.

Broadway, east side, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick home; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, premises, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $4,000.

Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, northeast corner, to a four-story brick hotel; E. F. Russell of 3 Broad Street, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 623 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick tenement, 25 by 55; Emma and Julia Doelle, premises, owners; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $560.

White Plains Avenue, south side, 150 feet south of Sagamore Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, 16.6 by 22; Mrs. Anne Powers of 432 Hudson Street, owner; James F. Egan of 64 Ann Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 53 feet south of Fifteenth Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 40 by 24; Mary Teresa Duffie of White Plains Road and Fifteenth Avenue, owner; P. J. Dunderson of 2,081 Ryer Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, May 8.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 18th St, 50.5x70; Leopold Schmeidler to Julius Weinstein, (mtg $25,000) $1
BAILEY AV, e s, 159.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 100x100; John O. Baker to Abram M. Fanning .... Nom.
BANK ST, 65, n s, 25x100; Henry A. Hedden and another to Catharine A. Deane 15,500
BANK ST, 65, n s, 25x100; Henry A. Hedden and another to Catharine A. Deane, B. & S. .... Nom.
BROOME ST, s s, 25 ft e of Pitt St, 50x80; Abraham Rosenthal to Joseph Spivack, ½ part, all title, (mtg $40,500) 100
CANAL ST, 174 and 176, and 76 Mott St; Samuel Geisler to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $45,000) 100
CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8; Ferdinand R. Minrath to Minal Realty Company, (mtg $110,000) 1
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 279 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Frederick F. Rehberger and another, executors, to Charles J. Rehberger, (mtg $18,000) 38,000
GREENWICH ST, 105, e s, 27x105x24x102.6; Walter A. Duffy and another to New York Security and Trust Company, trustees, ½ part, B. and S. .... Nom
GREENWICH ST, 105, e s, 27x105x24x102.6; New York Security and Trust Company, trustees, to Walter Duffy and another, ½ part, B. and S. .... Nom
HOUSTON ST, s s, 18 ft e of Clinton St, 18x52; Clinton St, e s, 52 ft s of Houston St, 18x54; Joseph Schreiner to Abraham Silverson 100
JACKSON AV, centre line, 179.5 ft n of 161st St, 47x166; Rebecca Williams and others to Peter Daly, quitclaim 1
LEXINGTON AV, 860, s w corner of 65th St, 20.5x80; Jacob Emsheimer to Katharine M. Le Roy, Jr. 100
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 33.9 ft n of 56th St, 16.8x98; Frederick Berenbroick to Julia D. Martin 100
LOTS 122, 123, 154 to 167, 188, 189, and 469, map of Arden property; William M. Ronzee to Emma L. Shirmer, (mtg $5,000) 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 94th St, 100.8x95; W. Edgar Pruden to Isaac Boehm and another, B. and S. (mtg $175,000,) other consideration and 100
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 17.7 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x82; George F. Moody to Edward W. Harris, (mtg $8,000) .... Nom.
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 17.7 ft s of 120th St, 16.8x82; Edward W. Harris to George F. Moody .... Nom.
MARION ST, 25, e s, 25.4x99.3x25.6x99.3; Joseph J. Meany to Frank McCoy and another, (mtg $16,000) .... Omitted
ORCHARD ST, w s, 76.2 ft s of Hester St, 30.6x100; Harris Maran to Samuel Mandel, ½ part, all title, mtg $32,500, other considerations and 100
PARK AV, n e corner of 77th St, 51.2x100; Wesley Thorn to Mayer S. Auerbach 100
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 133d St, 25x74.11; Joseph W. Wenk to George E. Tobias, (mtg $10,500) 100
ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; Jacob H. Miller and others, executors and trustees, to Oscar Schultz 48,000
TELLER AV, n w corner of 1620 St, 115x359; Caroline Henning to Isaac Metzger, other consideration and 100
UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Clifton St, 16.7x137.6; Nicholas Lepard, individually and as executor and trustee, to Louis Papesca, ½ part 3,000
VALENTINE AV, w s, 55.7 ft s of 192d St, 31.3x100; William H. Wright to Wilbur T. Wright, quit claim .... Nom
WEBSTER AV, 1,294 to 1,298, e s, 70x90; Bella Silverman to Adolph Wexler, (mtg $34,000) 1
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 99 ft w of Globe Av, 99x165; John J. Schneider to Carrie Keppler and others 2,500
2D AV, 985, n w corner of 52d St, 25.4x99.11x25.5x99.11; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Golde, (mtg $37,500) .... Nom.
2D AV, 985, n w corner of 52d St, 25.4x99.11x25.5x99.11; Lina Apfelbaum to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $37,500) .... Nom.
3D ST, 321 and 323 East, 40x96; David Michael to Fannie Osnowitz, mtg $32,000 .... Nom
3D ST, 325 East, 20x96; David Michael to Fannie Osnowitz, B. and S., all liens 100
4TH ST, 336 and 338 East, 45.2x96; Leonor Spielberger and another to Julius Miller and others, (mtg $57,000) 100
8TH ST, 383 East, 20x93.11; Philip Klein to Joseph Bieber, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100
11TH AV, 502, 504, and 506, e s, 74x100; Hirsch Kobre to Jacob Scheer, (mtg $14,500) 1
12TH ST, 506 and 508 East, 50x103.3; Lewis Leining to Jacob Goldstein, mtg $20,000 .... Nom
20TH ST, 403 East, 19x69; Patrick McNally to Sydney Fisher 1
20TH ST, 13 and 15 West, 56x92; Thomas B. Hidden, executor and trustee, to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $76,000,) other consideration and 100
22D ST, 219 and 221 East, 37.6x75; Mary F. Mullane to Julius B. Fox, mtgs $14,000, other considerations and 100
27TH ST, n s, 220.2 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x88.9; William J. Bolger to Garret B. Kip, (mtg $3,500) 1,500
34TH ST, 244 West, 22.6x98.9; Andrew Phillips to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $18,000) .... Nom.
44TH ST, 149 and 151 West, 32.10x100.4; Julia H. Eldridge to Frances M. Barnes, (mtgs $115,000,) other consideration and 100
47TH ST, 146, s s, 237 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; Jacob Roos and others to Maria B. Roos .... Nom.
57TH ST, n s, 361.5 ft w of Avenue A, 25.9x116.8x irregular; Adam E. Schmitt to Max G. Rieser, (mtg $8,500) 15,000
65TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Laura E. Escher, by attorney, to De Witt C. Flanagan, (mtg $24,000) 37,500
93D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Magdalena Herbert, widow, to Herman Leis, (mtg $10,000) .... Nom.
96TH ST, s s, 166.11 ft w of 8th Av, 16x100.11; rel. mort.; William Buhler to Mary K. Eichhorn 1
98TH ST, 118 West, 16x100.11; Mary K. Eichhorn to Edwin D. M. Hood, (mtg $9,000) 100
107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Morris Golde to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Bertha Lebowitz to Samuel Katz, (mtg $47,500) 32,000
113TH ST, 115, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Julius Miller to Simon Steiner and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
122D ST, 70 East, 20x100.11; Joseph Bierhoff to Arnold Wurtenberg, (mtg $17,-) 21,150
148TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 50x100; Leopold Hutter and another to William Schmidt, mtg $22,000 100
154TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William C. Weber to Albert R. Weber, all title, Ca. G. 1
156TH ST, 1,109 East, 25x100; Joseph H. Cohen to Deborah Cohen, (mtg $6,400) .... Gift
158TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Martha Davy to Joseph Culverwell, (mtg $1,800,) other consideration and 100
162D ST, n s, 340 ft w of branch railroad, 25x109; William F. Smith and another to Bernard P. McMahon, mtg $3,000 100
165TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 28, map of Morrisania, 20x117.10; Augusta W. Meyer to Joseph C. Downey 3,000
182D ST, n s, 216.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x79.11; Hans C. Rudy to Ada A. Rudy, (mtg $6,000) .... Nom.
194TH ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 25x64; Winifred Burke, widow, to Mary E. Durell, correction of deed 4,000
194TH ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 25x64; Mary E. Durell to John E. Noonan 1

Recorded Leases.

BAXTER ST, first store from Park Row in Finelite Building; Charles N. Harris, trustee, to Joseph Goldstein, 3 2-12 years $900
COLUMBUS AV, 649; George W. Thyne to James J. Nolan, 5 years 800
LUDLOW ST, s e s, 75 ft s w of Stanton St; Rutherford Stuyvesant, executor and trustee, to Margaretha Diefenthaler, 5 years 800
LUDLOW ST, s e s, 100 ft s w of Stanton St; Rutherford Stuyvesant, executor and trustee, to Margaretha Diefenthaler, 5 years 800
LUDLOW ST, 110; Rachel Hershfield to Henry Goldberg, 5 years 3,350
MULBERRY ST, s w corner of park; Louis A. Solomon to Emilio Trippitelli, 5 years 1,080
WALL ST, 79 to 85; Orient Company to Walker & Hughes, 3 years 4,000
2D AV, 1,976; Sydney Fisher to Moses Hutzky, 5 years 1,650
2D AV, 2,187; Frederick Reinhauer to Patrick Costello, 4 11-12 years 1,500
84TH ST, 113 and 115 East; Maria M. Baab to Robert Zoller and another, 3 years 2,580
114TH ST, 321 East; Vincenzo Garofalo to Cosimo Dadino, 3 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Margaret S., to Katharine Englert; Belmont Av, w s, 200 ft s of 183d St, 3 years, 6 per cent $1,000
ALLEN, Augustus H., and another to the New York Savings Bank; Park Av, w s, 22.9 ft s of 88th St, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 15,000
BAKER, Annie, (Vehstedt,) to Susan T. Pratt; 122d St, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000
BARTHOLDI, Maria E., to William Kinscherf; 143d St, s s, 509 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 600
BIEBER, Joseph, to Philipp Klein; 8th St, 383 East, 4 years, 6 per cent 5,500
BOEHM, Isaac, and another to W. Edgar Pruden; Madison Av, s e corner of 94th St, (prior mtg $175,000,) 3 years 36,000
BOHLEN, Charles J. F., to Martin Goerl; Avenue A, 269, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,600
DOWNEY, Joseph C., to Auguste W. Meyer; 165th St, n e s, adjoining Lot 27, map of Morrisania, 3 years 1,700
FANNING, Abram M., to John O. Baker; Bailey Av, e s, 159.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 1,200
FANNING, Abram M., to John O. Baker; Bailey Av, e s, 159.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each 400
FINKELSTEIN, Dora, to Joseph Edelstein; 10th St, 272 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500
FISHER, Sidney, to Patrick McNally; 20th St, 403 East, installments, 4 per cent 4,000
GOLDE, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; 2d Av, 985, n w corner of 52d St, (prior mtg $37,500,) installments, 6 per cent 5,300
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Lewis Leining; 12th St, s s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent, each 10,000
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Abraham Silverman; 12th St, s s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000
HANK, Charles, and another to Elizabeth Weiss; Fulton St, 1,393, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000
JONES, Maria, widow, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 21st St, s s, 665 ft w of 5th Av, due June 1, 1904, 4½ per cent, gold 20,000
KEE, Frank T., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year 25,000
KENNEDY, Alice M., to Simeon C. Beadley; Mount Vernon Av, e s, 56.8 ft s w of Bernian Place, 3 years, 6 per cent 700
KEPPLER, Carrie, and others to Mary M. Berman and another; Westchester Av, n s, 99 ft w of Globe Av, Westchester, due April 28, 1906 3,300
KONVALINKA, Anton, to Rudolph Brojer; Chisholm St, w s, at n e corner of Lot 16, map of property of William Burrell, 4 years 800
LEIS, Herman, to Magdalena Herbert; 93d St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1909 8,000
LE ROY, Katharine M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 65th St, due May 1, 1908, 4½ per cent 25,000
LIVINGSTON, Edward, Jr., to Mary G. Richardson; 39th St, n s, 207.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Weil; Canal St, 174 and 176; also Mott St, 76, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000
LUDLOW, Banyer, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; plot begins at the southeast corner on road to Clason's Point from main road from Harlem Bridge to Westchester, near where premises adjoin land of the Academy of Sacred Heart, 1 year 2,500
MARRAZZO, Michele, to George H. Coutts; 115th St, 320 East, 3 years 9,000
MARRAZZO, Michele, to John Palmieri; 115th St, 320 East, prior mtg $9,000, due June 25, 1904, 6 per cent 1,500
MARTIN, Julia D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, w s, 33.9 ft n of 56th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000
MILLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 4th St, 332 and 334 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000
MINAL REALTY COMPANY to Emma Decker; Chatham Square, 7 and 8, with title to strip adjoining in rear, 1 year, 6 per cent 60,000
MOODY, George F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, w s, 17.7 ft s of 120th St, 3 years 8,000
NOONAN, John E., to Mary E. Durell; 194th St, n s, 27.6 ft w of Prospect (now included in Decatur) Av, 3 years 2,000
O'FARRELL, Dominick J., to Catherine T. White; 54th St, 355 West; 47th St, 260 West; 33d St, 346 West, undivided interest, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,750
OSNOWITZ, Fannie, to David Michael; 3d St, 321 and 323 East, installments, 6 per cent 13,500
OULD, Mary E., to James F. Bross; 8th Av, 201, all title, 3 years 2,000
PAPESCA, Louis, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 885, 5 years 3,000
RHINELANDER, Charles E., to Georgiana G. Torrens and another; 97th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 25,000
ROOS, Maria B., to Title Insurance Company; 47th St, s s, 237 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 10,000
RUDKIN, George W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th Av, 427, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000
SHULTZ, Oscar, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; St. Mark's Place, 16, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Joseph Schreiner; Houston St, s s, 18 ft e of Clinton St, also Clinton St, e s, 52 ft s of Houston St, 1 year 18,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Houston St, s e corner of Clinton St, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000
SMITH, Ormond G., to Allan Marquard and others, executors; 76th St, 9 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 50,000
SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Julius Miller; 113th St, 115 West, installments, 6 per cent 3,000
STARK, William, to Julius Stark; Fort Independence St, e s, at line between Lots 56 and 57, being part of Lot 56, map of William O. Giles, 5 years 2,000
STRESE, Margaretha, to the German Savings Bank; Crotona Avenue, s e s, at n e s of Prospect Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,000
THE BEDFORD CONGREGATIONAL Church to Robert B. Currie, executor; 201st St, n e corner of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 5,000
WANDERER, Jennie, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d St, 279 to 283 East, 5 years 65,000
WANDERER, Jennie, to Julius Weinstein; 3d St, 279 to 283 East, prior mtg $65,000, installments, 6 per cent 16,500
WANDERER, Jennie, to Julius Weinstein; 3d St, 279 to 283 East, prior mtg $82,500, installments, 6 per cent 2,000
WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; Avenue B, s w corner of 18th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,250
WEXLER, Adolph, to Bella Silverman; Webster Av, 1,294 to 1,298, installments, 6 per cent 6,500
WIGAND, Elizabeth, to the German Savings Bank; 91st St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN Mortgage Company to General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases $20,411
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frank P. Kendall 10,061
BARNES, Francis M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 60,000
COLE, Edward, to Rocco M. Marasco 4,145
CONVERSE, George A., guardian, to Cornelia S. Lee 1
DODGE, Marshall J., to Euphemia S. Coffin 7,600
GRAHAM, Martha, to Thomas Malcolm ....
GRUBERT, Charles E., to Bernard Meyer, assigns two mtgs 2,400
HAFT, Isaac, to Samuel N. Freedman, (2 assignments) 1
KLEIN, Harry, to Isaac Blumberg 1
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Harlem Savings Bank 25,000
LEIS, Lena, to Magdalena Herbert 1,250
LEVY, Hermann, to Adolph Jabloner 4,539
LOWENFELD, Frederick F., and others, executors, to Sarah Ast 10,150
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Weil 7,000
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to A. Hammond 2,916
MASUCCI, Josephine or Giosieppina, to Joseph Schenone 1,000
MENDELSOHN, Moses, and another to Henry A. Koelsch 1
RABINOWITZ, Joseph, to Louis Less, other consideration and 100
REHBERGER, Frederick, and another, executors, to Frederick F. Rehberger, heir 10,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to State Bank 12,000
SLOANE, John, executor and trustee, to Christiana F. Wallace 4,750
STOLZENBERG, Frederick, to Joseph Stolzenberg, ½ part, all title 1
TAYLOR, William J., to the State Bank 1
THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 1
THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Frederic de P. Foster 24,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Samuel Field 1,700
TITUS, Warren H., as executor, to Warren H. Titus, 3 assignments 1
TITUS, Warren H., as trustee, to Warren H. Titus, 2 assignments 1

Mechanics' Liens.

THOMPSON ST, 105; Michael Ciruzzi against Ann Duffy, owner; Domenico Porelli, contractor $70
15TH ST, 102 to 106 East; Robert L. Loudin against Andrew J. Dam, owner, and Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, contractor and lessee 634
26TH ST, 239 East; Charles Copman against Ferdinand Eidman, owner and contractor ....
123TH ST, 327 East; Theodore C. Wood against Giovanni Attanosio, owner; Louis de Rosa, contractor 76

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE B and 10th St, s e corner, 83x261.8, Bronx; Frederick Schuck, loans to Lena Hoffmann 6,000
CATHARINE ST, 90; David Kidansky and Louis J. Levy, loan to Rose Bernay 16,000
ESSEX ST, 77 and 79; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, loan to Harris Maran 18,000
14TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner, 70x103.3; Mary Feller, loans to Adolf Mandel 60,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 124th St, n e corner, 96.10x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Jacob D. Butler and another, May 1, 1902 .... $414
CHARLTON ST, 14 and 14½; E. S. Wheeler & Co. against Austin Leake and another, April 1, 1903 600
EAST BROADWAY, 41; Thomas G. Knight against Nathan Roggan and another, April 30, 1903 223
MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100.11x100; Richard E. Thibaut and another against Meyer Hoffman and another, April 10, 1903 260
PARK AV, 83; Frank S. Grob against Clarence Potter and another, April 21, 1903 161
WHITE PLAINS ROAD and Jerome St, n e corner, 125x50; Christian Vomdran against Rachel Bliotto, March 26, 1903 1,390
20TH ST, 335 to 347 East; William H. Meserole against Mary Feller and another, May 7, 1903 700

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, 36; City of New York against William Cohen and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
ELIZABETH ST, 253; City of New York against Henry Pasinsky, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
LEXINGTON AV, 622; Frank P. Holman against Dorothea Ficken, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, H. Swain.
LUDLOW ST, 137; City of New York against Rosa Saberski, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
MADISON AV, 1,662; City of New York against Meyer Greenberg, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
MARKET ST, 85 and 87; Hyman Marcus against Mary Block, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sanders & Feltenstein.
ORCHARD ST, 166; City of New York against Rosalie Baruch, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
SPRING ST, 20; Florence Acierno against Giacchino Acierno, (partition;) attorney, C. T. Timonier.
SUFFOLK ST, 176; City of New York against Jonas Weil and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 71 and 73; City of New York against Thirteenth Street Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
WASHINGTON ST, 10; City of New York against Richard M. C. Livingston and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
1ST AV, n w s, 148.9 ft n e of 21st St, 24x100, leasehold; Herman Reessing against Johanna Stadtmuller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Appel & Taylor.
2D ST, 1[illegible] East; City of New York against Ignats Reisman and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
10TH AV, 44 and 46; City of New York against John E. Conron and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
13TH ST, 429 and 431 East, two actions; City of New York against Joanna Foley, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
18TH ST, s s, 279 ft w of 8th Av, 24x—; Frank P. Holman against John L. Wall and another, executors, &c., (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. Swain.
30TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Harry Marks against Charles Joseph, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Sands & Wasservogel.
32D ST, 336 East; City of New York against Patrick J. Byrnes, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
36TH ST, 546 West; City of New York against Joseph A. Cutler, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
48TH ST, 254 East; City of New York against Emma Mulvaney, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
50TH ST, 288 and 290 West; City of New York against Sarah C. Curry and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
51ST ST, s s, 448 ft w of 8th Av, 20.6x100.5; Thomas C. Shannon against Pauline Shannon, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Everett.
60TH ST, 316 East; City of New York against William H. Murphy, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
66TH ST, 255 West; City of New York against Sophia Weis, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
85TH ST, 46 East; City of New York against Francis Barry, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, JR.—William H. Wood, Jr., who was a partner in the firm of W. F. Bowman & Co., stock brokers of 50 Broadway, confessed judgment yesterday for $483 in favor of Alice Kane for money which she gave to the firm on Oct. 15, 1902, to buy thirty shares of American Locomotive Company stock.

GEORGE B. HALL.—George B. Hall, exporter of lamps and glassware at 35 Warren Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Holden, Jr. Mr. Hall started this business in August, 1893, and E. A. Ericsson became a partner on Sept. 1, 1895, as Ericsson & Hall, continuing to June, 1901, when they dissolved, since which time Mr. Hall has been alone. He claimed to have a net investment in the business of $8,000 in March last. His trade was largely with the West Indies. The place was closed yesterday. He lives in Bloomfield, N. J.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM C. LOREY.—William C. Lorey, grocer and confectioner in Brewsters, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,321 and assets of $943, consisting of fixtures, $400; stock, $150, and accounts, $393.

DAILY AMERICA PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Robert A. Inch receiver of the Daily America Publishing Company of 1,435 Broadway, in place of Job E. Hedges, who declined to serve.

LIBERTY ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Newman & Rosenberg, doing business as the Liberty Electrical Supply Company at 136 Liberty Street, show liabilities of $8,724 and assets of $3,354, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $100; accounts, $1,217; cash, $12, and insurance rebate, $25.

KAEYER & SKOGLUND.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against Andrew Kaeyer and Ludwig Skoglund, who composed the firm of Kaeyer & Skoglund, painters and paperhangers in Yonkers, by the following-named creditors: Austin G. Remsen, $312; W. E. Lucas, $649, and Johnson & Oswald, $155. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that on April 8 they transferred $636 cash to Alexander Halliday, a creditor, and on May 4 transferred $300 worth of materials to him, and that on May 7 Mr. Kaeyer admitted in writing the inability of the firm to pay its debts and willingness to have the firm declared bankrupt. They have been in business five years.

ABBEY PRESS.—Hugh A. Bayne and Benjamin F. Feiner, the rival receivers appointed yesterday in the United States District Court and the Supreme Court for the Abbey Press, book publishers at 114 Fifth Avenue, qualified yesterday by filing their bonds, and Mr. Feiner took possession early in the day. It was learned yesterday that a mortgage and mortgage agreement for $30,000 cover all of the assets. The assets consist of fixtures, $1,075; stock, $13,450; accounts, $42,793; cuts, plates, &c., $59,205; contracts for advertising space in daily and weekly papers at cost price, $24,000. Some of the creditors were making inquiries yesterday as to what had become of the insurance money recently adjusted at $33,000, and why it does not appear in the list of assets. Everett D. Barlow, attorney for the company, said that the insurance money had been absorbed in running the business; that the company had to realize on the policies at a sacrifice to get money to run the business, and if the insurance companies had paid promptly the Abbey Press would be doing business. The company owes more than $8,000 to ten creditors in the dry goods and woolen goods trade. Among the other creditors are J. A. Campbell Thompson, $21,000; M. E. Duncan, $8,164; Philips & Casey of Rouse's Point, N. Y., $4,067; E. E. Casey, Rouse's Point, $1,497; North River Bindery, $2,734; Edgwood Paper Company, Philadelphia, $1,375; J. J. Little & Co., $1,363; J. S. Hawley, Yonkers, $2,040; George O. Sanders, Boston, $1,500; Carlos Martyn, President, $4,000 for salary, and Charles F. Rideal, Secretary, $4,000 for salary. Messrs. Martyn and Rideal own all the capital stock of $10,000, holding 50 shares each.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 175 failures in the United States during the week, against 173 for the previous week, and 179, 193, 174, and 169 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 61, New England 27, Southern 28, Western 37, Northwestern 11, Pacific 10, and Territories 1. Canada had 15, against 12 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to Tobias Miller, liquor dealer of 689 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, whose liabilities were $6,783, and to Strom & Steinberg, cloak manufacturers, formerly at 106 Grand Street, against whom a creditors' petition was filed on Nov. 4, 1898. Their liabilities were reported to be $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBEY PRESS—William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company $333
ACRITELLI, Peter P., and Madelina Vitabile—People of the State of New York 1,000
AHRENDT, Otto—F. Crawford 320
ALTON, Moses—K. Platzman 70
BARNES, Alfred C. and Henry B.—A. M. Kalbfleisch 291
BODINE, Horace W.—W. & J. Sloane 257
BURKE, Francis P., manager—B. T. Rhoades, Jr., costs 109
BALL, John O.—Manhattan Railway Company, costs 109
BLOCK, Matthew—O. Goetz 151
BURNS, Thomas—City of New York 61
BLASS, John—City of New York 97
BAUMAN, Julius P. and David K. P.—A. Rothschild and another 1,063
BRITTON, Samuel H.—City of New York 61
BUFANS, Michael—C. N. Reinhardt and another 174
COHEN, Mary, and Samuel Feinberg—People of the State of New York 300
CASSIDY, Joseph P.—City of New York 61
CROSS, John W.—City of New York 58
CREGIER, William E.—Catholic Club 104
DONNELLY, Henry J.—C. H. Fonda 30
DE HART, John—J. J. Cowan 1,186
DIAMOND, Thomas, Edward G. Arthur, Paul R. Towne, Frederick W. Budd, Abraham Garrison, D. Comyn Moran, Gilford Hurry, Munroe Crane, Jr., Alonzo G. Hagedorn, Frederick O. Pinkus, Francis L. Leland, and Charles F. Roe—F. McEwen 1,980
ERSKINE, James L., and William S. Hollingsworth—Mr. Honigstein 1,026
FERRIER, Margaret S. and James—New York Skin and Cancer Hospital 2,988
FINKEL, Abraham C., and Annie Kamlat—People of the State of New York 300
FULKERSON, William H.—City of New York 97
FRIEL, John—City of New York 61
FADDEN, Christopher F.—City of New York 58
FIELDING, Thomas J.—City of New York 58
GLUCK, Joseph—The Gallagher Stores 129
GRADY, James, administrator—City of New York 31
GERRY, Guy E.—City of New York 61
GERAGHTY, Patrick J.—City of New York 58
GLASS, Siegfried—L. Hershfield 994
HAMILTON, Joseph—E. Oven 44
HOROWITZ, Samuel—A. Sats 92
HASKELL, Harry W.—City of New York 107
HOWE, Charles E.—City of New York 107
HACKETT, James J.—City of New York 77
HATCH, Edward S.—T. Nelson, costs 141
JANSEN, Frank—W. T. Rehm 28
JEWETT, Harold F.—City of New York 77
KRONENBERGER, Lawrence—United Wine and Trading Company 124
KIMBALL, Eleanor H.—A. Bennett 94
KOSLOWITZKY, Isaac, Louis, and Hyman—B. Levy 139
KOURI, Antoine—City of New York 107
KELLY, Michael—City of New York 107
KESSLER, Margaret M.—L. Baur 584
KEARNEY, Charles B.—Catholic Club 76
LINDEN, Daniel—J. De Mattia 73
LANSMAN, Harry P.—National Wall Paper Company 184
LOONIE, Jaynes—R. Hill 115
LYONS, Amy, administratrix—Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, costs 88
METCALFE, John A.—J. Lerscher 139
MATHESIUS, Alfred O. and Sophia—C. E. Eickoff 271
MacLEAN, George W.—W. S. Webb, President, costs 108
MULRY, Lawrence V.—C. J. Earley 480
MONTGOMERY, Robert C.—F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company 324
MUSHER, Morris N.—I. Goldberg 122
McELROY, William—G. M. Reinhardt and another 39
NELSON, Henry—I. Tanstor 265
O'NEILL, John H.—Virgil Practice Clavier Company 67
OTTINGER, Mark and Moses—S. J. Sampson and another 1,686
OLIVER, Anthony J.—Catholic Club 109
O'BRIEN, John P.—Catholic Club 74
PFLUGBIEL, Henry—H. De Vos 124
PRATT, Charles W.—Catholic Club 124
QUINN, Eugene J.—Catholic Club 111
SCARRY, John F.—Metropolitan Railway Company, costs 98
STOPENHAGEN, Fred W.—G. W. Weyman, costs 206
SMITH, Edward—L. G. Forgotston 97
SMITH, Henry—S. H. Frost and another 589
STEIN CASKET COMPANY—Moquin-Offerman-Heisenbuttel Coal Company 60
SULLIVAN, Daniel P.—Catholic Club 90
SPOTTE, Clyde De—Catholic Club 64
SIRE, Leander S.—B. Rabinowitz and another 623
TOUMEY, John—Catholic Club 64
TESTERA, Charles G.—F. D. Malzone 366
THE MURRAY HILL IRON WORKS Company—Reedy Elevator Company, costs 64
THE GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INsurance Company—H. Levy 223
TANNENBAUM, Moses—B. Cohen and another, costs 128
TIGHE, Robert—George Ringler & Co. 878
UHL, Annie M.—A. M. Walker 41
WOOD, William H., Jr.—A. Kane 483
WASHINGTON, Edmond M.—William P. Baker Company 9
WANAMAKER, John; Thomas B. Wanamaker, and Robert C. Ogden—M. Herz 1,001
WALLS, John A.—E. Weber 150

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in stations of officers of the Signal Corps:

Lieut. Col. James Allen is ordered to Washington for consultation on business pertaining to the Signal Corps, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to New York City for duty pertaining to the Alaskan cable.

Major George P. Scriven, in addition to his duties as Assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, will assume charge of all duties pertaining to the preparation of the Signal Corps exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Major George O. Squier is ordered home from duty in the Philippines, and will report at San Francisco for duty as Signal Officer of that department.

Capt. Edgar Russell is ordered July 1 to Juneau, Alaska, for duty pertaining to the installation of the Alaskan cable.

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith is ordered to San Francisco to carry out special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer, and upon the completion thereof he will proceed via the White Pass route to Eagle City, Alaska, where he will relieve First Lieut. William Mitchell. Lieut. Mitchell, upon transfer of funds and property in his charge to Capt. Nesmith, will proceed to Seattle and report for further orders.

First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard is ordered to Seattle, thence to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, where he will relieve First Lieut. George S. Gibbs. Lieut. Gibbs, upon the completion of transfer of funds and property, will proceed to Seattle and report for further orders.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton is ordered to Seattle for duty pertaining to the Alaskan telegraph system.

First Lieut. Charles De F. Chandler, upon his arrival at Sitka, Alaska, will report for duty to Lieut. Col. James Allen, in charge of the installation of the Alaskan cable, for duty.

Capt. John H. Stone and First Lieut. James F. Edwards, Assistant Surgeons, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, are detailed as assistants to the instructor in the Department of Hygiene at the General Service and Staff College.

Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, will report to his regimental commander at Fort Riley for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Knud Knudson, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty and for further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. F. H. Clark is detached from the Illinois, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. B. Price is ordered to Salt Lake City May 16 for duty in charge of a recruiting party.

Lieut. J. R. Brady is ordered to Coasters Harbor Island for duty at the naval torpedo station.

Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck is detached from duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 3. He will return to Boston and resume duties on board the Wabash.

Ensign H. L. Brinser is detached from the Newport May 20, and ordered home with leave for one month.

Ensign H. C. Dinger is detached from the Newport May 20, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion; thence home to wait orders.

Midshipmen O. H. Oakley and B. B. Wygant are ordered May 16 to the Newport.

Ensign W. P. Cronan is ordered May 20 to Washington for examination for promotion; thence home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt is ordered to the Texas.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. Jenness is ordered to the Indiana.

Midshipman E. E. Spafford is ordered May 16 to the Newport.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Arrivals: Iowa and Culgoa at New York, Newark at Buenos Ayres, and Albany at Genoa.

Sailings: Wasp from Key West for Havana, Sterling from Portsmouth, N. H., for Lambert Point, and Prairie from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.

The commandant at League Island has been directed to place the torpedo-boat destroyer Hull in commission May 11, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 21, 1903, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York City,

TRUSTEES' SALE,

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM H. LANGLEY AND WILLIAM F. DUNNING, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, DECEASED,

480 BUILDING LOTS, ON 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Aves., 62d, 63d and 64th Sts., 30TH WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING OFF.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.

For book maps, terms, and particulars apply to J. F. ABRAMS & SON, Esqs., corner 3d Av. and 49th St., Brooklyn, or to BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, Esqs., Attorneys, 35 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, the following Choice and Valuable Lots. ONE LOT, NORTHWEST CORNER Broadway and 136th Street, BLOCK FRONT, WEST SIDE Amsterdam Avenue, BETWEEN 187TH AND 188TH STREETS. 4 LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER 11th Avenue and 181st Street AND BLOCK FRONT ON NORTH SIDE 175th Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. For maps, etc., apply at the Auctioneer's office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 161 Broadway. Supreme Court Partition Sale, George Gordon Battle, Esq., Referee. Valuable properties for business purposes. Two three-story brick buildings with stores. 272-274 WEST BROADWAY, Forming an "L" with No. 10 York St. For maps, etc., apply to E. G. Duvall, Esq., Attorney, 277 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's offices, 155-157 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Queens Borough.

For Sale.—A large 9-room house; lot 50x100, near Grand St., Maspeth, L. I.; price reasonable for cash; not built on speculation. Inquire of Gimbel, 141 Jefferson Av., Maspeth, L. I.

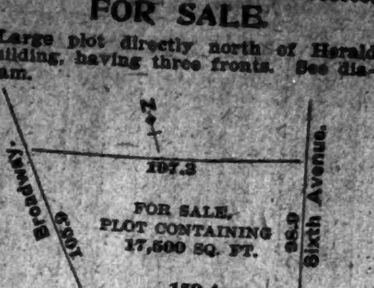
7-room handsome cottage; improvements; good location; only $2,100, $300 cash; bargain; full particulars. Hamilton, Corona.

Richmond Hill cottage, $2,200; full lot; great bargain; easy terms. Dodson, 1,725 Broadway, Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

Large plot directly north of Herald Building, having three fronts. See diagram.



Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 LIBERTY STREET. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

For Sale.—Apartment houses on West 107th St.; 5-7 stories; price, $90,900 and $29,000; mortgages, $52,000, $55,000, $20,000; lots will be considered in exchange. Apply Carter & Whitney, real estate, 678 East 168th St., N. Y. C.

No. 2,193 5th Av.—Apartment house, 5 stories; price, $19,000; mortgage, $11,000; No. 151 W. 134th St., apartment house, 5 stories; price, $19,000; mortgage, $12,600. Apply Carter & Whitney, real estate, 678 East 168th St.

Bargain!—$6,800, mortgage $4,750; vicinity 17th and 7th Av.; cozy brick dwelling; good order; a rare chance for cheap home. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

Desirable plots; east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

11th St., East.—Five-story tenement, 25x103; price, $20,000; rents, $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th St., Near Av. A.—Double tenements, 50x100; rents, $3,900; price, $36,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive 4-story high-stoop flat, 13th St., near 2d; asking $23,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive three-story house, 11th St., near 6th, 22.6x129; price, $28,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double tenement, 16th St., near Ave. A, 25x103; $16,000; rents, $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable four-story house, St. Mark's Place, 25x93; asking $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story tenement, Orchard St., near Stanton, 25x87.6; $32,000; rents, $3,606. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story high-stoop house; 68 West 96th St.; rent, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern, beautifully furnished 3-story house, West 11th St.; recently decorated; $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residence, Washington Square to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th; $22,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

436, 438, 440, 442 East 86th St., 4 Flats, with stores; plot 121x100; rents, $7,500; make offer. Apply 299 Avenue A.

Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway. Property wanted for sale, for rent, and to manage.

Brick private dwelling, 3-story and basement; price, $6,000. Mrs. Monahan, 408 East 117th St.

Bronx.

ATTENTION!—ARDEN PARK, BRONX, adjoining Pelham Bay Park and Astor property; speculators and buyers, now is your chance to make some money by buying these lots before the boom starts and Port Chester Railroad lays its tracks for line of the Rapid Transit; we have 300 choice lots; will be sold to quick buyers at auction prices for cash or terms to suit. Write, telephone, or call, O'Hara Brothers, Southern Boulevard and Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays and evenings.

If you are looking for a home in The Bronx, examine the Johnson houses; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to the Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses. Write for descriptive booklet. Geo. F. Johnson & Sons, Owners and Builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

Sale or Rent.—Handsome brick private dwellings; cabinet finished, parquet floors throughout; no carpets necessary; steam heat and hot air; streets have city improvements paid for; on line of extension of rapid transit; lots will double next two years; always open. H. U. Singhi, 184th St. and Jerome Av.

7 rooms and bath, frame Colonial house, detached, on full lot; overlooking grounds of the University of New York, University Heights, on line of Jerome Av. trolley; price, $5,000; terms to suit. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

BENJ. H. IRVING, 494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.

Will sell at sacrifice 2½-story, 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Sacrifice.—Five lots, Jennings St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Owner, 569 Wales Av.

Bargain.—One-family house, 7 rooms and bath; lot, 40x100; near Tremont Av.; $5,800. M. A. Power, 990 Westchester Av.

Webster Av. and 179th St., southwest corner, 100x100; vacant; will sell cheap. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

4 lots on Southern Boulevard and 175th St. Mrs. J. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

One of the most successful Romanesque designs. Centre hall running clear through the house, finished in weathered ash, most artistic detail; coat closet and toilet room off. Large oval dining room, mahogany trim, green leather panels. Parlor, white enamel; wall panels of pink watered silk. Library in fumed ash. Decorations, French poster effect. Panels by Mucha. Second floor: Five large bedrooms, beautifully decorated, with lavatories. Bathroom, all fixtures of solid porcelain; Roman tub; large oval washbasin standing on single porcelain pedestal; walls in azure with flying sea gulls. Third floor: Two bedrooms, bath, and large billiard room. All culinary appointments of the best. Large plot; choicest location. Kings County L to Beverley Road.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner, 256-257 Broadway, New York

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE!

Gentleman and family being compelled to leave city finds it necessary to sell his handsome residence situated in the most desirable section of Flatbush, in the vicinity of the Beverley Road Station, 22 minutes from Manhattan. House is elaborately decorated in the most approved style, containing 14 large airy rooms, two beautifully finished bathrooms, tiled kitchen and laundry. Throughout, the house is furnished with all modern conveniences, having steam heat, electric lighting, large French mirrors, selected hardwood trim, and parquet floors. House is newly furnished, containing beautiful oak Wissner Piano; iron and brass beds, rugs, carpets, and all necessary furniture.

This exceptional bargain will be offered for a few days at $8,750 FOR HOUSE and FURNITURE, or will sell house separate. Open for inspection. Can be seen evenings if desired.

DODD & BANTA, 766 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

PRICE $9,000. FLATBUSH. COST $10,000.
BUILT FOR AN ARTIST who was unfortunate. MUST SELL.
ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Brand New Detached Houses in Flatbush, on Large Grounds. It contains many Novelties and Attractions that only an Artist can devise. WIDE Artistic Hall, Large Cheerful Library, with Open Fire Place, EXCEEDINGLY Large, Handsome Dining Room, with Panel Wainscoting and Open Fire Place, Large Parlor. 6 Very Large Bedchambers. Water in Rooms. Tiled Bath. Billiard Room. Double Hardwood Floors. TO BE DECORATED TO SUIT. Steam Heat. Back Stairs.
EXCLUSIVE AND HIGHLY RESTRICTED SECTION.
Beautiful Streets and Avenues, with all improvements. Near Ocean Av. "L" Station and 3 Trolley Lines. 25 Minutes to Park Row. TERMS, $800 CASH. Rest Mortgage. CALL SUNDAY or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

Clients with ready cash to invest in all kinds of real estate and mortgages in Brooklyn. Call or send particulars. Jacob Baker, 134 Broadway, Brooklyn.

2 four-story single flats on President St., bet. 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; $6,500 each. Mrs. J. Monahan, 408 East 117th St.

Brooklyn property sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

$500 cash for new detached house; balance rent. John Perry & Co., 376 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Richmond Borough.

Several pieces commercial water fronts, large and small, deep water, for sale. Cornell, Stapleton, L. I.

Real Estate.

Surveys and Engineering Data furnished by our Survey and Engineering department, which is thoroughly equipped for its work.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co. REAL ESTATE, 21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

Grantwood-on-Hudson

Opposite Grant's Tomb.

Homeseekers and investors should visit this beautiful suburb before buying elsewhere. Macadam streets, sidewalks, gas, electric light, pure water, sewers, seventy modern homes occupied by owners. Everything in full bloom. Magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson, Manhattan Island, and Long Island Sound. Climate of the Catskills. 270 ft. above the Hudson.

LOTS $200 TO $1,800.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Write or call for descriptive booklet; also free tickets via Franklin or 42d Street Ferry and North Hudson Company's Trolley or 130th Street Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co.
St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St. 'Phone 1847 Madison.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 On Line of New Portchester Railway. $1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Private family will let (without board) to gentlemen only, 3 furnished rooms for Summer or longer, with use of bath; best location in city; good boarding house convenient. Apply at 131 Woodland Av.

White Plains.

CHOICEST REAL ESTATE IN WESTCHESTER County. ERNEST E. CARPENTER, 2 Grand St., White Plains.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

CEDARHURST, L. I.

Thirty acres choice property on Broadway; house and stable; for sale, or exchange for improved property in Manhattan. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Farm, 60 acres, by station, store, school, telegraph, telephone offices; square, 4,580 feet road front; ripe to subdivide; house, 12 rooms, nice repair; barns, fruit; $150 acre; installments; trolleys; 5c. to Northport, harbor, banks, churches, yacht clubs. Codling, Northport, L. I.

A.—Edgemere.—Elegant newly furnished cottage, almost adjoining Edgemere Hotel; all modern improvements; 14 rooms; 2 tile bathrooms; open daily for inspection; inquire for Friedman cottage. For terms address 177 West 88th St.

Babylon.—For sale or to let furnished, for the season, handsome cottage on South Country Road; has all modern improvements; fine stable, &c. Inquire of William Clarke & Sons, Tribune Building, New York.

AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I. Most accessible place on South Shore; 37 miles out; 50 trains daily; express station. Furnished cottages to rent. Desirable property for sale. Illustrated list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

BARGAIN.—$1,600 BUYS FARM AND BUILDINGS, NORTH SHORE, L. I. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

At Lynbrook—Cottage, nine rooms, stable; acre fruit, shade; for mortgage and foreclosure expenses. J. Griffith, Lynbrook, L. I.

First-class cigar store, centrally located, at Far Rockaway for sale. Inquire L. P. Boyle, Far Rockaway.

Cottages, furnished, $175 to $800 season; barns, splendid grounds, water fronts. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Port Jefferson, near station; 700 acres woodland, $9 acre; speculators' opportunity; investigate. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Oyster Bay, Shore Front.—New house; 21 rooms; all conveniences; add $2,500. Elbert Wakeman.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—New York State.

If You Have In Mind A HOME on the Hudson with ideal advantages, where all the surroundings will be of the best, send for a copy of the 32-page booklet, "Philipse-Manor-On-The-Hudson." Philipse Manor faces the Tappan Zee at its broadest part. It is acknowledged to be the most beautiful point on the Hudson. Healthful, its own parks, station and docks, a mile of river front. Terms to suit desirable residents. Descriptive booklet, beautifully illustrated on fine paper, mailed free. Gives historical sketch of this section of the Hudson in the Revolution; also the scene of exploits of Washington Irving's most famous characters. Apply to THE PHILIPSE MANOR LAND CO., Broadway and Fifty-fourth Sts., New York.

SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—20 ACRES, FINE BUILDINGS, ORCHARD, ALL STOCKED, $3,500; 2½ ACRES, HOUSE 7 ROOMS, FRUIT, SHADE, $850; 2 ACRES, SMALL HOUSE, SMALL FRUITS, $600; COUNTRY SEAT, ELEGANT, 38 ACRES, 22 ROOMS, BARN, &c., $12,500; 2 ACRES, HOUSE 7 ROOMS, 2 BARNS, ORCHARDS, $1,350; FIVE FURNISHED HOUSES IN VILLAGE, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. ADDRESS W. PARKER SMITH.

For Sale—In the heart of the Adirondacks, a new house, with seven large sleeping rooms, a large kitchen, dining room, parlor, and library; completely furnished; piazza fifty feet long; on one of the largest lakes in the Adirondacks; also a new barn; will sell cheap if purchased immediately for $3,000. Address G. J. Benson, 13[illegible] State St., Albany, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful Summer residence for sale, 2,500 feet elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply M. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Dobbs Ferry on Hudson.—18-room house; new modern improvements; recently repaired; five minutes' walk from depot; superb view of Hudson and landscape across river; rent, Summer season, $600; partially furnished. Lee, P. O. Box 65, N. Y. City.

$35,000 secures the loveliest Hudson River home on western shore; 2 hours out; 20 acres; grandly developed; delightful environments; 16-room mansion elegantly furnished. For illustrated circular descriptive of its grandeur and beauty address Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

Gentleman's country place for rent; river view; large house, handsomely furnished; 38 acres; stable. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Berkshires.—Gentleman's country seat, 30 acres; large mansion, beautifully decorated and furnished; cottage, farmer's house, outbuildings; 1,000 feet elevation; splendid place for large family. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

A cottage, 18 rooms and bath, fully furnished; ice house filled; 2 miles from Phoenicia, Catskill Mountains; $300 for season, or longer if desired. H. S. Kissam, 156 Fifth Avenue.

Irving House at Catskill.—One of the best all-year hotels on Hudson River; will be rented to good party at very reasonable rent. T. W. Shotwell, 203 Broadway, Room 203.

For Rent—Rustic Summer cottage, six rooms, furnished, light housekeeping, Hague, on Lake George, N. Y. Address J. G. C. Lee, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Furnished cottages at prices to suit every one. Apply to G. H. Olmsted, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Farm for Sale.—Cheap; 101 acres; house, barns; Sullivan County. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Cottage—11 rooms and bath; every modern improvement; best location; $3,000. Michael Heath, Liberty, N. Y.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

For Sale—Two of the finest apartment houses in Hudson County; a corner, three-story brick and stone, located opposite park; six flats, each eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood, a 10% investment; rent, $2,712 per annum.
APPLY J. W. SCHELLHORN, REAL ESTATE, 470 PALISADE AV., COR. SHIPPEN ST., WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

Rumson Road, Monmouth Beach, Low-Moor, Navesink Beach, Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury River. Furnished Cottages for Rent.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
6 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. 253—Cortlandt.

RED BANK. | Fronting on Prospect Av., desirable building site, about 40 acres; will divide; ½ mile from railroad station; overlooking Highlands, Seabright, and Long Branch; high-class improvement adjoins property; price low; accommodating terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $750; bargain $6,500; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate, will sacrifice Summer and Winter house, perfect condition, 12 rooms and bath, furnace, fireplace, tubs, &c.; double corner lot, piazzas, trees; near ocean and Fletcher Lake; photograph. Executor, 21 Humboldt St., Newark, N. J.

Asbury Park Bargains.—Desirable property for sale at reasonable prices now; beach ownership and improvement will increase values; a great opportunity; illustrated "Descriptive List" mailed free. J. Stanley Ferguson, Asbury Park, N. J.

Choice Summer Homes at Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal, and vicinity for rent, furnished; ideal section for health and pleasure; "Descriptive Illustrated Booklet" mailed on application. J. Stanley Ferguson, Asbury Park, N. J.

TENAFLY | Large building plots for sale, $250 to $450. Water, gas, and electric lights; good roads. E. WEATHERBY & CO., Englewood, N. J.

North Shrewsbury River, at Locust, N. J.—10 minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage; furnished; open plumbing, gas, bath; laundry; stable; 4 acres lawn, shade; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 88 Nassau St.

Manasquan, N. J.—For rent, furnished cottage, fronting on ocean; two minutes from P. R. R. station and Barnegat Bay; ten rooms, bath, and laundry. Apply L. Pennington, 791 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall.

For Sale—Modern two-family house, finest section of Roseville, Newark, N. J.; convenient railroad and trolleys; steam heat, all improvements. W. R. Brison, 13 N. J. R. R. Av., Newark, N. J.

Suffern.—To let for Summer, handsomely furnished house; 12 rooms; hardwood floors, electric lights, all improvements; near station. Address [illegible], Box 180 Times Office.

Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for the coming season; send for booklet. E. N. Woolston's Real Estate Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

$1,800.—Elegant seven-room house, half acre of land, and hennery, located at corner of Maple Av., Eatontown, N. J., near Long Branch; terms to suit purchaser. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

At Nutley.—Nine-room Colonial house in perfect order; all improvements; delightful location; $500 year to acceptable tenant. George Hill, owner, 26 Union Square.

Dutch Colonial cottage on Palisades; unobstructed view of Hudson for miles; 14 rooms; beautiful decorations; bargain. Eastwood, 223 West 42d.

Farm for sale at Andover, Sussex Co., N. J.; between 80 and 90 acres. Inquire of E. S. Smith, Box 197 Chatham, N. J.

At Rutherford, N. J., desirable houses for sale and rent. A. W. Van Winkle & Co.

Store to let, $12 rent, at Rutherford, N. J., by A. W. Van Winkle & Co.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

THE BALESTIER ESTATE, BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.
This beautiful residence, three miles from Brattleboro, Vermont, upon an elevation commanding a fine view of the Connecticut River Valley and the New Hampshire hills, is offered for sale. Good buildings, meadows, forests, brooks; an ideal place for a country residence or a clubhouse.
Address Geo. C. Averill, President Vermont National Bank, Brattleboro, Vermont, or Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York City.

Farm for Sale—Litchfield County Hills; no throat or lung troubles; altitude 1,200 feet; 40 acres; house 10 rooms and bath; gas, hot water heat; farmer's cottage, eight rooms; all buildings in good order; borders on small lake; 115 miles from New York; an ideal Summer or all-year-round home. A. C. Foss, 30 East 42d St.

Wychmere, (Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.—Beautiful seashore cottages, rented fully furnished; fire-places, bathrooms, piazzas, windmills; excellent water, cold, hot; delightful climate; long season; forests; fine bathing; circular. CAPE, 308 West 124th St.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

To rent at Lakeville, Conn.; modern and up to date; prices according to requirements. E. L. PEABODY, Lakeville, Conn.

RIVERSIDE-ON-SOUND, CONN.
Attractive residence, conveniences, large shady lawn, garden, fruit; near depot, harbor, and yacht club; $7,000. J. Atwater, Owner, 55 Liberty St.

Farm Bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

For Sale—Manufacturing plant, 50-horse water power; buildings new; 2 minutes' walk from railroad station; in good size borough; a big bargain. Lock Box 1,042, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

For Sale—Farm, pleasantly located, Southern Berkshire; plenty fruit, fine water, buildings good; terms reasonable; sold to close estate. Address E. A. Bronson, Sheffield, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—Partially furnished house; stable; 2 acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500; 14-room house and 70 acres, $5,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let at Norfolk, Conn.—The beautifully furnished residence of Miss Thompson, on Laurel Way, near the Hillhurst. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 288 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

For sale or to let for the season, at Norfolk, Conn., Dunedin, situated on Maple Av.; well furnished and in perfect order. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 288 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—12-room furnished house; stable and grounds; rent season, $275. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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6 AND 8 WEST 22D ST., Near 5th av.
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Entire 6-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal; 25x100; store and basement separate. Wm. P. Nisbet, 58 New St., or your broker.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $20 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Part of desirable office to let, at 83 Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Residence, Southwest Corner 176th St. and Monroe Av.—Beautiful, large, fine Mount Hope corner residence to rent, cheap, containing 14 large, light, airy rooms and bath; also fine, large, light, airy stable on premises; 3 stalls; large lawn, with fruit trees and grape vines; also large piazzas around house. Simons & Moersfelder, 145 Av. D.

138 West 80th St.—A very desirably situated 3-story and basement brownstone, in perfect condition, suitable for a doctor or dentist. R. Wightman, (owner,) [illegible].

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.
A 30-acre farm; 7-room dwelling; 600 young peach trees in bearing; other fruit; ¼ mile of village; 1½ miles of steamboat; fine location; price, $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance 10 years. J. B. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

For Sale—Pretty ten-room cottage on the beautiful Delaware River; all improvements; large lawn, fruit and shade, stable, &c.; boating and fishing; near trolley, churches, schools, and R. R. station; bargain at $5,000. Write H. H. Hasen, Port Jervis, N. Y.

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Furnished cottage for rent at the Delaware Water Gap; ample shade; modern conveniences. Address H. A. Croasdale, Del. Water Gap, Pa.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 113 Nassau St.; 'phone, 580 Cort.

Owners, Attention!—Responsible firm leases flats and apartment house property from three to ten years; guarantees from 5 to 15 per cent. on equity. John M. Pierce & Co., 256 West 116th.

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Ernestus Gulick Co. sell Brooklyn real estate quickly for cash without publicity. 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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LOURIAN,
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ELEVATED STATION AT CORNER.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, 6 Rooms, Marble Bath.
MODERATE RENTS.
Most convenient location in Harlem. Spacious entrance hall, liveried attendant. Long distance telephone in each apartment.
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THE MAJORIE AND TERESA,
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7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
with every known modern improvement; all night elevator service; uniform attendance. Open for inspection. Owner on premises.

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NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 2 baths. Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
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206-208 EAST 17TH STREET
Suite of 5 rooms and bath from June 1st, $42; passenger elevator and all conveniences. Pamphlet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

Apartment, unfurnished, to let, No. 130 East 82d St.; 9 large, light, airy rooms and bath, with detached dining room and kitchen; private entrance to this apartment; with all the latest improvements and decorations; rent, $900.00 per year. Inquire of Simons & Moersfelder, owners, No. 145 Avenue D.

Union and University Club Members.—Why pay high rents when high-class, attractive apartments at low rates are so near your club headquarters? Call and examine 101-107 West 54th St.; two rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A party leaving city would sublet unfurnished apartment of 7 rooms and bath. Apply to janitor, 101 West 80th St.

28th St., 10 West.—Apartment, unfurnished; four rooms and bath; $50 month; very desirable; central location.

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Reduced rents, $28 to $30; cannot be duplicated for $45; corner apartments; steam heat and hot water supply; fireproof halls; 6 all light rooms and tile bath; Decatur St. and Howard Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

99th St., 306 West.—Apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, June to October; lessee may renew lease (unfurnished;) nine large, light rooms, overlooking Hudson River.

To rent, May to October, fully furnished large seven-room apartment; light and airy. 203 West 85th St.; $50.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good locations; rents, $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Patents.

Advice free; patents promptly procured; inventors' guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUISE G. HAINES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louise G. Haines of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Louise G. Haines was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 8th, 1903.

Storage Notice.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Madison Ave. and 47th Street.
New York, April 18th, 1903.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the American Express Company, Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by J. E. Curry, auctioneer, 354 3d Ave., on May 12th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., unless same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.
G. W. SLINGERLAND, Gen'l Supt.
J. L. WEBB, On Hand Clerk.

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M. Vollman, Wm. Vogel, Venkeller Co., F. P. Vander Vier, J. Vaughn Bros., Volkszeitung, M. Vandermark, Miss Claire Van Camp.

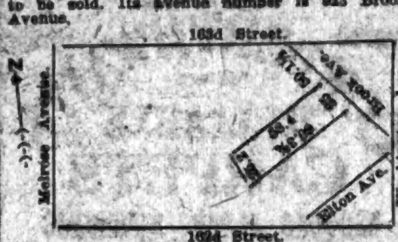
W.
Miss Whiteworth, G. Winkler, (2) Ward Drug Co., Webb & Clark, Dr. M. K. Wallin, Jno. Wanamaker, Jno. G. Welsh, W. I. Watson, J. Watts & Son, L. Wiel & Son, F. W. Woodworth Co., S. Weingreen, J. Wener, J. M. W. Wages, John Walker, Wm. Warren, Jas. Wilson, Kennel Wyanoke, D. J. Weisberger, J. A. Whaley, Jas. H. Worman, Jno. Ward, James Whitbeck, Jno. Wicker, Johann Weihs, Miss A. M. Wilker, Jas. Walsinger, Libby Wortmen, Chas. Werlang, Jos. Werblowsky, (2) M. Williams, M. Waldman, Bertha S. Willoughby, Mrs. M. S. Wood.

Y.
Joe M. Young, E. Yandell.

Also the property, as per list below, addressed New York City, north of 110th Street.
(51) American Jewelry Co., F. Aylett, B. Bush, R. Barrett, (4) S. J. Black, C. C. Blood, M. E. Bain, G. F. Berry, L. Blumenstein, J. Bressoosky, K. Bamnackie, A. Claudins, Country Fair, (3) M. M. Carney, F. Cole, L. Cummings, J. Caravan, Carbeno Spec. Co., D. P. Claudine, S. Cohen, F. Doughan, J. E. Donley, A. A. Di Rosse, H. Deiterling, H. Deiterick, M. E. Doyle, F. Downing, R. Dinbar, S. J. Davis, T. Ellis, Enterprise Watch Co., P. J. Egan, H. Ehrlich, M. W. Egan, F. Fields, F. Frick, A. Farrall, J. W. Grant, E. Grossbeck, Grace Chemical Co., H. S. Gates, C. Geferri, Gerome & Co., D. J. Greenberg, A. J. Heims, P. H. Harwood, H. Hansen, A. Hobbs, K. Hardman, L. Hodes, R. Hoff & Co., J. Hawkens, C. Hyatt, E. Jacobs, (2) A. F. Kilpatrick, R. Kelly, (2) T. F. Kolb, M. Kennedy, R. A. Kells, A. Kaan, Levine Bros., C. Logos, C. Lappincott, Lowenthal, N. Lyons, M. Lesley, C. O. McCormack, J. W. Millard, Medical Inst. Co., E. F. McGraw, H. Moses, B. Mitchell, W. E. Nellis, C. E. Oliver, H. Pillbauer, M. D. Pangborn, W. E. Pendleton, G. W. Ribera, M. Rothschild, M. S. Raffole, Standard F. E. Co., J. E. Slattery, J. S. Spaulding, M. Shay, M. Steward, J. Augsburg, H. Slater, C. Sanders, J. Sharkey, J. Sullivan, H. Smith, M. E. Sneddiker, Dr. Tuft Med. Co., H. W. Tilly, F. W. Taylor, G. Thomas, Chas. Tuppar, (7) U. S. Portrait Co., U. S. Portrait House, M. J. Warner, L. Weherman, Wise & Erlinger, F. Wehrs & Co., S. Whitman, N. Well, O. F. Wright Co., D. O. Wenhrman, G. F. Wallace, White & Rice, Wonder Watch Co., C. Watama, P. Zdum.

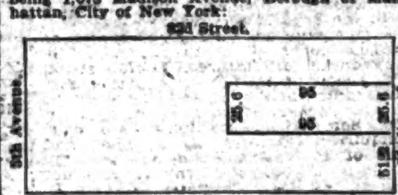
Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM F. SMITH, plaintiff, against ANNIE J. DALY, Helen M. Daly, Frank Abele, Emil Brett, Robert Gibson, John Henry, John C. Boden, John Reiner, Henry Smith and Patrick Vaughan, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Brook Avenue distant fifty (50) feet one and one half (1½) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence running southerly along the westerly line of Brook Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly at right angles or nearly so with said westerly line of Brook Avenue and part of the way through a party wall sixty (60) feet three and three quarter inches to the easterly line of land of the Port Morris Branch Railroad; thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet two (2) inches, and thence easterly in a straight line fifty-eight (58) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions severally more or less. Said premises being known as Number 925 Brook Avenue.
Dated, New York, April 25th, 1903.
HUGH COLEMAN, Referee.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for plaintiff, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Bronx Borough, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its avenue number is 925 Brook Avenue.



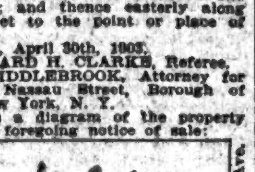
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $1,415.93 with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $177.37, together with the expenses of the sale.
The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $3,250.00 with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $646.89 and interest.
Dated, New York, the 25th day of April, 1903.
my2-2awdw&my25 HUGH COLEMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CARL FISCHER, plaintiff, against MARIE P. KORN, CHARLES L. GUILLAUME, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Madison Avenue distant fifty-one feet two inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with the northerly line of Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly parallel with Eighty-first Street ninety-five feet; thence running northerly parallel with Madison Avenue twenty-five feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street ninety-five feet to the westerly line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Madison Avenue twenty-five feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.
GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Referee.
RICHARD DUDENSING, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,073 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand and sixty-three 11-100 dollars ($18,063 11-100,) with interest thereon from the eighteenth day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and seventeen 50-100 dollars, with interest from April 30, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and fifty-five dollars and interest. Premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $55,000, with interest thereon from March 9th, 1903, at the rate of 4% per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.
GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Referee.
my5-2awdwTu&Sa&my27

159TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, etc., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, April 30th, 1903.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,602.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $246.05.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Surrogate Notices.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix, DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.
ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.
DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 15 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price
$170
Cash, or $190 on installments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any Piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Uprights.—$75, $85, $95, $115; Weber, Gilbert, Chickering, Steinway; bargains; rents, $3. Biddle, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Instruction.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS
of the COLUMBIA COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY, AND HIGH SCHOOL.
A larger staff of teachers and more complete equipment for the coming year. Nearly all grades are full, and applications should be made promptly. The Fall term will reopen on Monday, September 21st. Examination for High School May 9th, at 9 A. M. Address
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, Superintendent.

MISS CONKLIN'S
TRAINING CLASSES.
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
542 5TH AV., COR. 45TH ST., (Marcus Bldg.)
Beginners; students of all systems prepared for higher positions. Moderate Terms. Circular.

PAMLICO School for Girls, Pompton, N. J. 11th year. Exceptional advantages in location and instruction. Large grounds. All outdoor sports. Illustrated catalogue. Mrs. H. C. DeMille, Principal.

The Merrill-vanLaer School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Formerly
The Peebles and Thompson School,
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street, New York City.

STAMMERING and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. Established 1880. Illustrated pamphlet free. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Outing in the Berkshires.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., receives during vacation six boys in his country home; tutoring if desired.

Dancing.

Announcement.—Adults guaranteed perfect glide waltz in six private lessons, $5. Howe's Private School, Harvard Building, 739 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

Auction Sales.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that we shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, at No. 15 Hubert Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M., the following-described property, with which is given the names of the owners or persons for whose account the same is now held to satisfy our lien thereon for storage and charges:
Bastine & Co., 3 boxes extracts; Nelson & T., 1 case, contents unknown; Peerless Statuary Co., 1 box stationery; S. Levin, 1 crate hangers; M. Simon, 2 boxes pictures, frames; Haydenville Mfg. Co., 1 box brass; Angle Lamp Co., 1 bbl. glass lamps; Est. F. G. Janisch, 1 box h'dware; J. La Barge, 1 case stat'y; Mrs. E. H. McEwan, 1 case books; Gillin Printing Co., 2 bdls. printed matter; Demuth Glass Co., 1 box glass; W. M. Hagen & Co., 1 box books; Schuster, B. & D., 1 crate, contents unknown; Wetmore & Bowen, 1 case wine; Brooks & Shields, 1 box L. moulds; Chambers Polish Co., 1 box polish; Bulgoor Mfg. Co., 1 box groceries; Tenny & Co., 1 case candy; S. Am. Road Machine Co., 1 box, contents unknown; George B. Elliot, 1 box rivets; O. C. Soap Co., 1 case soap; Peerless Statuary Co., 1 box crackers; Brown Journal Lub. Co., 1 box h'dware; M. A. Weller, 1 box H. racks; E. Carpenter, 2 crates S. fly; Bastine & Co., 1 box extracts; Leaycraft & Co., 1 box glass; Tripoli Mfg. Co., 1 case T. ware; M. A. Weller, 3 crates hat racks; L. Davis & Co., 1 box c'pt and jack't; National Press, 1 box type; Bastine & Co., 1 box extracts; Advertising Plate Co., 1 box scrap lead; Safety Bottle & L. Co., 2 boxes ink; R. Garcowig, 1 case suspenders; E. M. English, 2 boxes candy; Washburn Royal Coffee Co., 2 cans coffee, 1 empty can, 3 boxes coffee, and 1 box, contents unknown; Wm. Davidson, 1 box h'dware; A. Durien, 1 case neckwear; J. Link, 1 box h'dware; Gardman Pub. Co., 1 box h'dware; Sol Insky, 1 box D. g'ds; B. Rodman, 1 case capes; Sherwin-Williams Co., 1 box paint; L. M. Blumstein, 1 case skirts; The Waukese Co., 1 case notions; Howden Tile Co., 1 box e'ware; H. Kratzenstein & Co., 1 case clothing; Finkelstein & Measel, 2 boxes pants; Goldman & Miller, 1 bags h'dls; Boulevard Globe & Lamp Co., 1 box lamps; Mrs. A. C. Williams, 1 box notions; Rud. Gross, 3 bags pitts; H. W. Peabody & Co., 1 crate, contents unknown; L. J. Wronker, 1 S. case and table, crated; J. C. Chessler, 1 crate brackets; R. B. Rutsler, 1 hanger and clamp; Joyce Trucking Co., 1 eyebolt; Peerless Stat'y Co., 1 bbl. stat'y; S. Maduro, 1 bbl., contents unknown; N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co., 4 bbls. T. ware; J. T. Morrow, 2 bbls. G. ware; Peerless Statuary Co., 1 hhd. china; C. Basso, 25 boxes tinware; Koft Paint Co., 12 drums paint; Frank Walker, 1 crate, 2 mantels; E. M. Sergeant, 1 bale rags; Am. Refg. & C. Co., 9 bags graphite; P. Weiderer, 1 case g'ware; J. M. Rudd, 2 crates G. Lr.; Friedman Bros., 1 bag, contents unknown; Munyon's H. H. R. Co., 6 boxes, contents unknown; S. Bernstein, 2 S. beds, 1 bbl. G. G. frames; Mrs. F. F. Coaten, 1 box D. g'ds; W. Winter, 1 case hooks & E.; Monarch Shoe Co., 1 case shoes; Witterman Bros., 1 crate mach'y; D. Ausbach & Sons, 40 bdls. and 2 bdls. tops; F. B. Read, 5 bdls. F. cups; Star Incubator & Brooder Co., 1 incubator; N. G. Shortes, 4 bdls. contents unknown; T. J. Cunningham, 1 bbl. C. oil; Halpern Bros., 2 S. beds and 1 crate tops; Daniels & Co., 1 box R. marble; F. S. Gladding, 2 castings; T. Sachs, 1 chiffonnier; A. L. Day, 1 crate P. D. mach'y; M. Rubumen, 1 roll clothing; Robert Crooks & Co., 1 case cocoanut; M. Lowenstein, 1 box h'dware; S. Maduro, 3 cases harness; E. Munn, 1 box coal; Miss M. R. Rush, 1 box P. matter; Grasselli Chem. Co., 1 carboy; A. T. Beale, 1 bdl. Venes; J. Sandies, 1 crate W. frame; A. S. Hoyt, 1 box T. paste; A. M. Tenny, 1 case candy; A. Simon, Jr., 1 case cloaks; Wing & Son, 1 bbl pianostools.
THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.

Mortgage Sale.—By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by Charles E. Coogan to P. Ballantine & Sons, dated January 27th, 1903, and filed January 28th, 1903, in the office of the Register of New York County, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 200 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest which Charles E. Coogan had on January 28th, 1903, in and to the fixtures mentioned in schedule of said mortgage, consisting of fixtures of a saloon, chairs, beds and bedding, furniture, linen, &c., contained in seventeen rooms, and all other property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage. By order of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, No. 102 Gold St., Borough of Manhattan, fixtures, chattels, and furniture of a saloon and restaurant. By order of Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 11:30 o'clock at No. 2,596 3d Av., Borough of the Bronx, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—S. Sosnowsky, auctioneer, will sell this day, 11 A. M., at 324 West 44th St., saloon fixtures, by order of the mortgagees.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 9 Park Pl.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant à la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40th St. Tdh. $1.00. Specialities alc. Suppers. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service à la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Rector's, 44th St. and Broadway. Service à la carte.

ANSONIA, B'way, 73d & 74th Sts. Guernsey E. Webb, Mgr. Table d'hote Dinner 6 to 9 P. M., $1.25. Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M., 75c. A la carte all day. Music.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.

Healy's B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Harlem Casino. 124 St. & 7 Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c. Sat. & Sun., $1. Vienna Music.

RATHSKELLER MARLBOROUGH 36th & B'way. Music evenings. Table d'hote, $1.

[illegible] 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 9 P. M.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle, 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by D. Blimberg.

Atlantic City Cafe & Grill. Standard of excellence. Rudolf

PALMA HOUSE, Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL. Men only. 133 Bowery, corner Delancey.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16th St., 134 East.—Two single rooms, with board; references.

20th St., 320 West.—Large airy rooms, with excellent board, for gentlemen or couples; private house; Summer rates.

21st St., 17-19-23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Handsomely and newly furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or married couples; table and service first class; transients accommodated; references; telephone.

34 St., 115, 117, 119 East
THE NAYLOR
Two-room suite, private bath; also newly furnished double and single rooms; parlor dining room; telephone.

93d St., 122 West, (station block)—Desirable large and small rooms; every convenience; good board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—Desirable vacancies; comfortable, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; references exchanged; table boarders.

120th St., 100 West, Bet. 7th-Lenox.—Very nice room and board; $6 to $20; Summer prices.

130th St., 161 West, Near L.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or couple; superior table; reasonable; references.

130-132 East 16th St., Cushman House.—Room, with bath, to let, with board.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished medium-sized rooms to rent, with board.

250 West 93d St.—First-class rooms, with board, in private family; reference. Halton.

Fifth Av., 2,123, 130th St.—Handsome house; fine location; superior board; very reasonable.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th St.—Large, sunny room, with private tiled bathroom attached; excellent American table; telephone.

Madison Av., 60.—Rooms; single and en suite; with board; private baths; parlor dining rooms; transients accommodated.

Board Wanted.

For gentleman and wife in refined, strictly private family; or apartment for light housekeeping in house with owner; particulars and terms confidential. Homeseeker, Box 130 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

20th St., 320 West—Large airy rooms, with excellent board, for gentlemen or couples; private house; Summer rates.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; Summer prices; references exchanged.

53d St., 206 West.—Medium-size room, in corner apartment; all conveniences; one flight; reasonable. Whitty.

60th St., 133 East.—Two nicely furnished rooms, en suite, $5; references.

69th St., 104 West.—Handsome sunny room for one; superior service; private American family; references.

128th St., 238 East.—Large, light, airy room; one or two gentlemen, ($1.50 each;) bath, parlor. Hagerty.

426 Lenox Av., Near 131st St.—Well-furnished large second-story front room; conveniences; private American family.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Country Board.

Can accommodate limited number persons with excellent board on modern farm; near depot; easy commuting distance; abundance home produce; bath, &c. Full particulars address Mrs. M. Taylor, Box 132, Baldwin, L. I.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

Lake View Farm, on Hook Mountain.—New house; improvements; German-American table; boating, fishing; one hour, West Shore R. R. Open for the season. P. O. Box 44, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av., fine rooms; large grounds; directly on the water; boating, bathing; 35 minutes from Grand Central.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; shade; golf, tennis. Box 43.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board wanted for wife and husband; wife to stay during week, husband visiting Sundays; somewhere on Hudson or otherwise suitable place near New York, in private, small family, that will make reasonable terms; bath required. Address, with details, L, 220 Times Office.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential, Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY,
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business.
150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE 729.

SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary Without Endorsement.
150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 2 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 48 Cedar Street, New York City.

For Sale.

Holds 100 to 150 ft. of line. Reel folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Fits any slope of roof. Can't Blow Down. Ask the landlord to provide one. Write for Catalog R to
HILL DRYER CO.,
219 West 125th St., N. Y.,
or to Factory, Worcester, Mass.

WALL PAPER, 1,000,000 rolls; blanks, 1¼c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, &c.; silks, 12½c.; upward. BECKER, 160, 172, 180 2d St.

WILLIAMS, VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS,
SOLD AND RENTED, 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. LATEST MODELS Rented and Sold. Reduced Prices. 239 B'WAY. Tel. 1373 Cort.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. ALL MAKES, AT 242 B'way, N. Y., 1 flight up; 453 Fulton St., B'klyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 5240 Frank.

Diamonds, watches; lowest prices; delivered first payment; send for catalogue. Manhattan Diamond Co., 22 Maiden Lane.

A Willcox & Gibbs automatic sewing machine; cost $65; will sell for $25. Mrs. Kelly, 200 Grand St., New York City.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Copy of a mercantile directory, United States and Canada; ratings and addresses given. S., Box 182 Times Office.

When renting or buying a typewriter, get a good one. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place.

Business Opportunities.

A great opportunity offers itself to a party who can invest $15,000-$20,000 for the manufacture of an entirely new and patented article for buildings, &c.; an every-day article which will, on account of its excellent and unsurpassed qualities, sell itself; immense sales and profits guaranteed; only honest and well-meaning people need apply; no agents. L. 128 Times.

A gentleman can secure for a small amount a large interest in a company to be organized for the purpose of manufacturing a new type STEAM TURBINE.
Economical in construction and operation; patents allowed which have enormous prospective value. References. L., Box 195 Times Office.

A man with energy and $2,000 can buy half interest in patented article just on the market that will pay big; the party who sells had prior engagement and cannot devote his time; to proper man easy terms; reference given and required. D Box 179 Times.

INVENTORS MAY HAVE THEIR PLANS PERFECTED free of charge. PLAIN TALK FREE. CHAS. H. DAVIDS, M. E., Pat. Att'y, 261 B'way. Formerly Chief Mechanician for MR. EDISON.

Exceptional chance for promoter willing to expend few dollars to form a Manufacturing Company; enormous future. Netrifires, 1,002 Times Office.

Bargain.—Jersey City, valuable Newark Av. corner saloon property. Scheffling, owner, 329 Bergen Av., Jersey City.

Printing, cheap, good; 1,000 cards, $1, with artistic design. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.; get busy.

Rewards.

A handsome reward will be paid for recovery of following article, lost in this city between Sunday, 3d, and Thursday, 7th inst.: PEARL NECKLACE, containing about 80 pearls, with 3 pearl pendants and diamond stud and clasp. Please advise Fuller's Detective Bureau, 366 Broadway, between 17th and 18th Sts.

Dogs and Birds.

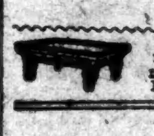
SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE.
TELEPHONE 4121B SPRING.
Just received a new consignment of Japanese spaniels, males and females, the finest lot ever come to New York, 3 to 6 lbs. heavy; price, $75 to $200 each; corded poodles and white toy curly poodles, $15 each; also on hand talking parrots, canarys, all kinds of monkeys, snakes, rabbits, cavies, pigeons, and squirrels; the largest Zoo Store in New York. Write for price list. R. H. Schilling, 28 Cooper Square, opposite 5th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Contents of houses, flats, and hotels; full value paid. Warwick, 408 8th Av. Telephone 3567—38th St.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, CARPET CLEANING. 353 W. 54th St. Tel. 306 Columbus. Est. 1875.

Help Wanted—Females.

Wanted—A good girl, with city references, as parlormaid and assistant waitress; wages, $20. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 4 East 74th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to Geo. H. Thomas, No. 31 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—Several marine engineers, (non-union;) good wages and steady employment for satisfactory service. Apply or address Free Reading Room, 1 State St., New York City.

Wanted—Competent railroad boilermakers for out of town; wages, 36¼c. per hour. Apply to Wm. Harris, 129 Cedar St., New York.

Young men to prepare for Government positions; good salaries. Box 570, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Agents.

Little Wonder Soda Fountain; retails $25; best seller on market; over 100 per cent. profit; rich harvest for good agents. Write immediately. Sayles-Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker; accustomed to finest work; wishes customers in that class only; takes orders and fits at customers' residences; references. Ernestine, 367 West 35th.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—By a Spanish lady, bright, educated, accustomed to fine surroundings; understands physical care of children; excellent manager of servants; as housekeeper where she can have her little boy, 3 years old; willing to go anywhere; more for home than wages. Address Advertiser, 30 West 97th St.

Housekeeper and traveling nurse, speaking German and French, well educated, middle-aged, good housekeeper, wants position for elderly lady in fine family. O. K., 335 East 13th St.

Miscellaneous.

Proofreader.—For general or special work; college graduate; ancient and modern languages; whole time or piecework. Proofreader, 29 East 9th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

A public accountant of long experience will audit the accounts of a few business men at nominal rates; new systems installed; books closed, balance sheets prepared. L 125 Times.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—By a coachman, married; no incumbrance; with first-class reference. F. D. Phelps, 975 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

Contractor's, Builder's, or engineer's assistant, (21,) three years' experience in office; good draftsman and computer; transit and level experience. A. K., 127 Times.

FUNERAL OF FIRE HERO

Sailors and Department Comrades Honor McNally's Memory.

Father Smith's Eulogy of Man Who Died in Performance of Duty—"Taps" at Fire Headquarters.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the body of William McNally in St. Catherine of Sienna's Church, East Sixty-ninth Street. So many there were who wanted to attend that the police were forced to drive crowds away. Among those in the church were Fire Commissioner Sturgis, Secretary Leary, and Acting Chief Purroy.

Four sailors from the battleship Iowa, his old comrades, carried the casket down the stairs in the home of McNally's parents, at 425 East Sixty-ninth Street. Then they transferred their burden to four firemen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, with which he was serving when he met his death. They carried the body into the church through lines of sorrowing neighbors, the men and even the small boys removing their hats.

Father E. V. Flood, rector of St. Catherine's, sang the requiem mass, and the Rev. St. Elmo Smith, Chaplain of the Fire Department, delivered the eulogy. Seated near the casket were the young man's father and mother, his brother, and two sisters. Behind them were the bronzed sailors and the firemen. Father Smith said in part:

"It was in the quiet of the Sabbath when the alarm was sounded. Three and twenty was our hero, full of promise, bright of eye, and lithe of body. William McNally was a remarkable youth, eager for strenuous action. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted in the navy, and was one of the men behind the guns at the battle of Santiago. Hostilities over, with an honorable discharge, he sought active occupation and became a member of the greatest fire corps in the world—the New York Fire Department.

"There is the call, Station 364. I know he is all eagerness for the work. The cry goes up that there is a human being in danger on the fourth floor. Barely is the ladder resting on the wall when, sailor-like, he reaches the top. He leaps into the flames to save an old man. The flames ignite his clothing, but he still struggles to save. Brave, too, are his companions. McAvoy and Shaughnessy follow him. They know his peril. McAvoy, forgetful of self, for 'one of the boys' is in imminent danger, pitches into the flames. The face of McNally appears at the window. He is burning. McAvoy, with the flames licking his face, aided by Shaughnessy, carries McNally to the street. Such are the firemen of New York.

"I want to thank McAvoy and Shaughnessy in the name of all—in my own name from my heart, in the name of religion and in the name of humanity, which is made better for this heroism. After years of wandering, in action and amid danger, what more beautiful and to be desired than the death of this mere boy, who forfeits his life in the discharge of his duty."

After the services the funeral procession formed and started with the body for the Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The interment took place in Philadelphia. Preceding the hearse was a carriage filled with floral pieces sent by McNally's fire-fighting comrades, the sailors who had served with him in the war, and many young men, his friends.

Immediately behind the hearse were the men of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, a detail of sailors, firemen from other companies, a large delegation of young men, and then the carriages with the relatives.

As the cortège passed Fire Headquarters in Sixty-seventh Street a silent alarm was given. Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 and Engine Company No. 39 stood just outside the doors, the horses nervously anxious for duty. The firemen drawn up along the curb stood at "attention." The bells on the apparatus were rung twice to signify "taps." Above the heads of the crowd was the flag at half mast. The department had paid its last respect to its dead.

Down the street to the ferry marched the young men who had fought with McNally when the Spaniards were defeated at Santiago and those who had battled with him against flames in New York. They remained with the body until the train started away to carry it to its final resting place.

Commissioner Sturgis sent the following letter to McNally's father yesterday:

It is with profound regret that I have learned of the death of your son, fireman of the fourth grade, William McNally of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, who met death as the result of injuries received in a heroic endeavor to save the life of an imperiled human being from the top floor of the burning tenement 257 First Avenue, Sunday, the 3d inst.

Your son had been but three months a fireman, and in that short period he had demonstrated his fitness for the arduous duties of his position, and, had his life been spared, the qualities of which he showed himself the possessor would undoubtedly in the course of time have led to well-earned advancement.

He died the death of a hero and his dauntless courage in facing death in the discharge of duty cannot but serve as an inspiration to higher achievements on the part of his comrades in the uniformed force. I have ordered your son's name to be placed in the highest grade of the roll of merit.

PARK AVENUE BLASTING.

Appellate Division Decides That Work in Subway Should Not Be Stopped.

The Supreme Court order denying an injunction to Charles T. Barney to restrain the Rapid Transit Commission and its contractor, John B. McDonald, from excavating and blasting for the tunnel under Park Avenue, in front of the premises at Thirty-eighth Street, was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division.

The contract with Mr. McDonald having been modified, the Appellate Court found that to comply with Mr. Barney's demand would cost the city an additional $500,000, and would delay the work for eighteen months. The court exercised its judicial discretion, and said that the work should not be stopped.

RIP VAN WINKLE IN COURT.

Colored Club Official Says Craps Is a Game Unknown to the Members.

Rip Van Winkle appeared in Judge Cowing's court yesterday. He turned out to be an elderly colored person with an expansive smile and glad raiment. He owned up to being Secretary of the "Onward Club" at 304 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Anderson Riley, another negro, who claimed the honor of being President of the organization, was on trial, charged with running a gambling house.

"Is it not a fact that the game of craps was being played in your rooms every night?" asked Assistant District Attorney Sandford.

"Nevah heerd that name in ma life," replied Riley. "The only game we play am baseball, Suh."

"Who is Secretary of the club, if I may ask?" said Mr. Sandford.

"Mistah Rip Van Winkle," was the reply. "He am heah in court now."

"Mr. Rip Van Winkle, will you be so good as to stand up?" called out Mr. Sandford.

The Secretary stood up, and with his perpetual broad smile assured the court that craps was a game quite unknown to the club members.

The prisoner was discharged.

Cornell Scholarship Examinations.

The examinations for the free scholarships in Cornell University will take place this year on June 6 at 9 A. M. These scholarships allow the selection of one successful candidate from each Assembly district in the State of New York, and are allowed by the Laws of 1894, under which the charter of Cornell University was granted. Any one is eligible for the examination who has spent six months prior to the examination in any common school or academy of the State of New York. Attendants at Normal and private schools are not entitled to the examination.

Coal Road Appeal Postponed.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the complainant in the proceedings against the coal carrying roads, having been unable to get ready the papers in the appeal he is making to the United States Circuit Court to compel the railroad men to submit copies of their books and of their contracts with the coal dealers and miners, the case, which was to have come before Judge Lacombe yesterday, was adjourned until next Friday.

MAYOR LOW FIGHTS THE RAILWAY "GRAB."

Asks Gov. Odell to Veto the L'Hommedieu Bill—Mr. Lehmaier Submits a Brief Against It.

Mayor Low yesterday sent a communication to Gov. Odell saying: "I hope you will not sign L'Hommedieu bill. I am convinced that it affects New York importantly, in virtual violation of our charter, and it seems to me legislation of a very vicious type."

The bill would amend the railroad law so as to extend consents for the construction of street railways to 1906. This would revive a lot of old franchises for which consents had been secured. It would permit the construction of lines in Westchester County, and perhaps in New York City.

James S. Lehmaier, in behalf of the West Side Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, has sent a brief to the Governor approving the L'Hommedieu bill.

Mr. Lehmaier declares that the provision in the bill making it apply to "any city, town, or village wholly or partly contained in any county adjacent to any city of the first class" makes it special city law, and therefore subject to approval of the Mayors of cities to which it applies.

He quotes the decision of the Court of Appeals in McGrath vs. Grout, (171, N. Y., 7,) to show that "the bill is a special city law, and must be approved by the Mayor and legislative bodies of every city in the Counties of Westchester, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, which are the only counties in the State adjacent to any city of the first class, containing cities."

"It is also submitted that the bill under consideration is unconstitutional," he says, "for the reason that it operates to extend the time within which consents from local authorities may be available. The consent of the local authorities is not a mere statutory requirement; it is provided for in the Constitution, and no condition of the consent whether expressed or implied can be dispensed with by any railroad corporation or by legislative enactment."

"It is further submitted that executive approval should be withheld from the bill under consideration for the reason that it does not specifically exempt the City of New York from the operation of its provisions."

He thus sums up the objections to the bill:

It is unconstitutional.

It places the rights of the City of New York in jeopardy, and may have the effect of preserving franchises which have been given away by old towns and villages, and which should not be permitted to exist without proper limitations and compensations.

The enormous value of street franchises in the City of New York should cause every means to be taken to preserve in full effect the charter provision that they should be limited to twenty-five years. This is one of the most important issues of the present day, and one upon which the public mind is determined.

As the objection has been made by the authorities of the City of New York, by the press, upon the committee hearing, and upon the floor of the Assembly, no sympathy should be wasted upon the railroad promoters who failed to secure a proper amendment to their bill, exempting the City of New York from the operation of its provisions. Their silence in this respect precludes them from sympathy.

No bills intended merely to validate old franchises should be permitted to become a law in the guise of amendments to the railroad law. They should be in separate acts, so that their meaning and application are unmistakable.

This brief is supplementary to the protest made before Gov. Odell on Thursday.

PLAYER'S CHANCE IN POLICY.

County Detective at Trial Says It Is One in 76,000.

County Detective Reardon, who at one time was President of the Anti-Policy Society, was complaining witness in Judge Cowing's court yesterday against Israel Farber of 45 Forsyth Street, who was on trial there for having policy slips in his possession.

Reardon was explaining the game of policy at some length when one of the jurors asked:

"What are the chances of the players in the game?"

"One in 76,000," was the prompt reply.

COURSEY'S ASSAULT CASE.

Ex-Secretary of Gen. Greene Appears to Prosecute a Cabman.

William S. Coursey, who resigned as private secretary to Police Commissioner Greene on Wednesday, appeared in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday as complainant in the case which first brought him into public notice. The defendant is James J. Fleming, a Tenderloin cab driver, whom Mr. Coursey accuses of having assaulted him on last St. Patrick's Day.

Fleming asked for an adjournment so that he could bring Capt. O'Connor of the Tenderloin Precinct to court as one of his witnesses. Fleming said he also wanted the blotter of the Tenderloin Station produced to show that Coursey was a prisoner there at the time of the alleged assault. Coursey said he was going to Washington last night and the case was set down for May 19.

MR. BECK'S PLEA FOR WILSON.

Ex-Assistant Attorney General Says State Court Had No Jurisdiction.

Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, was called upon yesterday to decide a novel question of law when ex-Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck came before him as counsel for Henry C. Wilson, ex-Chief Clerk of the Army Harbor Board, and entered a motion for the setting aside of a conviction for attempted extortion found against his client last week.

Mr. Beck argued that as Wilson was a Federal employe the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in his case, which, he said, properly should have been tried before a Federal court. Assistant District Attorney Gans, who was in court to oppose the motion, said he would like to look up the law on the subject, and Judge Foster gave him until Monday. District Attorney Jerome last night said he considered the argument ridiculous.

DECISION FOR HOWARD GOULD.

Appellate Division Upholds Verdict in Valet Mowbray's Suit.

Howard Gould secured yesterday a decision from the Appellate Division, upholding the decision of the trial court in his favor in the action of Frank D. Mowbray, formerly his valet, who, having been injured by an explosion of fireworks on board Mr. Gould's yacht, sued for a breach of an alleged contract to pay him $80 a month for life.

On the first trial of the case Mowbray got a judgment for $5,000, on $25,000 demanded, but the verdict was upset by the Appellate Division. On the second trial the jury found for Mr. Gould, and that verdict the Appellate Division has affirmed. Justice Patterson, who wrote the opinion, said that the plaintiff's letters were inconsistent with the claim that a contract had been entered into and that there was convincing evidence that he was frequently intoxicated.

People's Palace Mass Meeting.

Charles Sprague Smith announces a mass meeting in Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock to form an organization for the establishment of the projected People's Palace in New York. Speakers will be F. X. Arens, A. J. Boulton, W. H. Baldwin, Joseph Barondess, John S. Crosby, J. B. Clark, Adolph Cohn, Frank Damrosch, Henry George, F. W. Hinrichs, Robert Hunter, Edward A. Moffett, Joseph Silverman, and Thomas R. Slicer. Frank Damrosch will lead the audience in singing "America," and messages are expected from prominent men throughout the country.

Prince Alfred Salm-Salm, Jr., Here.

Prince Alfred Salm-Salm, Jr., of Westphalia arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday, after having kept to himself absolutely throughout the trip. He engaged second cabin passage, primarily to avoid publicity, he said. So desirous was he of avoiding passengers that all meals were served in his stateroom. The Prince will remain in New York a few days and then travel about the country.

Sugar Prices Reduced.

All grades of refined sugar were reduced 5 points yesterday, making standard granulated 4.80.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CITY'S RUBBISH AS FUEL

May Bring a Return Instead of Being a Heavy Expense.

Representatives of Manufacturing Concerns to Inspect Result of Commissioner Woodbury's Experiments.

That the rubbish waste of the City of New York can be utilized as fuel is what Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury expects to demonstrate to representatives of the city, manufacturing concerns, &c., to-day. For some time past the Street Cleaning Department has been running an experimental station to test the fuel value of this rubbish at North Moore and Varick Streets, and the results obtained have convinced the Commissioner of the feasibility of his scheme.

"The rubbish waste of this city," he said, "heretofore has been disposed of by dumping it into the sea. In order to stop this dumping it had either to be used for filling in land or else burned. The second plan was adopted, and an incinerator was erected at Forty-seventh Street and the North River. From that incinerator, however, the heat derived was regarded only as a by-product, only enough steam being made to run the engine necessary to handle the belt conveyor. The other by-product is the ash, which has been given to the Park Department, and which is being used to fertilize Central Park. This material has value not only as a fertilizer but is also used in the manufacture of potash, its commercial value being about the same as that of Canadian wood ash.

"Now of the experimental plant in North Moore Street, we have derived there from the burning of these materials two horse power to the cubic yard; that is, one-half cubic yard of this material evaporates thirty-two pounds of water. The experiments of yesterday showed 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit in the combustion chambers, and in the base of the stack 600 degrees, while at the top of the stack the register was 90 degrees. There is no odor whatever from the combustion of this rubbish, as no garbage of any kind is used in the furnace. There is no smoke further than that of an ordinary house chimney. Thus you see, we use a product that has heretofore given the city no return, and we show that we can get a return. The plant will be inspected by representatives of the elevated roads, manufacturers, &c., so that they may be able to judge for themselves the value of the rubbish as a fuel. In Berlin, Paris, and other great cities not a bit of this rubbish is lost, it all being utilized to advantage, and New York can do the same thing.

"This line of work has been done by the department with the assistance of H. de B. Parsons, Professor of Steam Engineering in the Troy Polytechnic Institute; Mr. Hill, the Engineer of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, and is now being conducted by Mr. Stearns, the Engineer of the Street Cleaning Department. It has been carefully watched by Battalion Chief Guerin of the Fire Department.

"Do I expect the city to make anything out of this? Well, if we can get rid of it for nothing the city will be that much in, while if we get one cent a yard for it, all the better. Your reporter's final disposition of this rubbish cost the city in 1901 $577,274, and in 1902 $547,011."

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Land for Bridge Plaza—More Pay for Mr. Jerome's Assistants.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday, but made no decision as to the $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 bond issues upon which the city will have to settle in a few weeks. The heads of the various departments have made requisitions for bond issues of more than $100,000,000, but the officials declare that only about $60,000,000 will be issued for permanent improvements this year.

Controller Grout was authorized to buy for $27,000 a lot on East One Hundredth Street, adjoining Public School 83, and the two buildings 219 and 221 Broadway, Brooklyn, for $39,000 for the Williamsburg Bridge plaza.

The board approved a request from District Attorney Jerome for authority to increase the salary of his assistants Garvan, Sandford, and O'Connor from $4,500 to $5,000 a year, and the salary of his private secretary from $3,300 to $3,900 a year.

Mayor Vetoes a Street Bill.

Mayor Low yesterday vetoed a bill passed at Albany providing that the whole cost of the opening of the short, narrow street from Chambers to Reade Street, just west of and adjoining the new Hall of Records, shall be borne by the city. He admits that the only property to be benefited by the new street is the Hall of Records, the American News Company, and the property on Reade Street directly opposite the opening, but points out that when the matter comes before the courts it can be sent back to the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who can lay out a new district of assessment which will affect only the property owners he refers to.

Mayor Low's Vacation.

Mayor Low was happy after the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday at the prospect of a week's yachting trip on Chesapeake Bay. His yacht, the Surprise, has been sent ahead to Baltimore, where Mr. and Mrs. Low will go aboard. During the absence of the Mayor President Former will occupy the chair of the Chief Executive of the city.

Mrs. Annie Crissel Discharged.

Mrs. Annie Crissel of 4 Renwick Street, who was arrested in Long Island City on April 29, following a fight she had with her mother, Mrs. Eliza Paine, was arraigned before Magistrate Connorton yesterday on a charge of homicide, and discharged. The two women had been to Mount Olivet Cemetery to bury Mr. Paine. On the return they quarreled and struggled in the coach, and the mother had her daughter arrested for assault. That evening Mrs. Paine died suddenly in her apartments in First Avenue, and the daughter was then held on the charge of homicide.

$100,000 Verdict Affirmed.

The judgment on a verdict for $100,000, awarded by a jury in the Supreme Court to Jennie M. Leys and James A. Frame, executors of William Leys, who was killed in the New York Central tunnel accident on Jan. 8, 1902, was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division without opinion. Mr. Leys was superintendent of the store of B. Altman & Co. and he earned about $30,000 a year.

Rose Taken to Matteawan.

Henry Rose, who was indicted for the murder of his wife, Isabelle Rose, last September, and has since been adjudged insane, yesterday was taken from the Tombs to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

The "sort of thing you read about"—is a real thing here.
Clothing with style.
Fixings up to date.
Shoes that wear.
Hats becoming to any man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 3 and 5 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 33d and 34 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
REDUCED FLOOR COVERINGS FOR SUMMER.

China Matting, $7.50 & $10.00.
(Reduced from $9.50, $10.50 & $14.50)
per roll of 40 yds.
Checks, plaids and stripes, in blues, greens, reds and tan.

AXMINSTER RUGS.

	Were	Now
4.6x6.6,	$9.50	$6.50
9x9,	18.00	12.50
9x12,	27.50	19.50

Light floral designs, also darker Oriental effects.
Furniture for every room—Carpets, Draperies, etc.
"LONG CREDIT" gives you Summer Furnishings at once, to be paid for when convenient.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

You're Invited

We extend the glad hand to men who are only "lookers." The variety of Men's and Boys' Clothes we show is out of the common—and our prices make lookers, buyers.

A popular price for a Suit, is $15. Ours are of fancy tweeds and homespuns, and well worth seeing. All our higher-priced Suits, too, enjoy their share of favor.

Our F-i-t-z-u Shoe means all the name says. Both laced & Oxford styles, $3.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TELLING COLORS FOR SUMMER.

Telling bits of strong color are especially needed in Summer furnishings. After the out-of-door glare, a touch of quiet tone is required to rest the eye, but only as a background. Against this, the eye, accustomed to the excitement of strong light, demands the stimulus of bright color accents. Outdoors and indoors should harmonize, not show absolute contrast.

Our reed, rush, woven grass and stained wood pieces give the right idea. Green Reed 3 Piece Suites, $18.00—Sofa, Chair and Arm Chair. Tea Tables, $3.50. These are factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St.
Factories: 505 to 515 West 23d St.

NO GERMS
Avoid typhoid fever and other sickness by using perfect refrigerators.
The Wilke Company
Make Perfect Refrigerators.
They are lined with half inch plate glass.
NEW YORK SALESROOM
24 EAST 22D STREET.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Road Maps of Every Description
Retail Department
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
142 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Send for list.

"Delivering the Goods"
includes delivering the *Style*—*fit* and *quality*—all three here.

Homespuns and Cheviots, all kinds of open work Suitings appear in favor this spring—grays predominate. Very choice patterns....$15

Blue Cheviots and Serges all ready—sack coats, single- or double breasted.

Norfolks—in Homespuns and Cheviots.
Coat and Vest, $15 to $22

Negligee Shirts—
The $1.50 quality new Spring Negligee Shirts, great assortment, $1
To-day

Three Great Stores for satisfactory buying.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Burlington Route

Hotels and Boarding Houses in Colorado

There is a popular idea that prices in Colorado are inflated—that it costs money "every time you move."
The notion is not correct. You can live in Colorado comfortably and well for a moderate sum. At the hotels, boarding houses and ranches you can secure excellent quarters and capital fare for from $8 to $10 a week and upward.
Our Hand-Book of Colorado tells all about it. Send for a copy. It's free.
This summer we are going to make very low ticket rates to Colorado, so that people of moderate means may visit the American Alps.
W. J. O'BEARA, Eastern Pass'r Agt. C.B.& Q.R.R.
379 Broadway, New York.

Wallach's Togs
820, 822 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
348 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 123d
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.
UNDERWEAR of all sorts suited to those who have Sensitive Skins.
We carry lines of the Best Makers.
Excellent garments, priced upward from 48c
(Negligee Shirts in 40 styles.)

"THE BEST EVER"
REPPO CRAVATS
Warp and Woof of Purest Silk
NEW—LUSTROUS—DURABLE
In All Fashionable Shapes.
Ask your Dealer
OPPER & LEVINSON
Wholesale Cravaters, New York

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Men's 15.00 Suits 6.49
Men's $10 suits, $3.98; $12 serge suits, $4.98; $20 cassimere suits, $7.49; $15 thibet suits, $5.49.
Cameron, 207 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

This Is Clearance Month for Boys' Spring Clothing

We are keeping right on closing out all early purchases.... As fast as one lot goes another takes its place, for as we are daily buying again at advance-of-season reductions, our own stock is marked down to correspond....Mothers who are fitting out their boys for the Summer will find extraordinary opportunities to obtain fine qualities far below intrinsic worth.

YOUTHS' FINE SUITS
Navy Blue and Mixtures—14 to 20 years—
Earlier $8.00 and $10.00.....Now $5.98
Earlier $12.00.....Now 7.98
Earlier $15.00 to $22.00.....Now 10.98

YOUTHS' TOP COATS
16 to 19 years, but not all sizes in each lot—
Were $8.00.....now $3.98
Were $11.00.....now 4.98
Were $15.00.....now 6.98

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Laundered Percale—medium, light and dark stripes and figures—two detached collars—cuffs attached—12 to 14 inch neck—value .40; special .29

BOYS' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS
Full laundered—"Cadet," "Star" and "Mother's Friend"—in large assortment of desirable styles and patterns, with and without attached collar, or one detachable collar—4 to 12 yrs.—value 75 cents to 1.00.....49

THREE-PIECE SUITS
Plain and Fancy Cheviots, Cravenettes, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Serges—this Spring's Nattiest Styles—
were $7.98.....now 5.00
were $4.98 and $5.98.....now 3.98
Ages 10 to 16 years.

TWO-PIECE SUITS
Double Breast—Strong, stylish, durable fabrics—well made and cut—a great variety of styles in light and medium colors—7 to 16 years—
Were $2.98.....now 1.98
Were $4.98.....now 2.98
Were $5.98.....now 3.98
Were $8.98.....now 4.98

NORFOLK SUITS
The natty Belted Styles that all boys like—olive and gray Cheviots—
value $4.98.....now 1.98
others worth $4.98.....now 2.98
others worth $6.98.....now 3.98

In connection with above reduced goods, we offer
1,000 BOYS' SAILOR SUITS
that we have just closed out from a high-class manufacturer
AT 40 TO 50 PER CENT. UNDER VALUE.
Crashes, Homespuns, Cheviots, Serges and Striped Flannels and Cassimeres—finest qualities—Brown, Gray, Oxford, Navy, Royal, Garnet and Red—trimmed and made in "out of the ordinary" styles—many have extra collars of silk or pique, all have extremely full bloomers—4 to 10 years—the smartest styles of the season, such as you will find at the most exclusive outfitters.
FOUR LOTS—
2.98.....3.98.....4.98.....5.98
Positively worth Five to Twelve dollars.

Clearance Prices for Misses' Spring Coats and Dresses

MISSES' BOX COATS AND REEFERS
Best Cloths, Colors and Styles—6 to 14 yrs.
Reduced from 14.98.....to 9.98
Reduced from 10.50.....to 7.50
Reduced from 8.98.....to 5.98
Reduced from 6.98.....to 4.98

GIRLS' SPRING DRESSES
Serges, Mohairs, Venetians and other pretty woollens—best colors and styles—dressy effects for Summer wear in city or country, mountain or seaside—6 to 14 years.
3.79—value Six dollars.
4.79—value Seven dollars.
5.79—value Ten dollars.
7.50—value Twelve dollars.

LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS
Best cloths and colors—Monte Carlo and box effects—lace trim'd or extra Collars of lace—2 to 6 yrs—
Were 3.98 and 4.98.....2.98
Were 5.98 and 6.98.....3.98

CHILDREN'S SILK COATS
Black and Colored—lined, unlined and partly lined—with braids, attachments, medallions, ornaments or lace collars—2 to 14 years.
Were 16.98 and 19.98.....Now 12.98
Were 13.98.....Now 9.98
Were 11.98.....Now 7.98
Were 9.98.....Now 5.98
Were 6.98.....Now 3.98

GIRLS' SATIN CHIP HATS—
Fine quality—bell crowns—worth $1.25 88 CTS.
Cardinal, Black, Burnt, Navy, Brown, Castor

CHILDREN'S ROLLING BRIM SAILORS
Trimmed and lined—ready to wear...79
A splendid school hat—large brim—White, Cardinal and Navy—with ribbon bands and double streamers—cambric lined or leather sweat band.

LADIES' SAILORS
The new broad brim in latest fancy rough straws—special.....98
Split braid—same as Ladies' hatters ask $3.50 for.....1.89

LADIES' TAILORED HATS
Best shapes, colors and effects—were 3.98 and 4.98—now.....2.98

LADIES' CHIFFON HATS
With straw or horsehair braids—beautifully made—value $2.00.....1.69
Handsome Novelties—value $4.50...2.98

Also
SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' DRESS SHAPES—
Newest styles in Black and Burnt Straws—value .98. 69 CTS.

We have bought a manufacturer's surplus stock of
LADIES' COLORED COTTON WAISTS,
comprising very desirable styles in Fancy Corded and lace stripe Madras and Zephyrs; also silk figured and Roman and Persian stripes and imported Novelty Chambrays—extra well finished, being a well-known make famous for good fit and workmanship.
FOR QUICK SELECTION—FOUR LOTS.
.98.....worth 1.69
1.49.....worth 2.49
1.69.....worth 2.69
1.98.....worth 3.69

69 CENT SOFT SATIN RIBBONS— 29 CTS.
Best quality—7 inch.....
All the desirable shades for Sashes and Hat bows.

Corsets and Corset Waists

In a stock so great as ours it is necessary to constantly clear out small lots to prevent accumulation of odd sizes and styles.....Therefore, every week we revise our stock, with result that each Saturday we have special bargains to offer.....While styles and makers in these lots are of the very best, for trade reasons we cannot always mention names—to that advertisement only partly gives idea of values.

You must see goods to fully appreciate what these clearing prices represent.

TO-DAY			USUALLY
At 39	cents	Corsets—2 styles—sizes 22 to 30	1.00
At 69	cents	Corsets—7 styles—sizes 18 to 30	1.00 and 1.50
At 98	cents	Corsets—4 styles—sizes 18 to 26	1.75 to 2.50
At 1.49		Corsets—3 styles—sizes 18 to 30	2.75
At 2.79		Corsets—Habit Hip—19 to 30	4.00
At 29	cents	Children's Puffed Waists—"seconds"	.49
At 39	cents	Girls' Corset Waists—"seconds"	.95
At 45	cents	Misses' Corsets—slightly soiled	1.00

Each lot plainly marked and shown on centre tables or counters in department.

Men's $1.50 Shirts.....98
Negligee and Dress—Cambric, Madras and Corded Lawns—Figures, Dots and Stripes; also White Figured Cheviots—plain and plaited bosoms, soft or stiff—cut full and large—specially made for us according to certain regulations regarding finish that, while they cost more, are not charged for in price we ask.
Unequalled Value at 98 cents.

Fine Writing Paper
White, Gray, Blue—2 quire box—value .35.....19

For First Communion and Confirmations
White Celuloid Prayerbooks—gilt edges—with clasp—value 75 cents.....49
Pearl Rosaries—Silver Chain—value 75 cents.....49

Roller Skates
Raymond extension—rubber cushions and wheels—whole or half clamp.....88
Roller Skates—iron and wood stamped extend to fit any shoe—value .50.....39

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. HOWELLS is always in his most amiable and gentlest mood when he writes of contemporary American literature. In this mood he is the most conspicuous example of genial optimism now in the public eye. Viewed in this light, his article on "Certain of the Chicago School of Fiction" in the current North American Review possesses a definable and even a lasting value. It is a "document" not to be overlooked in "appreciating" the quality of Mr. Howells. As practical criticism, however, its chief merit seems to us to lie in its cordial recognition of Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, who had already been discovered, and upon whom a frequently heedless public had already showered honors. Mr. Howells's broadly comprehensive amiability in regard to the books of lesser men of this particular era is singular only because of his own unassailable rank as a writer of fiction of the best quality. It is not Mr. Howells's choice of subjects that has given him literary fame, but his manner of treating them; not his fondness for the commonplace, but the insight, the grasp of character, the deep human sympathy, the literary graces and rare facility of expression, arduously acquired and developed, which enables him so often to make the commonplace seem worth while. Famous novelists have not always been as generous with praise of their smaller contemporaries as he is. But his novels have made his fame, not his criticism of the novels of others, old or new, good or bad, foreign or domestic.

We noted last week some of the articles in the May magazines on Emerson. There is a particularly readable one in The North American Review by the popular English critic, Dr. Robertson Nicoll. An article appropriate to the Emerson centenary also, is a feature of the current number of Success. One of the most suggestive and original of all the articles on this subject, and one that may arouse a good deal of discussion in New England, is contributed to The Dial by Charles Leonard Moore. He calls Emerson "a master of maxims," essentially a preacher and a teacher. He doubts, in spite of Emerson's frequent allusions to philosophy, if he was "capable of forming a metaphysical concept." He finds no great central thought in his works, frankly places him lower in rank than Carlyle, and leaves the reader to infer that, in Mr. Moore's judgment, Emerson is also inferior to both Newman and Ruskin.

We publish to-day the second of Mr. Joseph O'Connor's admirably lucid articles in review of the new edition of Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland." Mr. O'Connor's firm grasp of the subject, the sobriety of his judgment, and the spirit of absolute impartiality he has maintained have combined to make his articles noteworthy. Mr. Lecky's book, of course, has special interest at this time when the prospect of the passage of the new Irish Land bill by the British Parliament leads thoughtful men on both sides of the Irish Channel, and on both sides of the Atlantic, to hope that the burdensome Irish question is, at last, in the way of solution.

With its first volume still fresh from the press, the "Contemporary France" of M. Gabriel Hanotaux has already become a standard work, eagerly seized upon as a book of reference for every well-constituted working library. Opinions will differ, inevitably, as to the merit of the translation by Mr. J. C. Tarver, for it seems almost impossible ever to translate French into English so as to satisfy all critics who know both languages. Mr. Tarver's translation may fairly be called fluent and intelligible. It serves, and it is the best we shall get. And the first volume of the new history, treating of the stormy epoch of 1870-73, comprises a record of events so clear and comprehensive as to make it invaluable. This was the formative period of contemporary France, and, although M. Hanotaux has been a politician, and has shown himself a man of strong prejudices, he also has the self-control and the clearness of vision, and the sense of proportion required of the historian.

The suppression in London of the new edition by Israel Gollancz of "The Love Letters of Dorothy Osborne," on the ground that the publication infringed upon the copyright of a previous edition by Judge Parry of Manchester, is not the high-handed literary outrage proclaimed in many letters from irate scholars published in The London Times. In fact, Mr. Gollancz actually used the text of Judge Parry's book as the basis of his new, and doubtless vastly improved, edition, and this was a clear infringement of copyright. The question of copyright in manuscripts owned by the nation and preserved in the British Museum arose only in the letters published by The Times. Dr. Furnivall and other eminent men who took part in that controversy meant well, but as their rage has now cooled they doubtless see that the principle upon which the book was withdrawn from the market was one they all ought to uphold. Meanwhile Mr. Gollancz and his publishers are at perfect liberty to produce a new edition of the Osborne-Temple letters, but they must be careful to go to the original documents in the British Museum for their material and not use the work which cost Judge Parry much labor, time, and money, in the suppressed book they even reproduced some of Parry's blunders. Of course, most literary men think Judge Parry's interference ill-advised, but he saw fit to interfere and the law was on his side.

Reports of bad business in the book trade come from London, but such reports are neither new nor alarming. The London publishers are always complaining of the slowness of the booksellers in the United Kingdom, while the booksellers complain of the deficient public interest in books. All the same, the publishers of England have their town houses and their country homes, and their motor cars, and seem to thrive, in spite of perpetually bad business and the craft of the literary agents. In this country, it seems the book trade is generally cheerful and hopeful this spring. The Publishers' Weekly thinks, with the editor of The World's Work, that the circulation of popular books will be largely multiplied with the development of the machinery for distribution.

OXFORD.

Laurence Hutton's Agreeable Study of the "Literary Landmarks" of the University and Town.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN CORBIN,

Author of "An American at Oxford," "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," &c.

MR. LAURENCE HUTTON does not acknowledge any great assistance from local authority in preparing his "Literary Landmarks of Oxford." Oxford's ignorance of Oxford, he says in so many words, is phenomenal and startling. "A volume might easily be written on the subject of what Oxford does not know about Oxford." His sojourn in the university town was of only six weeks' duration. If he had stayed longer, his convictions on this point would only have been intensified and extended. A single volume would prove all inadequate for this great theme. An American student who had been baffled in his search of knowledge by the ignorance and indifference of the university librarian once exclaimed that what was not known about the Bodleian in the Bodleian would fill a library all but as large!

Yet Oxford has a way of sometimes knowing more than it lets on. When Mr. Hutton went to Trinity College to mark the literary land upon which Landor resided when expelled, (for discharging a shotgun at the window of a neighbor whose personal habits and conversation offended him,) there can be little doubt that he was subjected to a process of what is locally known as "ragging"—a rude custom which is not infrequently, in the case of Americans of a keenly inquiring mind, honored in the observance. "An unusually intelligent local guide in Trinity, when asked if he knew the rooms which Walter Savage Landor had occupied there, gave a startled look and confessed that his own name was Walter Savage Landor, and that he was the only Walter Savage Landor of whom he had ever heard as having had any connection with the college since its foundation, nearly four centuries and a half ago!" There can be no doubt whatever that this was an unusually intelligent local guide. It may even have been a not unintelligent undergraduate playing the guide, as Belinda played the piano, for her own amusement.

Landor's feat at arms is well known even at Oxford, for it is of the kind that especially appeals to the genius of the place. "I was only a spectator," says the poet himself, "for I should have blushed to have had any conversation with them, particularly out of a window. But my gun was lying on a table in the room and I had, in a back closet, some little shot. I proposed, as they had closed the casement and as the shutters were on the outside, to fire a volley. It was thought a good trick, and accordingly I went into my bedroom and fired!" An anecdote so characteristic of Oxford and of Landor is not likely to be forgotten of intelligent local guides. It might easier have been invented by them. "Who thought it a good trick," Mr. Hutton comments in his characteristic vein of dry and apt anecdote, "the poet does not say. The recipients of the shot did not like the trick, the authorities objected to it, and Landor was obliged to go elsewhere to fire his guns. It will be remembered that in later life he fired an obnoxious cook out of his own dining-room window at Florence, Italy, thereby, to his great regret, spoiling a tulip bed in the garden below!"

As regards the quadrangle or garden undergraduate, however, (and, and truth to say, even the landmarkable literary usually fall into this class,) local guides and dons are lamentably ignorant. A man moves into a room and a kindly underling of the college paints his name in large capitals over his door. An inscription on a monument to his memory could scarcely be more imposing. But on the day he moves out, after his four brief years are over, the unfeeling hand of the same underling, impersonal as death or oblivion, paints out his name and puts in its place that of his successor in the apartment, in equally grandiose capitals and destined to an equally certain oblivion. Over some doors the paint has swelled up into a mound, in which lie buried literally dozens of memorials of vanished undergraduate years. Are we more reverent of such memorials in America? If an eager English landmarker were to ask at Harvard to be shown the rooms in which Emerson, Holmes, and Lowell lived, would the professors to a man be able to satisfy his curiosity? And might not the unusually intelligent confidant aver that he himself was Oliver Wendell Holmes?

Certainly Mr. Hutton, without apparently going very

*LITERARY LANDMARKS OF OXFORD. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated. Pp. 324. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

...ness into the established records of the colleges, have been able to fix many an interesting incident and to gather together anecdotes of Oxford and of Oxford men that otherwise must inevitably perish. The reason that makes us the richer when they read as lies open to the interpretation of Princeton, and throughout the point of view is that of the American college man. Later the lectures were digested into a magazine article, and now we have the whole compiled into a book that combines the virtues of lecture and article with those of a popular work of reference. The histories of Oxford and Cambridge, as Mr. Hutton remarks, are the history of the inception and consummation of the best English thought. The book is a valuable addition to any library of English literature. Its chief utility, however, will probably be as a guide to travelers already on the spot. The volume is illustrated by a number of admirable sketches of Oxford landmarks from drawings by Herbert Railton.

While nothing in his literary achievements, Mr. Hutton confesses, entitle of his literary illusions were shattered. He had always supposed, as most of us have also, no doubt, that Thomas Hughes and Arthur Stanley were as intimate at Rugby as were the Arthur and the Tom of "Tom Brown." But in 1900 Stanley wrote: "At the closing commemoration I expect W. Hughes and his wife. Have you seen him of late? I hardly know him before 'Tom Brown' appeared." After all, the fact is more astonishing than strange. Most pictures of friendship and love in literature were inspired by incipient friendships and loves that never reached fruition in life. If Tom Hughes had known Arthur Stanley as well as he wished, should we have had the present Hall picture of their friendship? Probably not; and especially if in real life it had been as ideal as in the story. Again, Mr. Hutton has discovered to his amazement that the author of "Verdant Green" spent but a few weeks at Oxford. He was a graduate of the College of Durham, a very dull and gray place by comparison. Isn't this a case of similar enlightenment? "Verdant Green," though essentially a caricature, is, as Mr. Hutton says, one of the truest pictures of Oxford life ever written. But if Cuthbert Bede, whose real name was the Rev. Edward Bradley, had lived through four years of Oxford, would his impression of the humor and the gayety of the life have been as lively and vivid?

There are certain minor errors in the book that a general prevalence of careless proofreading leads one to attribute to the printers. But Mr. Hutton alone seems responsible for nicknaming University College "Varsity." "Varsity is sometimes a crew and sometimes a football team. It never, even in a university, though there is often a touch of irreverence in it. But University College is Univ. as invariably as Christ Church is The House, St. Mary's Shimmery, and Magdalen Maudlin. Moreover, when Mr. Hutton calls the poet Wither George Withers, it is (to vary the excellent locution of Mr. Montgomery Schuyler) pretty clear who is "the galled darned John Cordon.

JOHN CORBIN.

Another Crockett Novel.

FLOWER-O'-THE-CORN. By S. R. Crockett, author of "The Stickit Minister," "The Raiderland," "The Grayer-of-Men," &c.; in two volumes. Pp. 411. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

"We've wandered many a weary foot" with Mr. Crockett since we were lured forth by the pleasant companionship of the stickit minister, and we cannot say that the foot histories lightsome as we pled along with "Flower-o'-the-Corn." The young lady to whom the author gives this somewhat cumbrous sobriquet is Miss Frances Wellwood, a sort of fille du régiment of "our army in Flanders." Historically, the story conserve itself with the first Marlborough, his men, English and Scotch, and those stanch and pathetic religionists, the Camisards. Romantically it follows the fortunes of Flower-o'-the-Corn and those of her envenomed rival, Yvette Foy.

The plot is ingenious and well sustained; but once too often have we met the situation of a hapless maiden forced into a marriage she loathes in order to save a man she loves; and once too often has kindly and opportune death prevented the consummation of the sacrifice. The crushed worm has turned. For the next offending author, Fair Rosamond's alternative!

Mr. Crockett has his public, and that public will no doubt enjoy his latest story, which, if poorer than his earlier tales, is certainly a far cry ahead of "Joan of the Sword Hand."

The American Sportsman's Library.

The plan of the American Sportsman's Library, published by The Macmillan Company, has been changed. Instead of comprising only twelve volumes, it will be complete in twenty. The fourth volume, on "Bass, Pike, Perch, and Others," by James A. Henshall, will appear May 13, to be followed, May 27, by "Big Game Fish," by Charles F. Holder. The new volumes will deal not only with shooting, fishing, and hunting, but will be devoted to the sporting dog and to the running horse; to trotting and pacing; driving and riding; yachting, small-boat sailing, and canoeing; baseball, football, rowing, track athletics; lacrosse, lawn tennis, wrestling, racquets, squash, fencing, boxing, and court tennis; skating, hockey, ice yachting, and sailing. Mr. Casper Whitney, the editor of the Library, has just returned to this city from a tour of the United States for the purpose of being present at important athletic or sporting meets and of keeping posted on everything in the field of sports that is going on. Mr. Whitney makes such trips every two or three years.

IRISH LEADERS.

The New and Revised Version of W. E. H. Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland."*

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review of Books by

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

SECOND ARTICLE.

HENRY FLOOD, the first of the men presented by Mr. Lecky as a leader of public opinion in Ireland, is neither much deserves nor much loved; and he was on the wrong side of two issues of overwhelming importance, the revolt of America and the movement against religious proscription. The author says in summing up his career: "A few pages of oratory, which probably at best only represents the substance of his speeches, a few political pamphlets, a few labored letters, and a biography so meagre and unsatisfactory that it scarcely gives us any insight into his character, are all that remain of Henry Flood." Yet it is well to remember him as a pioneer in the attempt to create something like public opinion and genuine parliamentary government out of the chaos in Ireland after the Revolution of 1688. In that country the constitutional guaranties won and firmly established in England as the result of the revolution did not hold good. There was no habeas corpus act, no annual mutiny act, no security of tenure for Judges, no disability on pleasure as members of Parliament, no change of Parliament during a monarch's reign; and the government of the country was practically in the hands of the Primate and a few great officials, as the Lord Lieutenant spent little time in Ireland. The Irish Parliament itself was in subordination to the English Government. Under the Poynings act, passed in the reign of Henry VII., it was provided that the Irish Parliament should not be summoned till the measures upon which it was to act had been approved under the great seal of England, and that it could neither originate nor amend any bill, but might reject or approve it in the form submitted.

The practice previous to 1782 was to prepare measures in either house of the Irish Parliament, and then send them to the Privy Council in England, which submitted them to the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, to be returned for final action. At any stage a bill was liable to be rejected, amended, or altered, but when it had received the sanction of the great seal of England the Irish Parliament could make no change in it, so that its fate and its ultimate form were determined by the authorities in England. Besides this subordination of Parliament as a body, there was subordination in its membership. Out of 300 members of the Irish House of Commons, 216 represented boroughs or districts at the disposal of persons connected with the Government. The moment an opposition developed the Government resorted to every source of corruption—pensions, peerages, and other devices—and the narrow representative character of the Parliament was tainted with venality. It must be remembered that it was not essentially a popular body, as the mass of the people, the Catholics, were disfranchised, and were living under a penal code which imposed disabilities on them in politics, in religion, in the ownership of property, in education, in the professions. Finally, Parliament was powerless to aid the country in many vital matters. In commerce, freedom of traffic was denied, and every Irish product and manufacture, save that of linen, was put under restriction to prevent competition with English trade. To the Protestant patriots of Ireland, looking to the future prosperity of the country, such a condition of affairs was intolerable, and when George II. died, in 1760, and the Parliament, which had endured a generation, was dissolved, they were ready to assert the constitutional doctrine that an Irish Parliament should be more representative and independent, and that the country should be governed as Great Britain was governed, through the King, and his own lords and commons.

Henry Flood entered the Irish Parliament in 1759, when twenty-seven years of age, and he became at once a leader of the Opposition, among very strong associates. The purposes he proposed to accomplish were: the shortening of the duration of Parliaments; the reduction of the pension list, a source of social and political corruption; the creation of a constitutional militia, and the independence of the Parliament of Ireland. Under his leadership a measure for octennial Parliaments was passed in 1768; a party was created which kept the administration in jeopardy, and public opinion had been brought to bear on the conduct of political affairs. In the struggle for Parliamentary independence the leadership passed to other hands, for Flood made the mistake of accepting a lucrative office from the Government; and this, however pure his conduct, rendered his political action thereafter open to suspicion. Supply bills were still altered in England, a habeas corpus act was thrown out, as well as a militia bill, and a measure to secure Judges in their positions; and he looked on consenting. He supported the proposition to send 4,000 Irish troops to fight against the Americans, and called them "armed negotiators"; and Grattan, referring to the phrase, described him as standing, "with a metaphor in his mouth and a bribe in his pocket, a champion against the rights of America—the only hope of Ireland—and the only refuge of the liberties of mankind." The time came when he felt constrained to resign his office, but he never regained his popularity.

One of his poems in Mr. Lecky's first volume, his ode given on the repeal of Henry Grattan, spoil on that orator his instinct with unfailing enthusiasm. Grattan seems to be his ideal of Irish patriotism. The story of his life is told as interwoven with the aberrations and errors of a great age; no attempt to summarize it, said he made, and, happily, its main events are familiar to students of history. He became the leader in the movement for freedom of trade, and the restrictions on Irish commerce and manufactures were swept away. He became the leader in the agitation for legislative independence, and what is known as the Constitution of 1782 was granted, abolishing all control by the British Parliament over Irish affairs, establishing the authority of the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland alone to make laws for the country, and making it a kingdom united to the empire only through a common sovereign, ruling with his consent. These triumphs were won, not merely by eloquence, by reason, by moral power. A display of force compelled concession. Great Britain was hard pressed in war; Ireland had been left without troops, and a military force known as the Volunteers was formed for defense against possible invasion from France, armed, trained, and well commanded. It was essentially a Protestant organization; professional men, merchants, and country gentlemen were found to serve in its ranks; the citizen soldiers carried with them their political opinions, and in due time asserted the rights of the nation with arms in their hands. England had no resource but to yield. While it was the peculiar glory of Grattan to lead in the accomplishment of these things, it may be said that he was a laggard in no good cause. He was active for parliamentary reform, for Catholic emancipation, for education, and every policy with a promise in it of justice or benevolence.

After a few years of unexampled prosperity under the new Constitution, the spirit of religious animosity was kindled and fostered in the country, the Catholic peasantry were forced into rebellion, and the scheme for a legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom was brought forward by Pitt. No doubt the common dread of the principles of revolutionary France and the danger of invasion and insurrection had great influence in making the way clear for such a policy, but it was eventually carried through an unreformed Parliament by the lavish expenditure of money and the indiscriminate bestowal of peerages and rich offices. No one has told this shameful story more effectively than Mr. Lecky. Grattan opposed the union desperately but vainly, and he prophesied to unbelieving ears the evil which it has brought. He is the hero of a lost cause, but his fame is assured, forever in his speeches. This book is rich in many passages of rare beauty, and it would be hard to find a piece of more masterly criticism than the analysis of Grattan's eloquence. After saying that he combined two of the highest qualities of a great orator to a degree that was almost unexampled, Mr. Lecky goes on: "No British orator except Chatham had equal power of firing an educated audience with intense enthusiasm or of animating and inspiring a nation. No British orator except Burke had an equal power of sowing his speeches with profound aphorisms and associating transient questions with eternal truths. His thoughts naturally crystallized into epigrams, his arguments were condensed with such admirable force and clearness that they assumed almost the appearance of axioms, and they were often interspersed with centres of concentrated poetic beauty which flashed upon an audience with all the force of sudden inspiration, and which were long remembered and repeated.

"Some of his best speeches combined much of the value of philosophical dissertations with all the charm of the most brilliant declamation. I know, indeed, none in modern times, except those of Burke, from which the student of politics can derive so many maxims of political wisdom, and none which are more useful to those who seek to master that art of condensed energy of expression in which he almost equaled Tacitus." Not less charming is the picture of Grattan in retirement: "All accounts concur in representing him in private life as the simplest and most winning of mortals. The transparent purity of his life and character, a most fascinating mixture of vehemence and benevolence, a certain guilelessness of appearance, and a certain uncouthness oddity both in diction and gesture, gave a peculiar charm and pungency to his conversation. Like his speeches, it was translated with epigram and antithesis, full of strokes of a delicate, original, and laconic humor, of curiously minute and vivid delineations of character, of striking anecdotes admirably though quaintly told. He had seen and observed much, and he possessed a rare insight into character and a great originality both of thought and expression." Lecky dwells with lingering fondness on his career; every mention of act or opinion is an encomium, every allusion to his character a tribute, and every touch in suggestion of his personality a caress.

The second volume covers the career of Daniel O'Connell, and it is more interesting than the first, because, although it deals with more recent events, the intimate details given are far less familiar to most of us. Mr. Lecky has little sympathy with O'Connell, but has spared no pains to understand his character, and he is fair in his statement of facts, suppressing nothing, whether good or ill, and suggesting a favorable interpretation even where he makes the universal application. His theories O'Connell's abilities condemn many of his methods, destroy the elementary delight the reader of his career, and, yet, picture him as a titanic figure. Almost every volume in the collection of special value the story of the negotiations with the Vatican and the Irish Bishops to secure to the British King, as a condition precedent to Catholic emancipation, the veto power on the appointment of Catholic prelates, is of this character. It shows how narrowly the Catholics of the British Empire escaped a secret bargain, hardly worthy to be called a concordat, whereby their religious independence would have been sacrificed by their own representatives, and some share of their civic manhood along with it. The passage describing the monster meetings of O'Connell in behalf of a repeal of the Union are masterpieces of picturesque historic narrative. The account of the development of O'Connell's complex character and the recurring endeavor to analyze it kindle the reader's speculative intellect into activity, though one misses the comparison of the liberator to Martin Luther, which was so striking a feature of an earlier edition of the work.

Mr. Lecky says of the elder: "The more I dwell upon the subject, the more I am convinced of the splendor and originality of the genius and the reality of the patriotism of O'Connell, in spite of the animosities that surround his memory and the many and grievous faults that obscured his life. But when to the great service he rendered to his country we oppose the sectarian and class venture that resulted from his policy, the fearful elements of discord and turbulence he evoked, and which he alone could in some degree control, it may be questioned whether his life was a blessing or a curse to Ireland." This passage remains as it was formerly written; and it seems to the reviewer that it was written in strange forgetfulness of the condition of things into which O'Connell was born. He did not create the hatreds of class and creed; he found them; and if there was no warfare it was because the oppressed did not dare to struggle. Even the Catholic nobles, when they ventured to ask for justice, spoke with a subservient and cowardly whine; O'Connell roused the simplest of his Catholic countrymen to a sense of manhood and the courage to demand his rights. The struggle for Catholic emancipation was bitter; but the responsibility lay with the English statesmen who promised it and broke their word, and with a lunatic King and his half-witted successors. Why should any one have refused so obviously just a thing? The tithe war kindled sectarian rancor; but it had to be waged, while men went about in the name of religion collecting tithes in kind from a poverty-stricken peasantry for the support of a church in which they did not believe.

The agitation for a repeal of the Union kept more than one country in turmoil; but the notion that lays its head to rest on an unsettled question must expect troubled dreams. Moreover, as Mr. Lecky points out, there was no narrowness in O'Connell's soul. He asked no more for his own creed than he asked for all creeds—freedom. He favored the removal of the disabilities of the Dissenters; he stood for the emancipation of the Jews. He did not ask self-government for Ireland and oppose it elsewhere. He wished the liberty of all nationalities; and he was the champion of the negro slave when the abolition party in Parliament consisted of himself and two other members. He was for universal suffrage long before it was the fashion, and he was for democracy, though the subject of a Queen. He was the leader in a great movement, but he would not consent that the good cause should be stained by a crime. He was battling against wrong, and yet he repudiated an appeal to force, declaring nothing to be worth the shedding of blood, and staked everything on the power of "the moral electricity of the continuous expression of public opinion concentrated upon a single point." No doubt he was at times violent in his language, and yet, as he himself said, to quote his historian, "He was the first apostle and founder of that sect of politicians whose cardinal doctrine is this: that the greatest and most desirable of human changes may be achieved by moral means alone, and that no human revolution is worth the effusion of one single drop of human blood. Human blood is no cement for the temple of human liberty."

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

*LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. In two volumes. New edition. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1903.

Mystery in the Metropolis.

THE MYSTERY OF MURRAY DAVENPORT. A Story of New York at the Present Day. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. R. N. Stephens, whose romances generally deal with brave wandering knights and fair ladies of the era of romance, lays his scene now in the Borough of Manhattan. The time is the present and the protagonist is a disappointed man. He has talent and industry, but fortune has frowned upon him. Mr. Stephens is particular to seek verisimilitude in careful descriptions of familiar neighborhoods. He aims to reproduce the bustle and excitement of New York, its architecture, its manners, its customs. The well-appointed flat, the boarding house, the hotel, the pseudo-Bohemian café, the chophouse, the waterside neighborhood are all recognizable. The personages are generally commonplace enough to seem perfectly natural.

The "mystery" seems to be something new in mysteries, and if we are willing to accept it for what it is worth we certainly will not quarrel with the manner of its presentment. Everything is likely enough except the explanation when it comes. What it is the reader must learn for himself. It would be grossly unfair to uncover the mystery in a notice of the book.

BRADDOCK'S ROAD.

Volume IV. in A. B. Hurlbert's Historic Highways of America Series.*

Geographical conditions have much to do with the settlement of a new country. The French, when they made their landing in Canada, had for a road the broad St. Lawrence, and this noble stream bore them far onward. The Frenchmen reached the Mississippi without great mishap. Strategically, mountain ranges are great obstacles to progress. The Appalachian Range stood in the way of the advance of the settlers who had made their homes on the Atlantic Coast. True, there were the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Delaware, the James, and the Potomac Rivers, but these led to their sources among the mountains. The disadvantages, strategically considered, France suffered from in the long run, because her sphere of action in the West was too far removed from her base. If English progress was very much slower, it was, however, more certain, for it held fast what it had captured. But this English advance met with many disasters at the start, the most noticeable of which forms an epoch in American history and is known as Braddock's defeat. In the "Historic Highways of America," (Volume IV.,) Mr. Archer Butler Hurlbert devotes his attention to the road taken by Braddock.

It might be said, as far as the French are concerned, that "vaunting ambition o'erleaps itself." Who were the aggressors, French or English, is a difficult matter to settle. The case with the French was that they had the easier route, by means of the rivers, and so came earlier in contact with the slower English advance. The rivers, too, gave the French the certain advantages of preparation. Their forts could be sooner reared, manned, and provided with guns and soldiers. Then, too, they adopted the method of conciliating the Indians.

As the sub-title of the book indicates, Braddock's advance, the making of roads, and his final route form the main subject. The long-continued war between England and France had brought about but indifferent results. "But in America there was a prize which both of these nations desired, and which was worth fighting for—the grandest prize ever won in war." France had apparently all the advantages—that is, so far as any aggressive movement of the English was concerned. There were the dense forests and the mountains, which precluded any English advance. It was the formation of the Ohio Company that aroused France. Then it was known in England that the French were preparing for action, for a powerful armament was being fitted out at Brest. Now the British Ministry prepared for action. "The new campaign in North America was the conception of the Captain General of the British Army, the Duke of Cumberland, hero of Culloden. Four millions of pounds were given for military purposes, and Major Gen. Edward Braddock was appointed to the service in America upon the recommendation of the Duke of Cumberland. The character of Braddock has been variously described. All lauded his courage. Walpole had no liking for him, for he describes him in this manner: "Desperate in his fortune, brutal in his behavior, obstinate in his sentiments, intrepid, and capable."

In March, 1755, the English vessels with the troops had made a landing at Alexandria, Va. Colonial history informs us how little the Governors of the several Colonies had done for the maintenance of the troops. The plans laid out in England could not be followed out. "Instead of having everything prepared for him, Braddock found almost nothing prepared, and on what had been done he found he could place no dependence. Braddock wrote of his troubles:

> On the 10th of May I arriv'd at this place, (Frederick,) and on the 17th the train join'd me from Alexandria after a March of twenty-seven days, having met with many more Delays and Difficulties than I had apprehended from the Badness of the Roads, Scarcity of Forage, and a general Want of Spirit in the people to forward the Expedition.

There is this comment on a portion of the provincial troops: "Eleven hundred of which Number are Americans from the southern provinces, whose slothful and languid Disposition renders them very unfit for Military Service." Braddock lauds "Mr. Franklin, postmaster of Pennsylvania, and a Man of great Influence in that Province." Franklin had sent the embarrassed General 150 wagons and many horses. Braddock adds that Franklin "is almost the only instance of Ability and Honesty I have known in these Provinces * * *" The battle of the Monongahela has been so often described that it may not be repeated here. The victory for the French, it is believed, arose from the impetuosity of Beaujeu, who struck the English advance in a defile. The English fore was mown down by the Indians without the chance of the English returning the fire. We all know the part Washington took in this contest.

Mr. Hurlbert takes great pains in following out the road cut by Braddock through the wilderness, and points out the traces of the road as it exists to-day. Strange to say, this road became at the close of the eighteenth century the ordinary route of that vast number of brave men who sought fortune in the then remote West. "Less than one mile eastward of Chalk Hill, beside a brook which bears Braddock's name, beneath a cluster of solemn pines, lies the dust of the sacrificed Braddock."

*BRADDOCK'S ROAD, AND THREE RELATIVE PAPERS. By Archer Butler Hurlbert. With Maps and Illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 213. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

A Book on Shrubs.

OUR NORTHERN SHRUBS AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM. A Handbook for the Nature-Lover. By Harriet L. Keeler. With 256 Plates from Photographs, and with 25 Illustrations from Drawings. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 521. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Miss Keeler describes all the shrubs from the region extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi, and from Canada to the borders of the Southern States. Then she tells, too, of those particular shrubs found in our gardens, which are of foreign origin, and of the latter class it is curious to learn how many there are. The object of the work is partly to show how much may be gained by the use of shrubs in a decorative way, and how schoolyards and railway stations might be made beautiful by the planting of many of our wild shrubs. "It is to be hoped that the volume may lead to a clearer appreciation of the wonderful variety, the exquisite beauty, and the real value of that neglected part of native flora, the shrub." What is a shrub? Where does it differ from a tree? "It is simply a matter of one stem or many stems." The shrub may have any number of stems, the normal tree but one. There is then an individuality about the one-stemmed tree, whereas the shrub may have six stems this season, and two dozen the next. But if a shrub is cared for what does it give in return? The service the shrub renders may be various. Its beauty of flower may be one thing, but then it often bears fruits then, too, it embellishes waste places, and may act as a shield against the winds. It has a positive economic value, and one that is often overlooked. It is the conservator of water, it keeps the rains and prevents the denudation of the hillsides. Then, too, the fallen leaves are held by the growth of the shrubs, and so humus is made. Miss Keeler thinks that we show our ignorance in the overpruning of shrubs, when they are preserved for park or garden decoration.

Severe pruning tends to enfeeble both shrub and tree, and the removal of large branches usually interferes with the natural, and, therefore, more graceful lines of either. Shrubs will be in their best form and vigor the year through when no pruning is attempted beyond the thinning out of the weaker and overshadowed branches.

An extended index shows how large are the shrubs as to number and variety. Take for example, the roses. There are six species of American shrub roses, besides two or three more which have only lately crossed the border. Then, too, there are several which have apparently escaped cultivation, and have relapsed, as it were, into their original wild form. Our native roses are unstable as to color. They are red at the blooming and then fade. Sometimes they are sweet with their fragrance, but not always. They blossom without nectar, and the bee looks into them and is disappointed, but he finds plenty of pollen. Curious is the following up of the cranberry.

Does the study of shrubs teach us anything as to early geology? Botanists will tell you that the cranberry "is one of the plants which, since the glacial period, has returned apparently unchanged to its Northern home, and is found in Europe, Asia, and America, well up toward the limit of the timber line." Strange to tell of the mountain cranberry, the further north it is found the sweeter it is.

"Our Northern Shrubs" is a volume complete in every way, and the illustrations are of surpassing excellence.

Chaucer's "Troilus."

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF CHAUCER'S TROILUS AND CRISEYDE TO GUIDO DELLE COLONNE'S HISTORIA TROJANA. By George Hamilton, A. M. 16mo. Pp. vi.-180. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents. $1.25.

This minute study is a dissertation for a doctor's degree at Columbia, and exhibits in the most characteristic way the scientific method of the study of literature. The subject is one that has been much discussed. In Chaucer's poem of "Troilus and Criseyde," he twice mentions as the author from whom he derived his story a "Lollius," from whose work he declares he has merely made a translation. Speculation has long been rife as to who this could be; for there is no such author in any language. The story of Troilus and Cressida was written by Boccaccio, and by a French writer Benoit; from the latter an Italian, Guido delle Colonne, made an impudent plagiarism in Latin. Chaucer knew Guido's work, and mentions his name in another of his poems. Different authorities have attributed the origin of Chaucer's poem to all three of these, as well as to the mythical "Lollius," which latter, in later times, began to be looked upon by commentators as an intentional mystification on the part of the English poet.

Prof. Hamilton has made a close examination of the poem and the sources, and has taken up in order the comment and criticism of all the writers who have discussed Chaucer's work. It seems to be beyond question that he took his poem chiefly and directly from Boccaccio, whom he did not wish to name; and for which reason he evolved a fictitious Lollius to stand as his sponsor. He is careful not to mention either the title of the work upon which he drew or the language in which it was written. As a matter of fact, however, he also obtained much material from Benoit and Guido; and it has been the chief part of Prof. Hamilton's task to point out what incidents he took and how he used them, through copious citations and detailed comment. His erudition and reading are both noteworthy, and no doubt the thesis is in the most approved scientific method. Its style, however, would add dullness to a treatise on calculus; of any suggestions of the charm of literature or of the personality and human nature of Chaucer there is no trace. Doubtless the author intended there should be none.

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PRINCE CHARLIE.

Andrew Lang's Study of the Life of Scotland's Remote Prince.*

"BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE! "Even to-day hearts are stirred when the band plays 'Will ye no come back again?'" writes Mr. Andrew Lang. Strange as it may seem, there are snatches of Scotch ballads, sung in precisely those portions of mountainous Tennessee described by Miss Murfree, and the words show their Prince Charlie origin. Not that the Stuarts, or historic events, are in the least recalled, but as the great-great-grandfathers chanted the lines to appropriate musical phrases, so the descendants have remembered them. After Culloden there was many a Highlander who, driven from his home sought refuge in the Colonial wilderness. But was Prince Charlie "Bonnie"? Look at his portrait. It is the picture of a handsome young fellow. It was a proper compliment, for then he was in his prime. There may be some eccentric people in England who are still Jacobites, for not so long ago there was a meeting of such cranks described in the London prints. There are even enthusiasts who say, "If he came again, I would go with him." In his life of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, which just appears in a new and popular edition, Mr. Lang at the outset writes:

His figure is beheld in a lustre not its own, in the splendor of the love and loyalty that gave themselves ungrudgingly for him, and for his cause, that cherished his memory, and even now hold it a kind of treason to tell the truth. We are unable to find in Prince Charles the shining figure that bewitches our fancy in our childhood. But we can at least discern clearly enough the circumstances which made the Prince other than we would believe him; we can estimate his temptations, and unravel the complex web of events, trials, betrayals, disappointments, and insoluble perplexities, which thwarted, blinded, perverted, and finally ruined a gallant heart, and a nature kindly but never strong. . . . Charles is loved for his forlorn hope; for his desperate resolve; for his reckless daring; the winning charm which once was his; for bright hair, and brown eyes; above all as the centre and inspirer of old chivalrous loyalty, as one who would have brought back a lost age, an impossible realm of dreams.

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir Stuart was born in Rome on an Old Year's night, 1720. His name showed his mixed origin, his mother having been the daughter of Prince James Sobieska, Maria Clementina, the youngest of three sisters. A Russian Princess was at first wanted as a mate for the sober, demure James, but no Russian being obtainable the Sobieska was accepted. James, the husband, the son of James II., had no marked vices. As the Pretender, he was always awaiting to take his place as an English Sovereign. As the representative of Catholicity, he was supported by France, Spain, and the Pope. To keep up a semi-royal state, for he was pensioned by the Pope, undoubtedly money came to him from the faithful in England. His domestic character is good, only he did not know how to manage his wife, or, as for that, his children. Quarrels between him and his wife were constant, and finally the so-called Queen left him and retired to a convent. She was perhaps more Catholic than her husband, for it became more and more apparent to the Pretender that England could never again be made Catholic. Clementina bore two children, Prince Charles Edward, known as the Young Pretender, and Henry. The latter became a Cardinal.

The domestic wrangles of James and his wife caused much trouble among the Jacobites at home and abroad. Mr. Lang enters fully into the causes of difference between the two. As far as can be discovered, Clementina, save being a hot tempered lady, had not any grave faults. At last the pair were reconciled, but James's wife did not live long. In the meanwhile the young Prince grew up under many masters. The hangers-on of the Pretender vaunt the fine qualities of the boy. There were, however, continual squabbles in the household, and these must have been hurtful to the lad. His religious principles were by no means fixed. When Charles was thirteen his boyhood was practically ended.

He had certain accomplishments and could play on the violin and was a golfer of some merit, certainly a linguist, but the worst speller of English that ever lived. If Charles was ever to make an effort to regain the throne it was necessary that he should know something about the art of war. Spain then was besieging the imperial troops at Gaeta. The "Young Chevalier" saw now his first fight. The lad showed great spirit when under fire. He wrote to his father concerning the campaign, and calls his sire your "Grese" for "Grace." After the death of his mother Charles began his travels. Of course, every movement he made was closely followed by the English representatives at the foreign Courts. Mr. Lang writes that his "ambition was awakened; he longed for action. To his great joy his long hair was now cut (the operation was in August, 1737) and he was equipped with a wig." Charles loved sport and was fonder of his gun than anything else. He was a fine pedestrian and had much practice in walking without stockings or shoes. "His shining and popular qualities were superficial. He had been spoiled." When the occasion presented itself he was endowed with a fine courage.

During the seven years after 1737 the Jacobin cause in Europe had been neglected. There was trouble in England. Then began endless intrigues, and Walpole, as it is believed, for a moment favored the claims of the Stuarts. Anyhow, the time was deemed ripe for an attack on England, at the head of which Charles was to be placed. The young Prince left Italy in disguise, and after many adventures reached Paris. Accounts are here quite conflicting as to whether the Prince was received by the King of France. One day Charles would be certain that aid would be furnished him by France, and the next he was disappointed. Months were passed in uncertainties. James was afraid of disaster, and wanted his son back again in Rome.

Mr. Lang enters here into the political feeling in Scotland and the disposition of the Highland clans. Many of these clans were strong Jacobites, and from them Charles would receive aid, but their number was limited, not over 2,000. It does not seem as if the house of Hanover imposed any serious religious discrimination. Charles was informed what were actual conditions, and who were his friends in Scotland. The die was cast, and Charles sailed from Belle Isle on July 5, 1745, and a landing was made on the 25th at Moidart, in Inverness. He had but a handful of followers, only a small sum of money, and a few arms. There were some "duries" as he spells it.

It would be impossible to follow out in detail the actions of the Prince, whose audacity was superb. He faced Sir John Cope, the commander of the English forces, and drove him off the field. Prestonpans was a complete victory. James was proclaimed King. Men flocked to the Prince's standard and the force under his command was estimated to have been 6,000. Edinburgh was entered. Then there was a bolder move made into England. Now came the undoing of Bonnie Charlie. Unaccustomed to military discipline, the Highlanders left the ranks. There were many desertions. The Prince's forces were diminishing. Then, not precisely a retreat, but a backward movement, was advised. To this the Prince was bitterly opposed. He would win or die. The English forces were awaiting their opportunity. They found it at Culloden, which ended with the utter rout of Prince Charlie, and this was the last aggressive act of the Stuarts.

There always has been obloquy cast on the Duke of Cumberland for his cruelties during and after Culloden. Describing the lay of the land, and the positions held by the leaders during the battle, Mr. Lang writes, "A huge flat-topped boulder, behind the English lines, is said, locally, to have been Cumberland's final point of vantage. It is usual to stand on the top and curse the butcher." Charles has been blamed for leaving his men after their defeat. Why did he do so? Mr. Lang says, taking all evidence together: "It is plain that the instinct of self-preservation had now full possession of Charles." Now came the breakdown of Charles. Immoderate use of brandy helped to ruin him. Seeking refuge on the many islands of the coast, sometimes passing to the mainland, the Jacobite Prince lived a life of privation. Often he went hungry. Surrounded by spies, a reward of £30,000 being offered for his capture, it was only the loyalty of the people which saved him. Very cleverly does Mr. Lang describe the Flora Macdonald incident.

Here romance reaches a happy moment. The full moon and the late lingering daylight showed to each other two persons whose names live together as innocently as immortally—the fair and beautiful girl, brave, gentle, and kind, and the wayworn Wanderer, the son of a line of Kings. About them were the shadowy hills, below them the vast Atlantic plain. It was the crisis of Charles's wanderings, and he knew not how to escape from the hunters on the island, and the cordon of vessels in the creeks and along the shore. Here in the doubtful light and in the dim shieling he met his preserver. But the interview can scarcely have been accidental; a young lady was not out alone on the hillside, at midnight, by pure chance. Undoubtedly the arrangement had been made by Lady Clanranald, Lady Margaret Macdonald, and others of the Sleat clan, and with whose honor and sense of pity it did not consist that Charles should be taken by his pursuers within their bonds.

To get Prince Charles out of the way was Flora Macdonald's object. The Prince was made to don a woman's attire and to pass off as Flora Macdonald's serving girl. He was Betty Burke. Once the masquerader was almost discovered. There was a brook to be crossed, and Betty Burke lifted up her petticoats too high when she entered the water.

There was the necessity that there should be an heir to continue the Stuart line, and so Charles married Princess Louise of the house of Stolberg, and she had been a canoness. There is no evidence that she ever became a mother, at least to any child of her husband's. The dramatic person, Alfieri, became her lover after she had run away with him. As Mr. Lang has it, Alfieri was "much of a prig, though undoubtedly a poet." In a smaller way Charles was the imitator of the French Regent of unsavory memory, only it is not on record that the Regent ever struck any of the inmates of his harem, and such special blackguardism is laid at the door of Charles. In his old age, in the days of his decrepitude, when all his friends were ashamed of him, it was his daughter, Charlotte, of the Wilkinshaw scandal, who nursed him. Utterly broken down, Bonnie Charlie died of dropsy, Jan. 31, 1788.

*PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, The Young Chevalier. By Andrew Lang. New edition. Cloth. Pp., 476. Portrait. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

Thoreau's Journal.

By the decree of Judge William T. Forbes of the Probate Court of Massachusetts, E. Harlow Russell, Principal of the State Normal School of Worcester, becomes the absolute owner of the manuscript journal of Henry D. Thoreau. The journal was bequeathed to Mr. Russell by the late Harrison G. O. Blake. Mr. Russell is to receive all the financial benefits which shall arise from the publication of the journal, some portions of which have already appeared.

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Esther Singleton's Translation of Albert Lavignac's New Book.*

THIS is a remarkable book by the talented French theorist and writer whose previous works have in recent years made a decided impression in their English form. The publest is perhaps not a novel one, but its treatment with such breadth and philosophic thoroughness and at the same time such practical directness, at such great length and to such technical detail, is surely an achievement that stands by itself. M. Lavignac has definite and concrete ideas that are the fruit of long experience, and he has an exact knowledge of all the different branches of music. He undertakes to set forth a definite scheme for the musical education of boys and girls in which he begins at the very beginning. Most of his remarks are full of sound good sense and real insight into the problem and the true pedagogical principles. With some others it is not so easy to agree; but M. Lavignac's view is in general so clear, his ideas so wholesome, that we could wish no better influence to be brought upon the community on behalf of the art of music than what a wide reading of his book would insure.

He begins with some general remarks upon the necessity of ascertaining first of all the natural aptitude of the boy or girl, and the early influences that should be brought to bear. The surroundings, the atmosphere, the musical culture of the family are highly important. Even a nurse who cannot sing in tune can spoil a child's ear forever. Early studies should be conducted systematically and logically, even though for only a short time each day—a self-evident proposition, one would think, but how seldom put into practice! No child should be put to the study of an instrument before six years of age. Our author's advice as to the manner in which, for example, instruction upon the piano should be begun is full of wisdom and good sense. How greatly he is to be thanked for insisting that from the very first great importance must be attached to obtaining good quality of tone! He follows it with similar discussions of the organ, the stringed instruments, the harp, the wood wind, the brass. He has sound advice as to the proper age to begin the study of each, which varies decidedly. The violin should be begun between the ages of six and eight; before sixteen a boy has not the strength for the double bass. The flute may be undertaken at ten or twelve; for the oboe, most difficult of wind instruments, fifteen is time enough; the clarinet is easier and may be begun earlier.

Part III. is devoted to the study of singing, and here M. Lavignac is equally sensible, acute, and suggestive. First is the value of his insisting that a singer must also be a musician—likewise an apparent commonplace, but far from a commonplace in actual life. When he comes to the details of method he is as perplexed and depressed by the complete divergence among most teachers, great and small, as most unprejudiced observers are. He is almost tempted to believe that Rubinstein's raillery was an expression of the truth when he said that, after all, "Nature was the best doctor and the best singing master." Seriously, however, he has the right idea when he says:

It is certain that we cannot be better inspired than with the ideas and procedure, if not the methods even, which are honored in every country of the old Italian school.

Then he gives a few practical hints on the study of singing, and in the course of his remarks he has some very sensible things to say about the use of the voice in speaking, which carried this study to the extreme of perfection.

There is still the difficulty of ascertaining just what this was or is, and of applying it. There is, furthermore, the higher study of employing the organ thus prepared as a means of expression, especially as to good diction, articulation, and pronunciation; for without these the voice loses much of its superiority over the instruments made by man. This is more good sense specially to be commended to singers.

M. Lavignac has the highest ideals for the training of composers. He speaks at length of the necessary technical studies, but these are far from being enough. His list of what a composer should do and study, from art and philosophy to travel and the observation of mankind, the intelligent reading of many books and listening to many plays, operas, and concerts, is enough to stagger the stoutest-hearted. To the rectification of an ill-directed musical education, a long chapter is devoted, with the premise that lost time can never be wholly recovered. There is much extremely practical and well-considered advice here; that for the amateur is especially good. To this chapter he has added a section giving a list of valuable musical books on all branches of the art. These are largely French, and it is unfortunate that the translator did not take occasion to add (with proper indication of her responsibility) others in English or even in German, which are more easily procurable and more widely available here.

Part VI. is devoted to a discussion of individual, class, and conservatory instruction. Private teaching is best for learning an instrument or singing; class instruction has the advantage in theory, solfeggio dictation, harmony, and counterpoint. Mr. Lavignac closes with a brief account of most of the principal conservatories of Europe, America, and Australia.

It is not a little remarkable that all this long and detailed discussion has been made so uniformly interesting by the charm of the author's style, his striking way of putting things, as well as by his wide experience that equips him with positive and well-supported opinions on all that he touches. It is edifying reading, and it is engaging. Miss Singleton has translated the book intelligently, on the whole, but has left a strong French flavor in her English. It is rather unfortunate that she is apparently not well enough versed in the technicalities of music to have substituted for many of the peculiarly French technical terms English ones, or others that are more generally understood by English-speaking people.

*MUSICAL EDUCATION. By Albert Lavignac, Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire. Translated from the French by Esther Singleton. 12mo. Pp. vii.-447. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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OLD ENGLAND.

A History of Social England in the Seventeenth Century.*

"SOCIAL ENGLAND," the fourth volume of which has just appeared, is somewhat encyclopedic in character, and when completed will give in a connected manner the record of the English people in religion, laws, learning, commerce, science, literature, and manners. Each topic is presented by a leading authority. Literary events in the several reigns are carefully treated, and at the same time the industrial or commercial advance of England is shown. In a work of this character you get a more comprehensive idea of past conditions. Special chapters tell of the religious differences, and how these worked social changes. Beginning with the rule of the Stuarts, 1603, the conclusion has to do with William III., 1714. The text is fully supplied with illustrations, and the numismatist will find all the money of the time clearly engraved. Then there are shown many notable buildings of historic interest, with the portraits of the statesmen, authors, soldiers, and scientists of the past.

A good example of the information to be acquired in this volume is where manufactures are dwelt upon during the reigns of the two Charleses. It is not always convenient to consult Thorold Rogers's many works. In the thirteenth chapter of the volume two writers on agriculture and manufactures explain what was the progress made in the seventeenth century. The effects of the Huguenot immigration England feels to-day to her advantage. Economists were keenly alive to the benefits to be gained by offering the fairest terms to the French workmen. At the close of the seventeenth century, in consequence of English competition, the number of looms in Lyons had fallen from 18,000 to 4,000. "Before the Revocation England had annually imported £200,000 worth of lustrings, but by 1696 the English silk industry had grown so much that importation was totally forbidden." Paper-making in England owed its start to the French refugees. Before the immigration there was only one kind of coarse paper made in England. "All the finer kinds of paper for writing and printing were imported from France. * * * Refugees from Bordeaux and Auvergne introduced the manufacture into England." At one time all the hats made of beaver were manufactured in France. "So completely for a time did France lose the trade that the English factory at Wadsworth used to supply even the Roman Cardinals." At the beginning of the reign of Charles I. the only glass made in England was coarse bottle glass. "The refugees began the making of crystal glass and plate glass, and caused a great increase in the number of glass houses in and about London." In England to-day many of the common terms used in the making of glass show their French origin. Trade jealousies and strikes were not peculiar to the seventeenth century. There raged a bitter contest between the makers of woolen and cotton goods. When cotton and calico were worn the woolen makers declared that calico was an outrage.

The supporters of the woolen trade were often very violent, going as far in one case as to throw aquafortis at the wearers of the obnoxious calico. This "riotous and inhuman conduct" seems to have checked the trade for a time, as the calico printers complained their business had stagnated. Violence and legislation were the only two things that could check the wearing of calico as the material, according to Defoe, cost but one-eighth of the price of the woolen goods. A tax was imposed on printed calicoes in the reign of Anne, and in 1720 they were totally prohibited. No doubt the prohibition was generally popular in England.

Tariff questions of to-day might find their solution when old processes are examined. In 1622, so as to encourage the woolen trade, there was a proclamation issued forbidding the burying in linen. Very interesting are the tables of prices from 1000 to 1642. During the thirty-three years oxen had risen in price from £6 9s. to £9 8s. A horse was worth in 1606 £11 10s. 2d. In 1642 £13 18s. 10d. Wrought iron had risen from £1 12s 9d. to £3 6s 8d. The effects of commerce are shown in pepper. At the beginning of the seventeenth century pepper cost 4s 9d. the 12 pounds, and in 1642 had declined some 6s. Mr. J. M. Rymer's chapter on "Trade and Finance" is of particular value. Here is an estimate of the incomes of certain classes:

In the interesting estimate of class divisions made by Gregory King in 1688, he reckons the nobility and gentry at 16,400; merchants, clergy, lawyers, and civil service, 10,000 each profession; "liberal arts," 15,000; officers of army and navy, 9,000. He puts the average income of a knight at £280; an Esquire, £160; a gentleman, £200. These sums of money must be multiplied fivefold or sixfold to be expressed in modern equivalents.

As to the settlement of the Jews in England Mr. Rymer writes:

In Manasseh Ben Israel's interview with Cromwell and his Privy Council he laid great stress on the increase in English exports and imports which the settlement of Jews in London would probably produce. He explained the importance of the exchange and banking transactions they were now carrying on from Holland, and showed that the large capital committed to their care by the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, who thus hoped to save it from the Inquisition, enabled them to lend out money at what was then considered the extraordinary rate of 6 per cent. These arguments must have been specially appreciated in a country whose merchants were at once envious of a low rate at which their Dutch rivals could borrow, and desirous of extending their trade into all parts of the world. The Privy Council was divided on the subject, but the Judges decided that the laws did not prohibit Jews from living in England, and Cromwell then gave the required permission on his own authority.

The social upheavals of England, culminating with Oliver Cromwell, were the protests against the tyranny of bad and dissolute Kings. The reign of Charles I. was almost Spanish in character as far as relates to the robbing of the public purse. Morals were of the worst. No wonder there was a Puritanical revolution, and then better days dawned on England. Particular attention is devoted to the ways of the courts. There was that noted spendthrift Buckingham.

It was common with him (Buckingham) at any ordinary dancing to have his clothes trimmed with great diamond buttons, and to have diamond hatbands, cockades, and earrings; to be yoked with great manifold knots of pearl. * * * At his going over to Paris, in 1625, he had twenty-seven suits of clothes made, the richest that embroidery, lace silk, velvet, gold, and gems could contribute, one of which was a white, uncut velvet, set all over with diamonds, valued at £14,000, besides a great feather stuck all over with diamonds, as were also his sword, girdle, hatband, and spurs.

This was the period when the periwig was worn.

It is said that at the beginning of the reign of Charles II. a modified form of periwig was worn by men who were anxious to conceal Roundhead principles, for the huge French periwig had not yet come into fashion. Aug. 29, 1663, Pepys writes: "Had some thoughts, though no great desire or resolution, to wear a periwig yet." By Oct. 1 he had bought two at £3 and £2 each. "I have worn neither yet, but will begin next week, God willing." The King and Duke of York had not yet begun, and Pepys's nerve was sorely tried when he first wore his, though, as he found, without reason. As a rule the pattern worn by Louis XIV. was the favorite—very large, dark, and curly. Powder was not much in vogue, though Dryden speaks of white wigs.

The women of the day rivaled the men in their costumes.

Queen Catherine arrived in England in her Portuguese farthingale, but soon laid it aside for the English dress. She did what she could to keep the dresses short, as she loved "mightily" to have the feet seen. When the King determined on the vest and tunic, a coat to the ankles was talked about for women, but trains became the fashion in 1663. Mrs. Stewarts's hat was cocked and had a red plume, and hatband feathers were usual. In May, 1666, Mrs. Pepys went out in her fashionable "yellow birdseye hood." Straw hats were only worn by country women. Not much jewelry was worn, pearls alone being fashionable. The buying of dozens of pairs of gloves, perfumed with jasmine and rosecake, in the shop of the New Exchange, was the favorite form of extravagance.

They lived high and they drank heavily during the time of the Stuarts.

Dinner was generally at 1 o'clock. Pepys's dinners, as he gradually made his way in the world, form a series as interesting to us as to him. Jan. 28, 1659-1660, he gave a homely party, and had a dish of marrow bones, a leg of mutton, a loin of veal, a dish of fowls, three pullets, and a dozen larks, all in a dish; a great tart, a neat's tongue, a dish of anchovies, a dish of prawns, and cheese. A pretty dinner. March 26, 1662, was served in courses after the new fashion: "A brace of stewed carps, six roasted chickens, and a jowle of salmon, hot, for the first course; a tansy, and two neat's tongues, and cheese, for the second course. April 4, 1665, he gave a really grand dinner: "Fricassee of rabbits and chickens, a leg of mutton boiled, three carps in a great dish, a great dish from a side of lamb, dish of roasted pigeons, dish of four lobsters, three tarts, a lamprey pie, a dish of anchovies, good wine of several sorts, and all things mighty noble and to my great content."

Those were not the days of temperance.

There was an endless variety of drinks. Of Spanish wines the most usual were Canary, sack, tent, Malaga, Muscadel, and sherries; Florence, Burgundy, Navarre, and Rhenish wines and claret are also often named. The only spirit in common use was brandy, but it was too costly to be popular. Of fancy drinks, methoglin, hypocras, red wine sugared and spiced, and aromatic, sweet drink; of ales, "mum," brewed with wheat instead of hops; buttered ale, beer brewed without hops, warmed and flavored with sugar and cinnamon, with butter in it; "lamb's wool," ale with the pulp of apples, were favorites. It is said that in 1688 more than 12,000,000 barrels of beer were brewed to supply a population estimated at about 5,000,000. Water was scarcely ever drunk, even by children, who drank small beer from their earliest years.

London streets in the days of Charles II. were unsafe. Robbery was frequent; there were "hectors," and "nickers," with "scowrers," who assaulted people for their own amusement, and there were hired bullies, who murdered in the "execution of private acts of vengeance for the King and others." Education then was at least peculiar. Both Davenant and Locke found fault with the English methods. It was not thought proper to have a child intimate with its parents. The style of address of a letter then when a son wrote to his father was, "Hon'd Father, Sir." The army and navy are fully presented, and there is no topic that is not elucidated. In conclusion, too much praise cannot be given to "Social England." Careful research and scholarship are apparent on every page.

*SOCIAL ENGLAND. A Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Laws, Learning, Art, Industry, Commerce, Science, Literature, and Manners, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Edited by H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann. Volume IV. Cloth. Pp. 864. With numerous illustrations in color. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

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The author of "In Old Alabama," Anne Hobson, is a niece of Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac episode in the Spanish-American war. She is a descendant of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson of North Carolina and the great-niece of Gov. Morehead of North Carolina. On her mother's side she is the great-granddaughter of Senator John Williams of Tennessee. The Hon. Hugh Lawson White, who ran for the Presidency against Van Buren, was her great-uncle. Her father is Judge J. M. Hobson of Brownsborough, Ala., one of the most popular men of the Alabama bar. He was Captain during the civil war. Miss Hobson's story is one of negro dialect. Miss Mouse, "the little black merchant," tells the stories, which centre around herself. The illustrations are photographs taken from life.

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ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gustavus Myers Devitt's History of the Impeachment of the Seventeenth President.*

ACCORDING to my deity, the story of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson is one of the most contemptible incidents in the history of the United States. If the morality of the President are to be believed, a ruler whose measures were without parallel in subtlety or unblush ideas was suffered to plunge his just forward. On the showing of his friends, an honest, manly, upright above all things in devotion of the Constitution to which he had pledged his allegiance, was the victim of cruel persecution and defamation by party spite. If the truth lies somewhere between the two, the whole affair seems to degenerate into a sordid squabble hampered by hypocrisy.

Yet such a history as that traced so carefully in Mr. Dewitt's volume appeals to other readers than those who are interested merely in the curiosities of political intrigue. For in the light there thrown upon the Administration of President Johnson we find revealed issues not only of importance but of living importance. No one can appreciate the present attitude of the South on the question of negro suffrage unless he understands the Presidential and Congressional policies, respectively, of that period. Incidentally we are supplied with material for reflection on the question, always more or less urgent, of the admission of Territories to Statehood. Especially does Mr. Dewitt's study enlighten us on the grave subject of the relation of the Executive authority to the legislative, a subject as capable, in the event of lack of judgment on either side, of causing National confusion to-day as forty years ago.

The author of this volume writes with the confidence of a man who has all the details at his fingers' ends. By permission of a daughter of Andrew Johnson he has had the privilege of examining a series of scrapbooks compiled by Col. Moore, one of Johnson's private secretaries, from contemporary documents, periodicals, and newspapers. In addition he has, of course, studied the reports of Congressional proceedings in The Globe, but there are few references to the historical text books. Apparently Mr. Dewitt has relied mainly on direct documentary evidence. With this mass of data as his authority, he has written in a clear and connected style what is practically a history of the whole of the Johnson Administration. There is little or no attempt at "fine writing," yet the prevailing literary manner is by no means commonplace. Mr. Dewitt excels in character sketches. His portraits of Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Black, Butler, Curtis, Evarts, and the mysterious Stanton make a remarkable gallery. In some cases they appear at first to be strongly colored by the writer's own opinion, but that impression is lessened after a study of the whole book. For instance, the sketch of Sumner appearing on Page 33 is so utterly different from one's general notion of his character that it seems malevolent and unjust, but if, after reading the part played by Sumner in the impeachment, and especially the extracts from Sumner's own speeches, we turn again to Mr. Dewitt's characterization we find it quite in keeping with the record. Very dramatic, too, is Mr. Dewitt's description of the more striking incidents in the conflict. He is particularly successful in conveying to the reader the atmosphere of suspense during the secret session of the Court of Impeachment, and the breathlessness with which the calling of the roll was followed at the critical moment. It must be a dull reader whose pulse does not quicken as the Chief Justice reaches the name of Senator Ross.

But this book was evidently intended to be much more than a series of literary pictures. It aims at vindicating the reputation of Andrew Johnson, not by special pleading, but by a disentanglement of the facts of the case from the many rumors and misapprehensions which were spread abroad at the time. The task is accomplished mainly by straightforward historical narration. That Mr. Dewitt has succeeded in his object may be inferred from the fact that the leading impression of Johnson's character left upon the reader as he closes the book is of the wonderful dignity of the President under great provocation. It is surely one of the ironies of history that the very virtue in which his accusers charged him with being conspicuously deficient should stand out from a later memoir as one of the points in which he notably excelled his contemporaries. Yet such is the figure that appears from this history, and it cannot be overthrown unless the facts here given, and apparently supported by the best authorities, are shown to be misquoted.

Mr. Dewitt begins with a statement of the problem of reconstruction after the war. He expounds the various solutions suggested and shows that the policy adopted by Johnson and his Cabinet was similar to Lincoln's. Next follows the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress, which receives the President's message with approval. The chapter entitled "The First Veto" indicates the beginning of disagreement. The Freedmen's Bureau bill is disapproved by the President, who objects to it as unconstitutional on the ground that it is passed by a Congress containing no Senator or Representative from the States mainly to be affected by it. In a speech at the White House to a mass deputation of the Republic. And this first impeachment movement, on the removal of the Chief Magistrate, if successful would have been established on the most fatal character, constituting a perpetual menace to the stability of our Executive, a spreading blight upon our character and growth as a Nation, a standing reproach to the republican form of government, and gradually leading to a National habit of capricious political speculations to put one President in the place of another, such as have disgraced some of the republics of Central and South America." Never again, he proclaims, will a President of the United States be impeached unless the offense of which he is accused is clearly non-political, and commonly intelligible to a high sense of misdemeanor.

M. W. H.

*THE IMPEACHMENT AND TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON, Seventeenth President of the United States. By David Miller Dewitt. 8vo. Pp. 466. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

Makers of the Talmud.

JEWISH FORERUNNERS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Adolph Danziger. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 222. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

These three men, Hillel, Akibah, and Judah gave to the Jews, by means of rabbinic literature, that strength of purpose which has enabled them to endure centuries of subjection. In barbarous Russia it was only yesterday that many Jews were murdered, and yet the Israelite keeps steadfast to his belief in a merciful God. Uneducated though many of them may be, that is in modern ways, they still retain the memory of the past, for they know what are their records, and are satisfied that nothing but the Divine will can ever remove them as a power from the face of the earth. Oral tradition never kept together a race or a people, and it is in great measure the Talmud which has been the cement which has held together the many fragments of the ruined past.

Mr. Adolph Danziger, in his "Jewish Forerunners of Christianity," traces the history of the Talmud, and his endeavor is to show who were the masters of Israel. Critics, not theologians, are taxed with irreverence when they insist that oral tradition was the foundation of all beliefs. As a sequence it follows that, as in folklore, the gold and the commoner metals are so closely amalgamated that the separating process becomes quite impossible. The truly religious Jew of the time of Hillel was the slave of the laws of tradition. So it happened that there was a dispute as to the precise date of the first day of Passover. As it fell on a Sabbath, the law forbade the sacrifice of any animal on a Sabbath. The Talmud said to one opinion, and many of the Sabbaths were of a different opinion. It was then that Hillel stepped to the front and declared what was the law. As the Talmud has it: then the Babylonian Hillel was chosen President of the Sanhedrin, "to restore peace in Israel."

Of all the famous Jews, Hillel was the most liberal. This story is told of him: Once a heathen came to him, who asked to be taught "all the laws of Hebrews while he would stand on one foot." Hillel took the slacker by the hand and said:

My son, in so a good Jew thou oughtest to know but one principle, and that I can teach thee in less time than thou requirest. That which is hateful unto thee do not unto thy neighbor. This is the fundamental principle of the Mosaic religion; all the rest is mere commentary. Go and live up to that.

Mr. Danziger presents many arguments in relation to the crucifixion, and charges the Sadducees with having brought about the death of Jesus.

The rabbi Jesus is the most heroic, the greatest, the noblest personality of all time and age. Even in the shadow of Golgatha let us, however, be just and not lay the charge of the great crime on those who did not commit it. It was not the Mosaic law nor the Jewish people nor the great body of teachers, the Pharisees, who steeped their hands in the blood of Christ. That was exclusively the work of the Sadducean high priest and his servile adherents, of men who had usurped by fraud the succession of Aaron and used it as a means of heaping up wealth by oppression; who were the tools of Rome, not the representatives of the religion of Moses; murderers in the name of Jewish law, which they despised alike and their creed and their lives. The Jewish law did not and could not sanction the death of Christ.

Scriptural text is the framework of the Talmud. It teaches those who read it "to learn, endure, and pray." It has had an existence of eighteen centuries for a people without a country. Mr. Danziger's conclusion in his eulogy of the Talmud is: "Without the Talmud, the light which illuminated the darkness of nigh two thousand years' wanderings, the Jew could not to-day show a history which is the grandest expression of tragedy the world has ever seen."

"Essays on Great Works."

Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., is writing a volume of "Essays on Great Writers," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will probably bring out in the Autumn. There are eight essays in all, chiefly reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly. The author deals with such men of letters as Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Macaulay, Montaigne, and Cervantes.

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THE TESTIMONY OF REASON. By Samuel L. Phillips. 12mo. Pp. ix-110. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

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WHY THE MIND HAS A BODY. By C. A. Strong. 8vo. Pp. x.-504. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY REVEL. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

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The New York Times
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1903.—16 PAGES.

"NATURE LOVERS"

There is a curious thing about the habitual love of "Nature." It seems not to prevent but to promote in certain souls a feeling not at all lovely or loving toward fellow-victims of the passion. We shall not call this feeling hatred, for that is a good strong name for a manly sentiment, reserved by sensible people for some object of intrinsic and considerable importance. A man might with self-respect really hate for a reasonable time another who had supplanted him in the affections of his first love. He might mildly hate a relative whose character and conduct were intolerably disagreeable, but not quite bad enough to justify total disregard of the ties of kinship. He might with propriety hold something like hate toward a hopeless snub nose who rendered his hours of longed-for ease a period of unavoidable torment. The feeling we have noted in the writings and presumably in the hearts of certain nature-lovers is not of the sort inspired by these substantial grievances. It appears rather spiteful than cordial, more hateful than hating, and has for its root a singular jealousy of an indefinite but acidulous kind.

As we have intimated, jealousy, where a human mistress is involved and where love may logically inspire love in return, which cannot be shared with a rival, is all right, whether we consider the impulses of human nature or the conventions of polite society. But the lovers of Nature cannot decently claim an exclusive right to the responsive affections of their idol. They cannot in truth expect any affection at all from that exceedingly impersonal and indifferent thing the name of which is capitalized and represented by the pronoun "she" by a purely arbitrary effort of the imagination and the will. It was all well enough for the fanciful infant races to personify Nature or its features and to people the earth with lovely or terrible creatures, with the great god Pan to stand for the whole outfit, and it is permissible for civilized men to indulge in sweet or solemn play-acting in the same sense. But it is not easy to see how so thin a sentiment as this harmless occupation may arouse should develop into jealousy of others engaged in it.

Yet as a matter of cold and amusing fact, the lovers of Nature are in the thick of as pretty a quarrel as ever raged around a ballroom belle on the lower east side. Not the first, perhaps, but the most conspicuous entry into the lists was made by the venerable John Burroughs, who is the dean of Nature lovers in this country and was at one time apparently the high priest of the cult. In a recent article in The Atlantic Monthly he took—seized, we might say—the opportunity to criticise with great plainness and some acerbity the qualifications of Mr. Seton-Thompson and the Rev. William J. Long to officiate in the temple of Nature and to bring to her altars the tributes of truthful and accurate praise. He even went to the point of intimating that their motives were not of that complete purity and unselfishness which should prevail in the hearts of the worshippers of Nature, that they told marvelous stories which could not be verified, could not even possibly be true, just to make their readers sit up and pay attention. Obviously such an attack could not go unnoticed, and Mr. Long has resented it with a counter attack in the current number of The North American Review quite as severe in tone and damaging in intention as that of Mr. Burroughs. When the latter gets back from his jousting with the President in the Yellowstone Valley and his scrapes and lofty tumbling with wild animals of the forests, we must doubtless hear from him again. Meanwhile here is a message from Mr. Long's article which reveals the queer mental atmosphere in which the true lover of Nature works and fights: "Above and beyond the world of facts and law, with which alone Science concerns itself, is an immense and almost unknown world of suggestion and freedom and inspiration, in which the individual, whether animal or man, must struggle against fact and law to develop or keep his own individuality." There you are. The man who confidently can make such statements as that is beyond the pale of ordinary criticism, and we leave him to Mr. Burroughs, warning the latter, however, that his antagonist does have a pretty strong grip on facts when he gets down to them.

LOCAL LITERARY "SCHOOLS"

Poe once remarked, in one of his critical, otherwise bilious, moments, that the "Bostonian critics" must think poets were porpoises, they were so fond of representing them as running in "schools." Therein Poe, who at the time happened to hold a sectional "Southern" literary brief, unamiably displayed the same foible which the "Bostonian critics" displayed amiably. The gist of the strictures of The Southern Literary Messenger's disparagement of the Bostonians of that day was that they formed a mutual admiration society, a coterie or clique which puffed everything that came out of Boston, without strict attention to its merits. So they did. But so did he everything that came out of "the sunny Southland." Only they did not puff their heroes and heroines rancorously and invidiously as he did his. They had never heard of his, while he resented having had to hear of theirs. And they have been justified of posterity, which has heard of the objects of their admiration, while it has man-aged comfortably to ignore the objects of his. It is amusing to look over Poe's prophecies of greatness for the chosen of his magazine, and to think that they are remembered only by his mention.

But the point is that all this local, still more all this sectional estimation, is provincial to the Bedlingtonian point. When it is sectional it is apt to be worse than provincial as being malicious. Malice is quite the last quality that anybody in his senses would attribute to Mr. Howells, unless it were provincialism. Wherefore one wonders what should make Mr. Howells describe some recent books that to the casual reader do not seem to have anything in common as "examples" of "the Chicago School of Fiction." And what in common have Mr. Fuller and Mr. Dunne, and Mr. Ade and Miss—we really forget the lady's name, and The North American is not at hand—excepting their habitat? We did not know they had even that. And we do not see that it is the least matters. And why should a man's habitat be, in any case, thrown in his face when the question is of the quality of his literature? Mr. Fuller, to be sure, happening to live in Chicago, employed his powers of observation and expression in two novels of which the subject matter was the life of that town, that is to say, the material at hand. Excellent novels they are. But he had employed the same qualities before in another novel which Mr. Howells now describes as one of "Vain Thoughts," but which, if we misremember not, he did not disdain to enjoy and publicly to praise, as to his honor, he does not to praise whatever he enjoys, when it appeared. And what single phrase was there in the earlier book that would "give away" its author as a Chicagoan, or a New Yorker, or any provincial, even "metropolitanly" provincial thing? If Mr. Fuller had discovered such a passage, he would undoubtedly have deleted it with haste and shame. Mr. Dunne, as "Mr. Dooley," writes about Chicago because he lives there, and prefers to write about what he knows best. But what has that to do with it? Might not his Irish-American have expressed the same sentiments in the same words if Mr. Dunne had encountered him in Boston or Philadelphia, or if pent-up Utica had contracted his powers? What, for example, had or have Lew Wallace and Edward Eggleston and Maurice Thompson and Booth Tarkington in common, except their place of original residence, that one should go to lump them as "the Indiana School" and to pretend to distinguish them from their fellow-craftsmen of the riparian States?

What we want of our writers is, as Rufus Choate said about Daniel Webster, that they "should feel one throb of a heart expansive of our whole America." As a novelist, we all recognize this transcendency, whether of Bostonian effetiveness or Western Reserve in Mr. Howells himself. We should like to see Ogden Ti in him as a critic also, especially now that he is owning to be a "Bostonian," or to strike the dossers with Mr. Stedman, and thus to speak with something of a factitious authority. We should like to hear the accents of the godlike Dan'l himself, as he exordiated: "I wish to speak to-day not as a Massachusetts man nor as a Northern man, but as an American," and then went on to assure us, from that breadth of view, that the work in immediate question was good, or "no good," as the case might be. But to tell us that it exhales the peculiar charm of South Boston or reeks with the effluvium of West Hoboken really gets us no forrader, and belittles the whole business of literary criticism by provincial and fantastic distinctions.

The Brown Sale.

Messrs. Sotheby recently sold in London the library of the late John Taylor Brown of Edinburgh. Dr. Brown owned two precious books—the Kilmarnock Burns, in uncut condition, and John Keats's "Poems," 1817, and "Lamia," 1820, each in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label. The Burns, which brought the large sum of £830, was totally uncut, measuring 8 by 5⅝ inches, and had the end blue paper cover. The title-page and next three leaves had been supplied from another copy, however, and were inlaid and mended, but the text after the preliminary leaves was described as being in very fine and clean condition. (The record price for the book in 1873 5s., given in February, 1896, in Edinburgh, for A. C. Lamb's remarkable copy, in the original paper covers, uncut, and with the last two leaves not cut open.) Keats's "Poems" sold for £160, and the "Lamia" for £68, both being notable prices. The record price for the "Poems" is £117, given last December for the copy, also in the original binding, which Keats gave to his friend, B. R. Haydon. Another presentation copy of the book given to Charles Cowden Clarke, and with manuscript notes by Mary Cowden Clarke, sold for £122 at Sotheby's, March 16, 1903. The latter was rebound in calf, and was cut down. The price just paid for the Brown copy is, therefore, the second highest sum yet given at auction.

Fine Dickens Collection.

Thursday, May 21, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell in London William Keimeys Hart's collection of the works of Dickens, comprising one hundred items. Among the best are "Sunday Under Three Heads," 1836, in the original wrappers; "The Library of Fiction," 1836-7, twelve of the fourteen numbers, containing "The Tuggses at Ramsgate" and "A Little Talk About Spring and the Sweeps," the only contributions by Dickens to this work; "Sketches of Young Ladies," 1837, in the original pictorial boards; "Pickwick Papers," 1836-7, in the original parts as issued, (lacking only the advertisements for Parts I., II., and IV.,) each number bearing the date 1836; "The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," 1839, in the original cloth; "Sergeant Bell and His Raree Show," 1839, in the original cloth; "To Be Read at Dusk," 1852, morocco, uncut, and "Nicholas Nickleby," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "A Tale of Two Cities," &c., each in the original parts, with wrappers, as first issued.

More Bismarck Letters.

"Bismarck Briefe," just published in Berlin, contains letters written by the great Chancellor in 1870 and 1871, to his wife. There is a great deal in them about Bismarck's two sons, Herbert and William. Says a London reviewer:

They both fought in the war, and both rode in the terrible cavalry charge of Mars La Tour. Herbert was shot through the hip and badly wounded, while his brother was thrown from his horse but not hurt, and was able to go through the campaign to the weary end. It is distinctly droll how the old Chancellor worries everywhere and every one to find out how his sons are going on in order to send news to their mother. It was natural enough, perhaps, but even the very regiments laughed. The old Chancellor is always referring to the merriment his inquiries after his sons excited among their colleagues. For instance, writing from Clermont on Aug. 27, 1870, he remarks, 'Did I tell you that every dragoon in the Third Squadron begins to laugh when I examine him about Bill?' It must have seemed amusing, because Count William was the heavyweight of the regiment and, it would seem, very well able to take care of himself, a proof of which was afforded by the fact that he was the first of the Germans to ride into Essen.

PAUL DU CHAILLU.

PERSONS who knew the late Paul du Chaillu many years are inclined to doubt the statement of some of the biographical dictionaries, accepted by writers of obituary notices in some of the newspapers of May 1, that the distinguished explorer and author was born in New Orleans, July 31, 1839. Allibone gives the date as 1835. There is a story that he was back in Paris and Paris cannot in this country in 1852 in search of a stage of adventure and shipped from the west coast of Africa. The folks who believe this story insist that young du Chaillu was then already known as the author of some striking articles on the Gaboon country. It does not seem likely that a lad of fourteen years could have written these articles, or even a youth of seventeen. It is quite as unlikely that a youngster would have been placed in charge of a valuable cargo on a long voyage. Some of the obituary notices say that du Chaillu first went to the west coast of Africa in his eighteenth year, which, according to their record, would be in 1856. Allibone says he went to Africa in his childhood, and was in this country in 1851. There are people living, and in full possession of all their faculties, who met him here about that time and heard him tell stories of African life.

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One of these gentlemen writes to us that, as a stripling, he was a delighted guest at an informal dinner party in Philadelphia in the early fifties. Paul du Chaillu was present and entertained the company hugely with his narratives. He seemed, to the stripling, to be a man of twenty-five years. Of course, he may have been an exceedingly mannish youth. He was not called upon to state his age, but he was certainly not a lad of fourteen.

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But whatever may have been the real age of Paul du Chaillu at the time of his death in St. Petersburg, there is no dispute as to his preservation of his faculties to the very end. He was always intellectually alert and in good spirits. He published a new book it seems only the other day. When the gentleman who remembers meeting him in the early fifties last saw him, a few years ago, he did not look more than sixty. Du Chaillu was then as lively and as full of anecdote as ever. The talk turned upon the reputed intelligence of monkeys, and some one present, quoting a recent magazine article, told of an ape, temporarily sojourning in a European zoological garden, who had been taught to row. Du Chaillu vigorously disputed this statement. He held that the anatomical construction of the simians was such that they could not be taught to imitate the motion of rowing. Another argued that zealous training could accomplish wonders. The dog, he said, was not naturally a draught animal, yet not only in France, Holland, and Belgium, but in the arctic regions, that animal was successfully employed to draw heavy loads. Du Chaillu refused to recognize the point of the argument, and insisted that it would require countless generations of development to make a monkey a good stroke oar.

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In the public mind Du Chaillu has always been associated with the big monkey. As the hunter of the gorilla and entertaining introducer of that dreadful beast to civilization in the sixties, he first came into the ken of the general public. He was widely known as the man who had discovered the gorilla, because he wrote and talked so entertainingly of the big monkey, and his stories led Barnum to seek for a gorilla. To seek, with Barnum, was to speedily find. He could always find anything he wanted, animal, vegetable, or mineral. Somehow, in the gorilla matter, Barnum contrived to link Du Chaillu's name with his own. Yet this always good-humored traveler and story teller was no mere sensationalist. He had a habit of finding wonderful things, just as Barnum had, and he always told good stories. But the world derived instruction as well as entertainment from his books and lectures.

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Perhaps, in spite of the long memory of our informant, the date of Du Chaillu's birth in Allibone's Dictionary of Authors is correct. There are boys of seventeen, now and then, in real life as well as in story books, who can do the work of men. Such boys, to be sure, frequently waste their energies in their youth and turn out to be commonplace men. But Paul du Chaillu was exceptional in many respects. The world has lost much in losing him. As a writer he was always readable. His habit of looking on the bright side of things lent a certain lightness of tone to his descriptions of travel. In his lectures his personal charm counted for much.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, May 8.—The Methuens are preparing to reissue Edward FitzGerald's "Euphranor," described by him as "a dialogue of youth." It has never been reprinted separately, though, of course, it is included in the scheme of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.'s Variorum FitzGerald, and copies of the first edition now bring as much as £30 when they are offered for sale.

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Wilfrid Scarborough Jackson's "Nine Points of the Law," a humorous story of London, Windsor Forest, and Dieppe, which has already been published in New York, will be brought out here in a few days by John Lane. The publisher believes it will enjoy as much popularity as Anstey's "Vice Versa." It is well spoken of by good judges on the strength of whose opinions preparations have been made for a large English edition.

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William Heinemann publishes in July a novel by Haldane McFall, Sarah Grand's stepson. It will deal largely with literary life in London, and reveal an intimate and somewhat daring acquaintance with Parisian student life.

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J. J. Bell, the author of "Wee Macgreegor," is now in London, reaping the harvest of popularity following his sudden success. He is engaged on a sequel to his humorous study of Glasgow life.

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Clive Holland, whose Japanese stories have been very successful, is writing another novel of the same kind.

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Maarten Maartens's new novel will be entitled "Dorothea," and will be issued probably in the Autumn. The author is now in London.

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The latest success in London weekly journalism is called "V. C.," the popular abbreviation of Victoria Cross, the most coveted reward of military valor. H. Perry Robinson, managing director of the house of Isbister & Co., had twenty years' experience in the publishing business in the United States, whence he derived the idea of this paper. Two hundred thousand copies of its third number have been sold. Its tone is high, and the spirit in which the paper is edited reminds the reader of President Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life." Negotiations are on foot to publish an edition of "V. C." in the United States.

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The Isbisters will soon publish Amos R. Wells's "Help for the Tempted." The Rev. F. B. Meyer, a leading Nonconformist of London, writes in the warmest praise of this book. E. B.

Notes of the Magazines.

An article on Findlay Douglass's style in driving, J. F. Taylor's views on "The Art of Putting," and the revised rules of the United States Golf Association help to make Golf for May an unusually interesting number.

Appropriate to the revival of "The Eastern Question" are two articles in The Chautauquan for May, "Saxon and Slav: Two Imperial Creations," by Frederic Austin Ogg, which treats of the outreaching of the Russian and British Empires, and "Western Siberia and Turkestan," by George Frederick Wright.

Noteworthy articles in The United Service for May are "Gainesville, 1862," by Gen. Charles King; "Capitan Constancia," by "an officer's wife," and "The Evolution of Army Reforms," by Gen. William H. Carter.

Arthur Stringer writes in the May Craftsman on "William Morris as I Remember Him." He says: "With all his dreams of Socialism, there was a touch of the aristocrat about William Morris to the end. Cambridge, twelve years before his death, had taunted him with the charge that he made books and tapestry for only the wealthy and well-to-do. It was charged that his things were costly and far beyond the reach of the poor, about whom he prated so much. Yet it was his awakening to the fact that the poor had neither the taste nor the opportunity to grasp at the beauties of life, as expressed in art, that first swept him from his rock of passive aristocracy into the turbid waters of Socialism as he defined it. Culture, wealth, and friendship of such spirits as Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and Madox Brown, a youth that had been steeped in the gray loveliness of Oxford, a home that was all beauty and peacefulness, unlimited opportunities for immersing himself within his own palace of art—all these were not enough to anchor him to a life of mere art and aristocratic indifference. 'Oxford,' he once said to me, 'taught me the need of beauty; Stepney taught me the need of humanity.'"

"The Life and Adventures of 'Jack' Phillip, Rear Admiral U. S. N.," by Rear Admiral Stanton Maclay, U. S. N., will appear in four monthly parts in a memorial magazine called The Illustrated Navy, the first number of which is dated May, 1903. The others will be published in June, July, and August. Mr. Maclay writes to us: "This laudable effort to erect a fitting literary monument to the memory of that gallant sailor and Christian gentleman, Rear Admiral Philip, has been handsomely supported by navy people. Everything has been contributed gratuitously except the actual expenses of publication." Barrett Philip assists Mr. Maclay in the editorial work. The May number contains an epigraph by President McKinley, dated Sept. 1, 1900, as follows:

Admiral Philip's distinguished service in the war with Spain won for him a high place in the regard and affection of the American people and was a fitting climax to his many years of duty faithfully and most efficiently performed.

His untimely death will be long regretted not only by those who were intimate with his sterling character and genial personality, but by all to whom his name and fame were known.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Capt. A. T. Mahan contributes an introduction, and there are chapters on the career of Admiral Philip by Rear Admiral Balch and Mary Philip Wheelock, the hero's sister. The number is handsomely illustrated.

Peter Macqueen contributes an uncommonly interesting article on "The Troubles of Finland" to Donohoe's for May. Father Matthew Russell, S. J., writes entertainingly of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. One of the pictures is a reproduction of Sassoferrato's "Madonna of the Rosary," which was stolen from the Church of St. Sabina, in Rome, last Summer.

Charities for May contains several articles relating to the National Charities' Conference in Atlanta. Edgar Gardner Murphy, W. H. B. Du Bois, Edward T. Devine, and Mrs. Florence Kelly are among the contributors.

Fingerposts in History.

The study of history is to be made more intelligent and the resulting knowledge to be of a broader range by means of "General History Way Marks," by Charles C. Boyer, author of "Psychic Initiative in Education." This is a 200-page book of "predigested" history, meant to supplement such works as those of Myers, Duruy, &c., in the schoolroom. All detail is eliminated, the logical connection of events, the genetic philosophy of the world's records, are emphasized. The author says in his preface that general history texts are stretched to forbidding proportions in the attempt to give all the information. In trying to conquer a million of details thus offered to the student, he becomes a memory slave and misses the vital thing in the study of history, the inter-relation of events. Mr. Boyer hopes that by means of his "shorter text rather than a skeleton outline the writer may have succeeded in directing learners to points of most importance from the thought side, redeeming them at the same time from aimless memory work. * * * As a thought companion, holding the pupil to the logic of events and guiding his judgment in his cumulations of facts, details, names, places, &c., this text ought" to be extremely useful in secondary schools. Each country, each nation, is taken up separately, and the prominent features of its history sketched rapidly and largely. The effect is that produced by the better class of historical novels, with this difference—Scott and Dumas make us feel acquainted with the prominent men and women of bygone ages; such a book as this illuminates the family life of nations. There is no index, for "it is intended," says the author, "that teachers using this book as a basis of lesson assignments shall require students to work out the lessons in connection with larger texts, in which cases the index of the authors in question will have to be faithfully consulted." (J. B. Lippincott, 65 cents.)

The School Garden.

A book on "How to Make School Gardens," from the pen of H. D. Hemenway, Director of the Hartford School of Horticulture, will be published within the fortnight by Doubleday, Page & Co. The little volume is based on actual experience, and is said to be written clearly and simply. The author deals with the preparation and fertilization of the land, root grafting, budding, greenhouse work, potting, shifting, taking cuttings, &c.; gives "Twenty-one Lessons in Garden Work—May to September," tells "How to Make a Garden," and provides a bibliography. The illustrations consist of eight full page half tones and many smaller drawings showing the methods of making out gardens, tools used, and so on.

Ralph Henry Barbour's New Book.

A new college story entitled "The Land of Joy," by the author of "The Half Back," "For the Honor of the School," "Behind the Line," and other stories, Ralph Henry Barbour, is announced for publication the middle of this month by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is the author's "first full-fledged" novel, and describes the love stories of two couples. Much of the action of the story takes place at Leesburg, a quiet old-fashioned place about thirty-five miles northwest of Washington. Mr. Barbour is a native of Cambridge. He was educated at the Waltham New Church School and at the Highland Military Academy of Worcester. When he was nineteen he entered journalism on a Boston paper, but left it after six months. He then worked for The Denver Republican. Later he was court reporter for The Colorado Sun. He was at one time literary editor on The Denver Times, combining with the duties of that position those of cartoonist. In 1899 he joined The Chicago Inter-Ocean as copy editor. It was during this time that he published "The Half Back." He has written verses for Puck, Life, Truth, Harper's Magazine, and other periodicals.

Important London Sale.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale of May 18-21 should be one of the most successful auctions of the present London season. Among the notable books in the first day's sale is an original Columbus letter, "the second edition," according to the cataloguer, whose description is hardly definite enough. There are a number of rare examples of early English literature, among them being Bentley's "Monument of Matrons," 1582, with the blank leaf marked A1, (the Blainforth copy, which brought £69 many years ago;) Braithwaite's "Shepheards Tales," 1621, in old vellum, "probably the rarest of his early works, the Huth copy being hitherto the only known example"; Chalkhill's "Alcilia," 1613, containing a "letter written by a gentleman to the author, his friend," signed "Philartes," which Corser thought was written by Isaak Walton, the author of "The Compleat Angler" being only twenty years of age at the time; and Chettle's "England's Mourning Garment," no date but 1603, slightly stained, but perfect, with the fore-edges uncut, said to be the only complete copy that has been offered publicly since the Corser sale in 1867.

The second day's sale contains a fine copy of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719, Volumes I. and II., in the original calf; John Gay's copy of Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis," 1667, with his autograph on the fly-leaf, "John Gay, 1713"; Gray's "Odes," Strawberry Hill, 1757, uncut, with the half title, Garrick's stanzas, "To Mr. Gray on His Odes," being included; Drant's "Medicinable Morall," dated 1566, a large and fine copy of the first English translation of Horace; and Wynken de Worde's edition of "Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum," printed about 1495, and the most magnificent specimen of his press. The latter lacks a blank leaf in A, and eight leaves at the beginning and five at the end are in fac simile; otherwise it is in excellent condition. The Ashburnham copy, with the first and last leaves in fac simile, sold for £185 in 1897, and the Davis copy, also defective, brought £212 in 1900.

The third day's sale includes a remarkable volume which contains Shelley's "Proposals for an Association of Those Philanthropists Who, Convinced of the Inadequacy of the Moral and Political State of Ireland to Produce Benefits Which Are Nevertheless Attainable, Are Willing to Unite to Accomplish Its Regeneration," (1812,) and his "Declarartion of Rights," a broadside, printed about the same time, each of these being of excessive rarity, most of the copies having been seized by the Government. The present copies are sewn together in one cover, with three important letters respecting them at the end. The first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost" is represented by a fine copy in the original sheep, with "the first title page," a few trifling wormholes in the corners of the last five leaves. A "unique" volume, described as "hitherto unknown to all bibliographers," is "A New Yeares Gift: The Courte of Civill Courtesie," translated from the Italian by "S. R." (Simon Robson?) a large copy, but with some leaves stained. The 1591 edition was sold at the Corser sale for £21 15s., and is now in the Huth Library. It has been described as the only copy known.

Walton's "Compleat Angler" is represented by a remarkably large copy of the first edition, measuring 5 11-16 by 3¾ inches, in a fine contemporary English binding of black morocco, richly gilt, paneled sides, the centre and corners of acorn scrolls. The blank fore-edge of the title page has been repaired, and some leaves have been soiled by handling. The binding is a most elaborate one, and has been preserved in fresh condition. The general state of this copy is fine, the angler's song having full margins. This precious volume is to be disposed of in the fourth day's sale.

Bishop Hurst's Books.

Bishop John Fletcher Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in Washington May 4, was known as a bibliophile. He is supposed to have left an important collection. The most important book ever owned by him was probably "The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated into English Metre," printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640 by Stephen Daye. Familiarly known as "The Bay Psalm Book," this work has long been precious in the eyes of collectors by reason of its being the earliest extant specimen of printing in the Anglo-American Colonies. Only ten copies are known to exist, six of the number being imperfect. Bishop Hurst's copy was one of the latter. Dodd, Mead & Co. recently purchased it privately for about $2,500, and the book is now part of a Brooklyn collection.

Norse Heroes.

"Heroes of the Norsemen," by Katharine F. Deuel (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents) tells anew and briefly ancient tales of the Volsungs and the Vikings and the men of might who flourished in the twilight of the Gods. Sigurd, Volund, Harvar, Leif, and Harleif, who found America and called it Vineland; Ragnar Lodbrog, and Frithjof are among its heroes. The stories are well told without superfluous words. The book is well printed and prettily bound in stamped blue leather, while the illustrations, including a frontispiece in colors, are commendable.

WHEN TO PUBLISH.

For many years it has been the custom to publish as many books as possible in September, October and November, so that perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 new books are issued in these months, and practically none in January and none in the Summer.

On January 15th we published THE PIT, by Frank Norris, though it was said that the trade would not buy just before stock taking. The "closed season" did not hurt the sale, however, rather the reverse, and now we have decided to publish an equally important book, equally "out of season," namely:

THOMAS DIXON, JR.'S
(Author of "The Leopard's Spots,")
NEW NOVEL, ENTITLED
"THE ONE WOMAN,"

on August 1st, 1903. The booksellers will then have leisure to find out about the book, the papers to review it and advertise it, and the public to hear about it—when it has the field to itself. It is, we believe, a good time to publish a great work of fiction—trade tradition to the contrary—and we invite dealers and all interested to send for further particulars.

THE LAND OF JOY.

Last Fall a manuscript came back from four readers, who voiced with one accord the statement that each had greatly enjoyed it and prophesied its success. Such a verdict *MEANS* Success. The book was written by Ralph Henry Barbour, the author of many successful college stories. We agreed with the readers, and we have yet to find a soul who has not taken real delight in the story. We believe it will bring genuine pleasure to thousands, and renew the youth of every one who has been to college. (Ready May 15th.)

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

P. S. An advance copy of "The Land of Joy" sent to the Booklover's Library must have had the usual experience—an order for 500 came back as soon as the book was read.

"As modern as to-morrow and as absorbing as to-day."
—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A GIRL of IDEAS

By ANNIE FLINT

"Modern from start to finish."
—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

"Refreshingly new and Original."
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"Fairly irresistible."—*Los Angeles Express.*

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FROM READERS.

Magazines Considered.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

AS LAWYERS, in the issue of May 2, stated Mr. C. Whitfield Smith, in the Quarterly of Improving the reading matter of the cheap magazines by introducing such a class of articles as would attract a class of necessary readers. The man (or woman) of a magazine like that about to be undertaken from every desk of his acquaintance, and the price of publication need not deter one from the purchase of such a course. Many authors that have had the first hints of successes can be traced to a trifle, and no one can be unable for a trifle, and no thing calculated every phase of thought, from the study of exemplification (religion as the polity and growth of institutions, States, and, mediating enactments, the interpretations of the work of poets, novelists, historians, scientists, critics, theologians, and philosophers, the pleasure of delving into such mines is bound to have instructive echoes in the memory.

To-day I wandered into one of the free circulating libraries that embellish and glorify our city streets, in order to read what W. D. Howell, a most eminent critic, had to say about Emerson and his place as poet, philosopher, and sage, in the pages of The North American Review of May, 1903. While there I encountered a very vivid treatment of "The Work of Mrs. Humphry Ward," by Hamilton W. Mabie in the April issue of that review. The highest reaches of his interpretative skill can only be apprehended by the man or woman of scholarly tastes, yet this essay contains such a groundwork of sane, tempered criticism that the veriest tyro of knowledge can follow his appeals and appreciate the dicta laid down with ease. These two articles were read by me in the short space of time I was able to abstract from my lunch hour and at absolutely no cost, as I am a subscriber to the library.

Frederic Harrison shares with Leslie Stephen the honor of being considered among the most eminent thinkers of the present day, and I have long made the practice of reading everything that issues from his fertile brain. In a Nineteenth Century of June, 1900, bought for one-quarter of the original price, I found an article by him on "Style in English Prose." The theme is weighty and provocative, but in his hands it is convincingly illuminated, though one can find a little of the trite in some of his allusions.

Among a great many others I mentioned a Forum of February, 1892, the cover of which was dignified by the name of one of the foremost historians of the present time, W. E. H. Lecky. His subject seemed especially appropriate to my mind, as he discoursed very knowingly on the "Art of Writing History."

The fourth or fifth name whose mind is ever entertained with the functionings of knowledge can find words at any and all times to garnish and obtain it. The world of ideas is to him a living force that rides and steers, containing nourishment for the heart, guidance for the mind, and serene satisfaction and contentment for the soul. If a young man is without means for him not despair, but let his aim to live the intellectual life by tireless striving and purification of the spirit, and by a studious preference in his reading for only the best literature on which professed critics have set the seal of approval.

JOHN F. PARLET.

New York City, May 3, 1903.

The Use of Capitals.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am emboldened, on reading the article "Mr. Ade," contained in this week's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, to ask the following question, at the risk of being sent back for my answer to a kindergarten: What is the present rule, if any, for writing the English language with regard to the use of capitals? In my school days the rule taught was simple enough; all sentences and all proper names were to begin with a capital letter. In the German language the rule was and still is equally well defined, in that all sentences and all nouns (Hauptwoerter) were to begin with a capital. To-day and for some time past there seems to be no fixed rule observed in the use of capitals. I do not advance Mr. George Ade's writings as a proof of this assertion, for he makes a comic feature of using capitals, after the manner of the old editions of 'Aesop's Fables. But among the rank and file of our writers, notably in the daily press, there seems to have sprung up a confused use of capitals which is perplexing. Will you kindly enlighten me?

AN IGNORAMUS.

New York, May 5, 1903.

Edgar Allan Poe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In an article on "The Truth About Edgar A. Poe," by Eugene L. Didier, in the March-April number of The Book Lover, Mr. Didier gives an exhaustive study of the strange, eventful life of America's most remarkable genius. The article is illustrated with rare portraits, &c., and is a vindication of Poe from the malignant aspersions of Griswold and other defamers. The South has always been proud of her wonderful poet, and here in Baltimore, where he reposes in the sleep of death, his memory is one of the city's most cherished traditions.

It may not be out of place to mention that the Poe Memorial Association, which was organized here in the Winter of 1898 for the purpose of erecting a statue to the poet, has never gone beyond its incipiency, the organizers being apparently satisfied with the election of officers, appointing of committees, and speechmaking.

JOSEPHINE D'ARCY.

Baltimore, May 2, 1903.

Spenser in Prose.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Regarding Spenser's "Faery Queen": It may interest some of your readers to know that I have in my possession a copy of a "prose translation" of the first canto, "Holiness," written by Mrs. Peabody and published by E. R. Broaders, Boston, 1836. Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mrs. Horace Mann, and Miss Elizabeth Peabody were the authors of the "Peabody Sisters" who established the school in 1835 and wrote among other things, on the title page: "The Faery Queen" was translated from Spenser's antique verse into modern prose by my mother, who discovered her sisters supply on Spenser's Faery Queen." The printed preface suggests that the remaining "Legends of Temperance, Chastity, Friendship, &c., are in manuscript, a source of delight to such young persons as have access to them. They will come forth at the call of the public." I am under the impression that they were never printed, however.

PERLEE DUNN ALDRICH.

Rochester, N. Y., May 6, 1903.

Wilson's Readers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Permit me, as the strength of an thirty seasoned educator, to assert with very great confidence that the venerable author of "Wilson's Readers," by all means deserves to be ranked in the worthiest company of genuine authors the world ever knew. And this though his ninety long years had produced nothing but Wilson's Readers. They are worth literally their real weight in gold if examined in the light of not only their upon tens of millions of school books their intellectual inferiors, but also in the whatever light of a great deal of so-called fine literature.

I speak with personal reminiscence of a whole set of Wilson's Readers, bestowed on me for a juvenile Christmas gift in 1862. I never used them at school, but spontaneously "devoured" them again and again at home, thereby naturally acquiring a first-rate sound taste for the essentials of a well-graded, rationally developed popular instruction in the large general outlines of zoology, ornithology, botany, (mark me the popular, denoting our common rights in the natural creation,) besides an excellent preparation for standard good literature through the wisely selected miscellaneous variations from natural science. There was, moreover, in the very prints and initial spelling book a certain lively appeal to sensible idealism: utterly wanting, I find, in methodical pedagogy of advanced modern times.

Forasmuch, then, as my own schooling ran a subsequent course through what is nowadays the most sumptuous boys' school in Pennsylvania, through the most classical and substantial régime of Yale under Dr. Noah Porter; through a delightful biennium of French study and travel abroad, plus erratic opportunities between Quebec and the tropics thereafter, I beg roundly to maintain that the very nonexistence of these total studies, and they were good, though I be sought, was that early training by Wilson's Readers. I had a few other juvenile companion books of amusement, such as Sanford & Merton, "Shifting Winds," "Little Men," Schmid's "Easter Eggs," (among other fatherlandish treasures,) and "Cudjo's Cave; but for involuntary, comprehensive education pure and simple I feel peculiarly indebted to Wilson's Readers, edition of 1862.

If, as I can gladly believe, they have yielded similar permanent schooling to thousands of better men, there should be no possible question as to their author's large rights in the wide, wide world of letters.

Q. C.

Pottstown, Penn., May 6, 1903.

Jean Baptiste Colbert.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

My attention was attracted to a recent criticism of "A Rose of Normandy," by William E. A. Wilson, in which the writer was accused of vilifying Colbert, the Minister of Finance under Louis XIV. On reading the book the writer does not find this point at all well taken, as any student of French history knows Colbert, born of humble parentage, was for many years the assistant and worthy successor of the gifted Cardinal Mazarin, in a period when treachery and deceit were a fine art, and intrigue was everywhere prevalent among courtiers of every rank. It would seem strange, indeed, if a successor of two such cunning and unscrupulous characters as Richelieu and Mazarin did not follow the example and teachings set by his master.

There are degrees of wickedness and knavery, and for the first two great Cardinals mentioned we can feel some admiration, as their selfish knavery and duplicity were linked with a powerful ambition for the aggrandisement of their country and their King.

With Colbert we find, however, selfishness paramount. The genius of his predecessors had built up a fabric of kingly power and absolutism which he found existing on entering the duties of his office. His life work was that of maintaining this fabric rather than augmenting it. Just in so far as its maintenance contributed to his own advancement and advantage did he lend the aid of his supremely selfish, petty nature. It seems, therefore, with such a character in mind, impossible to vilify. In dealing with another man, to vilify him would mean to injure; to vilify Colbert would be to speak the truth.

WILLIAM CARPENTER HOWLAND.

New York, May 5, 1903.

Charlotte Mary Yonge.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

By the unfortunate insertion of a "not" in the title of one of Miss Charlotte Yonge's latest books at the end of your review in your last issue, you have made Miss Yonge apparently go back on the whole trend of her literary and religious life. She was pre-eminently a supporter of the Anglo-Catholic school in the Church of England. The title should read, I think you will find, "Why I am a Catholic, and Not a Roman Catholic?"

WILLIAM C. RODGERS.

Millbrook, N. Y., May 4, 1903.

Magazines Flexibly Bound.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a paroxysm of joy a writer on art in a daily newspaper hails the apparition of a reproduced head by Botticelli on a magazine cover as symptomatic of better things than the crude and fanciful designs and gay decorative devices which publishers are wont to employ in enticing the unwary reader to view the riches within. Welcoming any change in improved artistic expression on the covers of our magazines, I have an inward feeling that the reading public would experience greater satisfaction from a flexible binding, such as The Atlantic Monthly affords. The Atlantic has a plain yellow cover, but the fingers are not tempted from thinking it. It is the one magazine of standing published and sent forth bound that need not open its mouth to cover, without revealing a stitch or loosening a fast. The magazine-proof magazine is a wonderful thing.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kingsbrook, N. Y., May 4, 1903.

"John Phoenix."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The real name of "John Phoenix," who wrote "Phoenixiana," a specially bound copy of which has been presented to President Roosevelt, was George H. Derby. He was a Captain in the United States Topographical Engineers. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1823; was graduated at West Point in 1842, seventh in his class; served in the Mexican War, and was severely wounded, receiving a brevet as First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo; promoted to Captain in 1856 for fourteen years' continuous service. While on duty as lighthouse engineer he suffered a sunstroke, resulting in softening of the brain, and after eighteen months' suffering he died in a New York hospital, March 15, 1861, aged thirty-eight years. "Phoenixiana" was published by Appleton in 1856, and "Squibob Papers" by Carleton in 1859. John Phoenix (his nom de plume) was one of our first and best humorists, and much of the fun of Artemus Ward and his successors can be traced to him. "At one time editor of a San Diego newspaper," you say, Judge Ames, the editor of The San Diego Herald, left the paper in Derby's charge for a week during a hotly contested State election. Derby changed the politics of the paper and supported Waldo, the Whig candidate. He describes the fight on the Judge's return.

I knew a cousin of Derby in Paris in 1856-59. The Boston Derbys did not like Derby, for he made fun of their beloved city.

J. C. Du B.

Malden, N. Y., May 4, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS mention is made of the presentation to President Roosevelt by the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., of a copy of "Phoenixiana." You say "its author, John Phoenix, was a 'forty-niner,' at one time editor of a San Diego newspaper, and well known among the newspaper men of California."

John Phoenix was the pen name of Lieut. Derby of the regular army, who was years ago stationed in San Diego. The San Diego Herald was at that time published and printed by Judge Judson Ames, a Maine man, with perhaps the assistance of a boy or two. When the Judge went to San Francisco for a few weeks, as he occasionally did, any one of the army officers at the post who took a fancy to do so would temporarily edit the paper.

Ames was violently opposed to the Democratic Party, and a special joke upon one occasion in the absence of the regular editor was Derby's running up the Democratic ensign during the Judge's absence, and then wittily describing in his "Phoenixiana" the battle that occurred upon Judge Ames's return.

"John Phoenix" and "Squibob" were Lieut. Derby's two noms de plume.

I have this direct from another officer of the United States Army who was stationed at San Diego at the same time, and who was cognizant of all that I have related.

Thomas, Mass., May 4, 1903. M. A. W.

Miss Wilkins's Prize Workmanship.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the May number of McClure's Magazine is a little sketch by Miss Wilkins entitled "An Alpine Drive," wherein is described a duel fought in the Kirkland grounds by a French workman and his family.

From their mess tableaux was taken the following: "A bottle of red and one of white wine, a long twist of bread, slices of cold ragout of mutton, salad, and cheese."

Now it remains a fact that a Frenchman rarely drinks red and white wine together, and white wine is not a probable beverage for a courageous of that locality, though it might be in Southern France. The twist of bread is improbable, but not impossible. "A ragout" of mutton might be cut into slices; but a "ragout" is nothing more nor less than a mutton stew, and it would certainly require skilful carving to get slices off the small pieces.

A few lines further on we learn that she who was "this," which sounds very luxurious for a poor family, as the "vin ordinaire" is a thick, dark wine, and leaves a dark stain on table linen. When our workman wishes to "treat" another, he invites him to take a "petit bleu."

I am wondering then why Miss Wilkins does not stick to her New England milieu.

HENRIETTA GOODWIN.

New York, May 6, 1903.

Current Fiction.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will S. F. Sears kindly tell us what Gaius Albret should have said? He was supposed to be feeling strongly on the occasion from which is quoted and naturally would use strong language.

"Conjurors House" is a capital story; and its author may not yet be in the height of his popularity, Mr. Sears to the contrary notwithstanding.

O. A. WILLIAMSON.

Mylo Park-on-the-Hudson, May 5, 1903.

A Grateful Reader.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you allow me through your columns to thank all the kind friends who have assisted me to the information I asked for in your issue of April 25? This experience I have had with query and answers has more than ever convinced me of the value of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as a means of communication and information. Answers from seven States indicate also how widely read it is.

ELIZABETH G. TEBBETTS.

North Adams, Mass., May 5, 1903.

"Danish Life."

J. Brochner's book on "Danish Life in Town and Country" will make the eighth volume in the series published by G. P. Putnam's Sons as "Our European Neighbors." The author describes the Danish Government, gives sketches of the army, the navy, and the press. He also studies Danish art, including music, literature, and the drama. Mr. Brochner devotes several pages to traditions of the life of Hamlet at Elsinore. The book will appear late in the Spring, and will have a number of illustrations.

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L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, Boston.

BOSTON NOTES.

Bret Harte's "Trent's Trust," Mr. Thorpe's "Spoils of Empire," and Wilson's "The Wars of Peace."

BRET HARTE'S "Trent's Trust," published this week, is the forty-second of the little volumes of his works that have appeared from time to time. The sixteen volumes of the Riverside Edition include all except the last five, and they will in time be added to it. It is years since, in prodigality or cruelty, he let Jack Hamlin die literally to slow music, but chapters of his life have appeared from time to time, and one may be found in this book, showing Jack as of old, at once elegant and brutally severe, convalescing on a lonely California ranch and teaching the dignitaries of a neighboring town to play poker with a cold deck, which he obligingly "ran in on them," thus giving tremendous interest to the game. Alas, the parson won the game by pure bluff, without so much as one little pair. Probably this is an allegory. Col. Starbottle is another person whose adventures might very well have outlasted another century. Who, having once made his acquaintance, has not wished to know more of that grandiloquent sinner? One's last glimpse of him in this book shows him sufficiently discomfited to be pitiable, but not beyond the possibility of recovery. "Trent's Trust," the first of the stories and the longest, has the air of having been originally intended for a little novel, and then curtailed, although it is brought to an ending quite satisfactory to the romantic. And this is the last! Happily one can re-read the other forty-one at will.

***

Mr. Francis Newton Thorpe's "The Spoils of Empire," a curious mixture of really good intrigue, misconception of that purely political institution, the Spanish Inquisition, and Aztec barbarities, contains two or three unintentionally amusing bits. For instance, when the young hero, while preparing to take Holy Orders, heard of an expedition to reinforce Cortes, he desired to join it, and "tossed his rubric into the corner," a serious thing to do, considering what a rubric is. But Juan had "an angelic face and cherubic limbs," being therefore even more remarkable than Sir Richard Calmady, and tossing rubrics was mere play to him. He came back from Mexico with a native Princess for a bride, but he was slightly embarrassed by her dowry of gold. Seven tons of it he openly placed in the custody of the Church, but three tons and a half she retained, and an honest bakeress took charge of it. This trifle of 7,000 pounds of gold was taken to her shop one night in the bread baskets gathered up after the day's market, and it was "a little bakeshop," too. Incidentally these tons of gold are whisked from hiding place to hiding place, sometimes by one person and sometimes by two, giving one the impression that a sixteenth century Spaniard shone even more brilliantly as a porter than as a soldier.

***

In the years to come, when men look back on "The Trust" and its novels and tracts as the connecting links between the finance literature and politics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, they will wonder that the three stories in which Charles Dudley Warner gathered up all his knowledge of the world and uttered it were not more conspicuously successful in their day. Read they certainly were, but not for them the tales of hundreds of thousands of buyers and multiplied editions, yet what later novelist has uttered a deeper or higher word than theirs in regard to the effects, objective and subjective, of setting wealth above principle? Here, for instance, is Mr. A. F. Wilson's "The Wars of Peace," showing that of all whose lives are blighted by selfishness in business the greatest sufferer is not the half-starved laborer, not the impoverished or thwarted small capitalist risen from the ranks, but the gently bred and gently nurtured man, who begins by diplomacy and ends in falsehood unavailing to preserve him from being ground between the greed of his brutal associates and the hate of the ignorant whom he has oppressed. Mr. Wilson exhibits the truth as the last few years have shown it in the life of more than one of the money kings, and his financial and economical arguments rather gain than lose by being made parts of family quarrels, but almost every one of his cases can be paralleled from one or the other of Mr. Warner's stories. This is not to be taken as imputing any lack of originality to him or to his story. It includes business men of two generations, men bred in widely differing traditions and women of many temperaments, and it shows the trust playing the part in the family life of to-day that was played before the war by abolition in the North and State rights in the South.

***

Americanisms still occupy the attention of The Spectator's correspondence, but in the very same number which refers funny of the phrases thus named to Elizabethan English is a letter on the English spoken in Ireland, noting the Irish use of "gone abroad," "not to designate foreign parts, but merely next door." There is nothing peculiarly Irish about this. Cowper was not Irish, but he wrote "And when his next doth ride abroad," of John Gilpin, and "go abroad" still survives in New England villages as an equivalent of "go out of the house."

***

The course of Mr. Douglas Sladen's journeyings having led him to Sicily, he took Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley's translation of "Speronera" thither "to see if Dumas meaned, from internal evidence, ever to have set foot on the island," but the good Alexandre's art was too much for him, and he contented himself with the Orphic saying that the book "gives a clear but inaccurate idea of Sicily as Pierre Loti's 'Madame Chrysanthème does of Japan.'" Also, he thinks that the book bears a close resemblance to the "Lettres de Sicile" stolen by some Frenchman from the letters of Brayden.

***

Poor Mr. Sladen has been the victim of an American book entitled "Eighty Good Times Out of Doors," a volume which describes certain open air games, and tells of certain pleasant things to be seen or done out of doors in certain places. It is all one to Mr. Sladen, and from a consultation with such a jury of American matrons as can be gathered in a Continental pension he emerged with the discovery that "Mardi Gras, Egg Rolling at the White House, Ducks and Drakes, Snow Forts, and Tobogganing" are almost the "only games that are at all of universal acceptance," and that Hab-Ebihan Al Verdo, Hornaway, My Aunt Dora's Rag Carpet, and Bangpops are not thus accepted. Hab-Ebihan sounds like a new kind of Turkish Delight.

***

Among the orders received by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the limited edition of Montaigne which they are now making, one has come from Mexico and one from India. Apparently there are still scholars in that southern republic that had churches and libraries long before its younger sister of the North, and still there are princes whose love for books is akin to that of him by whose aid Max Muller accomplished the great work of his life.

***

One hears much about the little girl's love for her doll and about her belief that the doll is alive, but perhaps the most amazing indication of it appeared in a story written by a child and recently sent to a religious paper for publication. It ended thus: "And they lay there still and tranquil, for the Master, who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me,' had taken the soul of the little girl and the soul of the doll Sally to Himself." One hardly knows whether to laugh or to cry over this view of the scheme of salvation.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 8, 1903.

"Middle-Aged Love Stories."

MIDDLE-AGED LOVE STORIES. By Josephine Daskam. 12mo. Pp. 220. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Miss Daskam's little volume should bring joy to the heart of the spinster, for it seems that it is never too late for the boy god to find her out. Between sober, dark green covers, these seven short love stories are attractive enough for light reading. True, the reader finds his enthusiasm not quite so keen after having read the seventh as after the first. This is not the fault of the author, perhaps, but rather of the unfortunate present-day practice of bringing stories of such marked similarity so closely together.

In "The Philanthropist" Miss Daskam seems to have caught a bit of Mr. Stockton's delicious humor. Without suggesting imitation, the sweet seriousness of Miss Gould, which leads her to do so many attractively funny things, recalls some of the happy types of Mr. Stockton's minor heroines. The love episode in the "Valley of the Shadow" strikes one a little suddenly. For a middle aged widower Belden seemed to "have had it hard." "The Courting of Lady Jane," is graceful and pretty, "Julia the Apostate," delightful, and "Mrs. Dud's Sister" presents the picture of an amiable, gracious lady. In "A Reversion of Type," a tired assistant in the German Classes remembers the lover she left in the Vaterland. She sends for him after seven years—but somehow one does seem to consider her exactly middle aged. In "A Hope Deferred" Miss Daskam has struck her most pathetic note in the homesickness of the little Frenchman, and the sacrifice of the New England spinster.

All the stories are stamped with that quiet gayety that characterises all of this young author's works, but even as we read these romantic pages torn from the lives of elderly men and women, there arises before us the figure of Phillip, the inimitable, and of Dicky, the passionate lover, together with all those other countless little fellows whom we have met through Miss Daskam, and we sigh as we wonder if their creator has deserted them forever.

How to Keep Well.

What is described as "an explanation of modern methods of preventing disease" will be published in a few days by Doubleday, Page & Co. under the title "How to Keep Well," by Dr. Floyd M. Crandall. In this book the author endeavors to tell, as he says in his introduction:

How medicine has arisen from mysticism, supernaturalism, and superstition, and, having gradually emerged from the thralldom of astrology upon the one hand and theology on the other, now stands forth in the forepost rank of the sciences. Why it is worthy of acceptance rather than the crude systems of quackery and pseudo-science which one after another rise only to sink into obscurity. To set forth our knowledge regarding the prevention of disease and to show what advances have been made in recent years in our ability to prolong life and to prevent suffering, disease, and death.

He also describes the progress medicine has made these later years, and explains the methods of preventing disease which the non-professional may understand. There are chapters on heredity, infectious diseases, vaccination, modern surgery, the rearing of children, their diet, and so on.

On Old China.

N. Hudson Moore has written a book in which he describes the old wares in pottery and porcelain that were made in England. He illustrates his remarks by pictures of the variations, and aims to assist the would-be collector in choosing his specimens. He discourses in full on the Staffordshire wares. "The Old China Book," which, by the way, bears the imprint of Frederick A. Stokes Company, contains lists of the English and American views of each maker. Pictures are given of the choicest pieces taken from the best collections in the country. Mr. Moore also gives details of interest aside from the manufacture of "old china." There are 130 illustrations, and among them are two showing specimens recently sold at auction in this city: A platter in dark blue, made by Clews, in the series known as "Dr. Syntax," which brought $470, and a view called "New York from Brooklyn Heights," by Stevenson, which brought $290.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Some Kenyon's Resemblance to Shakespeare and Burns—A Volume on Charles Lamb—Prison Literature—Some New Books.

LONDON, April 25.—The Times is spending an immense amount of money in advertising its "competition," and the other papers speak of it with as much lightness as is consistent with a due regard for the interests of their advertising columns. Punch and The Outlook have parodied the advertisement in a very amusing way, and the public, or at all events that part of the public which does not mean to enter the competition, heartily wishes that The Times had not undertaken to rival the weekly puppet pageant, with their tempting competition schemes.

It has usually been understood that the function of a newspaper is to supply news and to influence public opinion. Certainly neither of these ends can be attained by offering prizes to people who will answer sixty more or less difficult questions. Nobody supposes that The Times was in need of any such method of extending its circulation, and the fact that the competition is merely a scheme for disposing of copies of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is manifest. The Times undertook to sell the Encyclopaedia at a much lower rate than it had previously been sold. This may or may not have been a good advertising scheme, but it certainly was not journalism. Now it is plain that The Times did not succeed in selling all the copies of the Encyclopaedia that it had bought, and therefore it decided to advertise a competition which no one could win without having the Encyclopaedia at his elbow. The first advertisement of the competition did not dwell on the indispensability of the Encyclopaedia, but the later advertisements and the circular explaining the nature of the competition in detail all make it clear that on entering the competition one must either buy or hire the Encyclopaedia.

If it is legitimate for a great newspaper to combine the selling of encyclopedias with its ordinary business, why draw the line at encyclopedias? Why should not The Times undertake to supply tobacco and cigars at a rate below that at which these articles are sold by tobacconists? A Times cigar at twopence, which should be equal to an ordinary sixpenny cigar, would have an immense sale, and would extensively advertise the paper. If by any chance The Times should find that it had more cigars and tobacco on its hands than it could dispose of it could then start a competition open to smokers of The Times tobacco and cigars only. Thus it could rid itself of surplus stock and enable people to gratify the taste for winning prizes. It would be difficult to find any real distinction between the sale by a newspaper of encyclopedias and the sale by the same newspaper of tobacco and cigars. Indeed, I greatly wish that The Times had gone into the tobacco business instead of the encyclopedia trade. I should then have been able to save a good deal in the cost of cigars, and should have been eligible to enter a Times competition as a smoker, whereas I cannot enter the present competition for lack of a copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Any other newspaper except The Times might have started a competition, and it would not have attracted very much notice. But that The Times should tout for purchasers for its encyclopedia and offer large prizes to winners in a competition, strikes the British public much as would an offer on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury to do a song and dance "turn" at a music hall for the benefit of the Canterbury restoration fund.

***

A Scotch newspaper has discovered close resemblances between FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyam" and the writings of Burns and Shakespeare, and suggests, in perfect good faith, that possibly the Persian poet may have studied both the English and Scottish poets. If the critic had said that FitzGerald had read Burns and Shakespeare he would doubtless have been quite right, and the fact would have accounted for any resemblances between Burns and Shakespeare and "Omar Khayyam." But why should there not be such resemblances? Everything has been said at one time or another that can be said, and in the writings of every poet there must sometimes be passages which suggest the writings of other poets. I see that Prof. Phelps has discovered resemblances between Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" and Browning's "Luria." Very probably such resemblances exist, but that is no sufficient reason for supposing that Maeterlinck has ever read "Luria." There are people who have read it, and the probability is that they wish they had employed their time more profitably; but it is perfectly easy to account for the existence of "Monna Vanna" without adopting the theory that Maeterlinck ever read Browning's play.

***

Mr. Wells is engaged on a new romance in which, so it is said, a new sort of food enables men and animals who eat it to grow to enormous size. This does not seem altogether an attractive subject for a romance, but those who know Mr. Wells's writings will cherish no doubt as to his success in dealing with his new theme. Mr. Wells has a rare genius for making the impossible seem probable. Only once in his various romances has he failed in this respect. His "Sea Lady" was impossible from first to last, and it never succeeded for a moment in convincing its readers that mermaids in the depths of the sea read modern books dropped overboard from vessels, or that mermaids ever live the months out of water and constant themselves like ordinary English girls. But that was only one failure among half a dozen brilliant successes, and there is nothing so absolutely impossible in the idea of a food that promotes excessive and sudden growth that Mr. Wells may not succeed in making it seem extremely probable.

***

Mr. Bertram Dobell, in his new volume on Charles Lamb, has unearthed the fact that Lamb was once set in the stocks. What of it? We all know Lamb's failing. That he drank more than his head could stand is as familiar as the fact that his sister was insane, but why dwell upon either tragedy? If Lamb was really set in the stocks for drunkenness would it not have been better to ignore the fact? But Mr. Dobell evidently thinks that he has made a brilliant and important discovery. Perhaps there are other admirers of Lamb who will agree with him, but surely most of us will wish that Mr. Dobell had not dragged the incident of the stocks to light.

***

The popularity of prison literature continues. By prison literature I mean the descriptions of prison life written by eminent, or at least clever, criminals. If this sort of thing continues to be popular, by and by it will be the recognized thing for every criminal, male or female, to write his or her record of prison experiences. There must be those, aside from professional philanthropists of prison-reforming taste, who take a vast interest in learning how a prisoner eats, sleeps, and works. But is that the sort of interest which is healthful and useful? It would naturally be of value to criminals entering upon their career to know what would happen to them when the day of imprisonment should arrive, and what prisons an intelligent criminal should prefer to enter, but for the public at large the autobiography of criminals is not precisely the best variety of reading.

***

Mrs. Craigie's new novel, "The Vinegard," is to appear as a serial in The Pall Mall Magazine. Whether a serial story helps the sale of a magazine or does not help it, is a question upon which editors do not agree. Some of the leading London magazine will have nothing to do with serials, strictly so called, though they will accept a series of connected stories. Other editors believe that no well-regulated magazine can possibly be without its serial story. Both opinions are more or less correct. A serial that takes the fancy of the public will sell a magazine, and a serial that does not take the public's fancy will have no influence upon the sale of a magazine, unless it be to lessen its popularity. This is such an elementary truth that it seems odd that there can be an editor who does not perceive it. Nevertheless, the editors who have made up their minds that serial stories universally hurt the magazines in which they appear will cling to that belief, and those who believe in the indispensability of the serial will continue to publish serials which the public does not like, as well as those which it is sure to like. Probably Mrs. Craigie's serial will be of the latter class, for she is one of our most clever writers, and her books have unifgenly met with public favor.

***

Every one knows that the Anglo-Saxon tourist is not a favorite on the Continent. If there could be any doubt as to the reason of this, a book recently published, entitled "Anglican Innocents in Spain," would fully explain it. The book sets forth the characteristic Anglo-Saxon theory that whatever is not either English or American is necessarily bad. There are thousands of British tourists who hold that the mere fact that anything is not English is sufficient proof that it is wholly unworthy of toleration; and there are thousands of American tourists who hold that Europe is fifty years behind Chicago in everything, and never fail to acquaint the benighted European with that axiom. This sort of thing does not make either the English or the American tourist of the grosser sort popular in Europe. The book to which I just referred tells its readers how dirty and ignorant, and generally worthless, the Spaniards are; and probably the author would be surprised if any Spaniard should happen to read the book and should not like it. The author's defense would be that he found many things in Spain that were not English, and he would wonder that any one, even a Spaniard, should be so benighted as not to recognise that anything that is not English ought to be severely condemned.

W. L. ALDEN.

Oberammergau and Its Play.

Books and magazines have, ever since the lecture of Stoddard some twenty years ago made us acquainted with the Passion Play, placed nearly all the elements of that subject within easy access. Another volume is now added to the list, ("Oberammergau in 1900: The Village, the People, the Passion Play," by Sarah Willard Hows. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents,) which possesses the advantages of being small in size and in price.

Besides giving a history of the play and a critical estimate of the way in which it was performed in 1900, the author deals sufficiently with the village which gave it birth and with the country round about; and the text is illustrated with several half-tone reproductions of familiar photographs. The volume is the result of an actual visit to the place where the impressions of the drama and of its dramatis personae are emphasized with a certain amount of historical and critical reading. And both text and pictures are worthy of a much better setting than they have received at the hands of the present publishers, although how far the poor thing offered is justified by the moderate price asked we are unable to say.

The book, however, has a certain merit value for just now there is talk in Vienna of sending the Passion Play to St. Louis to give performances there during the exhibition next year. Bryn now an agent of the exhibition is seeking to secure the consent of the Archbishop of Munich to the enterprise.

A Tale of Denmark.

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE. By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. Illustrated by Tony Sarg. Margaret W. Kinney, Chicago; A. C. McClurg & Co.

A historical novel and a love story of great merit and quite unusual interest is "The Ward of King Canute," by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, author of "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky." The plot is laid in the troublous time of the invasion of England by the Danes under Canute, and the story opens on the eve of one of the fiercest battles between the invaders and the Anglos under Edmund Ironsides.

Norman Lootwinsson, friend of Edric Jast of Mercia, who coveted the castle and lands of Avalcomb, had taken the place by surprise and slain the Danish Lord Frodasson, who owned it by right of might—as most castles were held at that period—and his young son, Fridtjof. Then he had sought to marry by force thedead Frode's only other child, Randalin, but she, disguised in her brother's clothes, had made her escape, and in this guise is introduced to the reader.

She journeys to the camp of Canute to demand justice, but the sights she sees there decides her to keep her sex a secret, and she becomes Canute's page and as such goes into battle with him, saves his life and is wounded. She is found lying bleeding and senseless by one of the English chiefs, Egbert of Ivardale, who in pity for the supposed boy's plight takes her under his protection and makes her his constant companion. Randalin falls in love with him, but he never suspects that she is not a boy until in altered circumstances he sees her in her woman's garb at the Court of the King, who has made her his ward.

The compromise by which Edmund and Canute agreed to divide the kingdom with the understanding that at the death of the one the other was to become sole ruler is arranged (by the author) during a duel for this supremacy between the two monarchs in presence of both armies. Canute is made to appear as a man of high moral aspirations whose resolution and will to do justice to Anglo and Dane alike are maintained in face of the savage discontent of the Danes, who could understand no law subversive of the old law of war that gave to the conqueror the right to despoil the conquered.

At a great banquet he summarily arrests Hilfo after the latter had boastingly avowed that he poisoned Edmund, which crime had been previously (though mistakenly according to the author) attributed to Canute. At the same time Randalin has the satisfaction of seeing the murder of her father and brother avenged by the execution of Norman Lootwinsson. In the end she becomes the bride of Egbert, who has been made Marshal of the Kingdom.

The illustrations, of which there are six, are well worthy of the story. They have been reproduced by the three-color process from oil paintings by Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, who have been at much pains to render details of costume and armor historically accurate.

Down in Maine.

CAP'N SIMEON'S STORE. By George S. Wasson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The veteran skippers and Captains of the remote coast village of Killick Cove who assembled nightly to gossip around the stove in Cap'n Simeon Roundturn's store had a fine contempt for book learning. As Cap'n Job Gaskett "allowed," and Cap'n Roundturn agreed, "there's dozens and dozens here to this cove that never would once know their own names of they see 'em writ on a barn door in big overgrowed letters five foot high." But they had an abiding faith in their own "hoss sense" and that of the community generally.

Cap'n Isaac Windseye employed this "hoss sense" to convince his hearers that the theory that the world was round was nothing less than "rubbidge." Skipper Job Gaskett, though bitterly opposed to Cap'n Windseye politically, shared his opinion that the world undoubtedly was flat, his conclusions being principally based upon the fact that a flat chart was used in navigation without apparent difficulty.

Skipper Job, moreover, had been directing his attention to the moon and entertained advanced ideas concerning that luminary.

"I've sot night after night of late and studied up the moon in good shape. I'm tellin' of ye flat-footed she ain't inhabited, not by a jugful, she ain't. But jest for the argyment like we'll take and supposen she is and that there's any shoes and slathers o' folks livin' onto her, we'll say. This is when she's real good and full, mind you. Now, what makes out to take my tall down is just this 'ere: How in the name o' Sam Hyde can all them same crowd o' folks stick onto her by the time she's all shrunk up to her last quarter, you?

This, too, is an argument so staggering that the combined "hoss sense" upon the egg boxes and meal sacks and the chairs sacred to the big guns of the Cove does not venture to question it.

And so those of the group who by virtue of position and experience are qualified to speak, philosophize and interpose their quaint ideas with reminiscences and anecdotes à l'appui, some of which are humorous and some pathetic. All, of course, are stories of the sea or of the hardy fisherfolk, and well worth reading.

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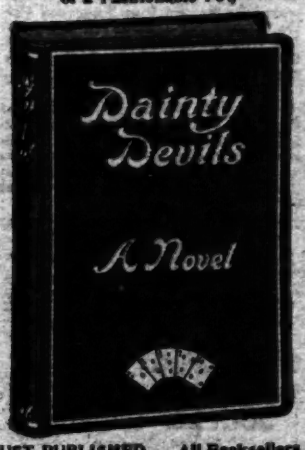

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Gautier's Verse and Criticism.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Translated and edited by Prof. E. C. de Sumichrast of Harvard University. Poems translated by Agnes Lee. Vol. XXIII. "Art and Criticism" and "The Magic Hat," with introduction by the editor. Vol. XXIV. "Bernardo and Camoëns and Other Poems." Edition limited to 1,000 numbered and registered sets. Published for subscribers only. New York: George D. Sproul.

Two more volumes of Prof. de Sumichrast's translation of "The Works of Théophile Gautier" have come to hand. The bookish qualities of this edition have already been dwelt upon in these columns, as has also the ability of the Harvard professor as a translator. With the volumes now before us, XXIII. and XXIV., the edition closes. It is beside the point to say that much of Théophile Gautier's work should not—for certain ethical reasons and out of regard to the ubiquitous "young person"—have been put into English. The thing is now done, and Prof. de Sumichrast is to be congratulated, from at least a literary point of view, in the way he has performed his task. Translating is a department of literature which has never received its due amount of critical attention, owing, perhaps, to those commercial exigencies which have very often been the cause of translations and which have tended to belittle if not to disgrace the genuine art of the genuine translator.

Prof. de Sumichrast evidently approached his work from the point of view of an artist who would produce not a mere copy, not a mere reproduction, but an illusion of the reality to be comprehended through a foreign medium. And the greatest praise that we can give him on the completion of his work is that—and we say this after careful reflection—a reader of Théophile Gautier, as he has presented the author, might easily imagine that a new writer in the English language was thereby revealed, provided, of course, the paradox could be discovered that the said reader had never heard of Théophile Gautier or of the language in which he wrote.

Volume XXIII., which concerns Théophile Gautier's articles on "Art and Criticism," notably the one on "Baudelaire," is introduced as usual with a brief exposition of the material translated, and with a few notes as to the circumstances in which it was written. The frontispiece is a photogravure on Japan vellum of J. Rixens's painting "Don Juan in Hades."

The final volume of the edition includes Gautier's poems introduced with rather an extensive notice of the part the French author played in this department of literature. In an attempt to touch the English ears as well as the English mind with Gautier's verse the editor has called to his assistance Agnes Lee, who has given English reproductions in metre. We think this is a mistake, and Prof. de Sumichrast, in his introduction, has given us, unconsciously though it may be, a sufficient basis for this opinion:

> It is impossible to preserve that peculiar warmth of color, that flushing of hue which charms in the original, and the loss of which while it may not be noted by the reader unacquainted with the language in which the original is written, nevertheless so far disfigures the translation and makes it perforce unfaithful.

The greatest obstacle with which translators into English have to contend is the poverty in our language of rhyming words which possess various phases of harmony. A love poem in Spanish, for example, which may dwell again and again upon a hackneyed sentiment, is beautiful through the music that it produces upon the ear. A reproduction of such a poem in English usually becomes mere doggerel through the unpoetical nature of the English equivalents. There is a good deal of the Spanish in Gautier's verse, and the theme is usually subordinate to the treatment. Hence, the verses which Agnes Lee has given us, although very nearly literally perfect, word for word, and showing considerable ingenuity in bringing French sentiment into the English straitjacket, reveals very little of the spirit and atmosphere of the original. More would have been preserved, we think, had Prof. de Sumichrast been content to give us prose renderings, making the style of his diction conform as nearly as possible to Gautier's idea. That he could have done this there is not the slightest doubt, for his translation of "Albertus" and "The Comedy of Death" show his wonderful capacity to reproduce French poetic sentiment through dignified and beautiful English prose.

We can only add that if there seemed in the mind of certain persons a real need for an English translation of the works of Théophile Gautier, it is fortunate that the task has fallen to the hands of a man like Prof. de Sumichrast, who, besides having produced a work of reflected as well as of original intrinsic literary value, has done more than any one whom we know has done—unless it be Baudelaire in his fragmentary translation of De Quincey—to define and to illustrate the translator's art in a manner which makes its department of literature secure and respected.

"Tommy Wideawake."

TOMMY WIDEAWAKE. By H. E. Bashford. 18mo. Pp. 168. New York: John Lane.

Compliments have consisted in taking the pleasure out of the reading of many a good book, and so when his publishers in an effort to awaken interest in Mr. Bashford's "Tommy Wideawake" compared the little volumes of Kenneth Grahame's glowing recollections of childlife they at once set a standard high indeed for poor Tommy to reach. And Tommy himself was decidedly indifferent to everything but the sweetness of life and the zest of living.

When his father went off to India, where he was killed in the war, the shaping of Tommy's future falls to the lot of four old friends of the late Colonel, a doctor to whom the Colonel looked for the scientific guidance of his son; a poet, who was to teach him the poetry of life and nature; a vicar, who would lead him to God and his mercy, and a philosopher, who would teach him to meet life with easy grace. Under such tutelage was he to pass through the years which would lead him to manhood and the shouldering of the burdens of a country squire.

And Tommy in the hands of his masters grows into noble manhood, but not before he had brought the doctor out of dry science into the world of active athletics, the poet away from idle rhapsodies addressed to the goddess of nature into the garden of love, the vicar nearer to his own God, and the philosopher better able than ever to meet the exigencies of life. Mr. Bashford has a pleasant, easy style of writing. Tommy, in spite of his innate goodness, is a boy, with all of a boy's wild nature. He tastes of folly, but he learns to recognize vice even in the guise of pleasure. And in the end, Mr. Bashford says:

> For if a boy's will be indeed the wind's will, let it be that of the wind on the heath, which the zygates breathe. And if the thoughts of youth be long, long thoughts, let them be born of earth, and air, and sun.
>
> And his sins, since sin and sunlight are incompatible, must needs be easy of correction.
>
> And his faith, when of a sudden he shall find that there is God in all these things, shall be so deep that not all the criticism of all the schools shall be able to root it out of his heart.
>
> And the moral, if you must needs hammer one out, would be this, that soundness is more to be desired than scholarship, and that the heart of boyhood is, by nature, nearer to God than that of later life.
>
> But let him who would draw the veil aside do so with tender hands.

Studies in Character.

THE JOYOUS HEART. By Viola Rosebero. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

After one has taken his courage in his hands and manfully pierced, so to speak, the awful green wrappings of "The Joyous Heart," he may find it in his own heart to be glad of his hardihood, but it must be confessed that the vivid tone of the book's cover, surmounted, as it is, with a decorative medallion set with a nosegay of red, yellow, and blue blossoms, strikes terror to the faint-hearted.

Well along toward the middle of the volume, however, when the reflection of its cover has been somewhat dimmed, the story of "The Joyous Heart" takes on a warmer interest. Primarily, it is a study in temperaments, and the author has shown considerable skill in the handling of her characters. Vella Carruthers, the heroine, is a creature of indomitable buoyancy. Her sunny spirit refuses to be clouded even by the double tragedy which left her an orphan at a tender age. Hers is a nature born to enjoy much and to suffer much, but never, even while drinking deepest of the cup of sorrow, did Vella's splendid joy of life desert her.

Miss Rosebero has brought out the varying shades of her heroine's character excellently. It can scarcely be said that she has been equally happy in all her delineations, however. Her minor characters have a virility or sweetness, according to the natures they represent, but one has a sneaking feeling that in Elmore Osborne she intended to draw a portrait far more winning in its petulance than was the result. The horror of his death should have softened the memory of his shortcomings, and such, one feels, was Miss Rosebero's intention, but the hard-hearted reader remains obdurate and still maintains that he was only too evidently one who trod in the mud with his head in the clouds.

One easily reads Miss Rosebero's purpose to lay bare the human heart, and if in places she has not attained her aim, judgment should be lenient in proportion to the greatness of her endeavor. There are passages which grow wearisome owing to the intricacies of detail with which she has freighted them. While one would not dare to say that she has frequently lost herself in the labyrinth of her own verbiage, at least the reader may frankly admit having been at times tangled in an attempt to follow her. Fanny Osborne's studied schemes and intricate game for small stakes are puzzling. Truly, one expected little from Fanny, yet there is something very flimsy about a character that was obviously meant to be far more complex.

It is interesting to note Miss Rosebero's unvoiced belief that in the eyes lie the secrets of the soul, and it is there she has placed the key to the natures of each of her characters. Vella's blue eyes dance, and when she laughs they close slantingly; Fanny's are blue, too, but opaque and inscrutable, (which is why one feels aggrieved at seeing through Fanny so easily;) Andy's are of still another shade of blue, but frank, wide, and honest, while Elmore's chameleon orbs, at least on one occasion when he was very angry, rise to almost as impressionistic heights as the book's cover, for we are solemnly assured that "red spots (shone) in the depth of his yellow eyes."

In spite, however, of this too evident display of feeling on Elmore's part, the book is, for the most part, neat and sober and well worth reading. The incidents take place during the time of the civil war, but the story is not of the war itself. The echo of battle does not roar in its pages unless one might call battles those fierce flashes of love and hate, grave passions pitted against great passions, jealousies and all the other mad joys and sorrows of life. Of these there are indeed many fought and lost and won before Vella turns her face to the wall after her last great defeat, and, like her mother before her, dies with the joy of life still hot in her veins.

Harper's Magazine for May—art, science, literature, adventure, discovery, nature. Eight short stories. Many pages in color.

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.

In most successful novels some one thing may be found to which the success may be attributed—a new plot, an unusual sort of humor or the introduction of some popular historical figure as one of the characters. In "Lady Rose's Daughter" it is difficult to fasten upon any one point which has led to its remarkable success, for the reason that it embodies almost every characteristic which could make a book talked about. Its heroine is one of the most attractive women in all fiction. Its setting is in the great world of affairs in which every one is interested. It is a love story and it is written with such distinction of style, with such a thorough mastery of the novelist's art, that without reserve it may be classed as an addition to English literature.

It is not only a novel for the moment, but one which will live.

MARJORIE.
(Imprint of R. H. Russell.)

The great charm in the romantic novels of Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy is that the author has the rare faculty of being able to create a true, romantic atmosphere. This quality accounts largely for the success of his play "If I Were King," and even more so for the success of his new novel, "Marjorie." It is a love story with a most dramatic setting—a story that is dominated by the personality of its beautiful heroine.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

In direct contrast to Mr. McCarthy's novel comes "The Substitute," a new story by Will N. Harben. Mr. Harben's story is peculiarly American, and it deals with a type of people known to most of us only through his books. They are a simple, easy-going people of Northern Georgia—a people who lead commonplace lives, yet lives as full of pathos and humor as those of Miss Wilkins's New England folk. Mr. Harben has revealed a new field in our literature, and as an interpreter of this simple life he is unexcelled.

IN THE GARDEN OF CHARITY.

Basil King's new book, *In the Garden of Charity*, is, like Mrs. Ward's novel, a book which is distinguished from the average popular story by its decided literary quality. It is a book which revives one's confidence in American writers. A book which in itself is a notably beautiful and poetic piece of work, and one which places Mr. King in the front rank of our living American writers.

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THE PUBLISHERS

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

AN UNILLUSTRATED Library Edition of the historical novels of G. P. R. James, in twenty-five volumes, is about to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The set will include many novels which have long been out of print and others still which are only to be met with in America in cheap, poorly made, pirated editions.

G. P. Putnam's Sons promise a new illustrated edition of Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett."

"An Ivory Trader in North Kenia," by A. Arkell-Hardwick, is the title of a volume describing from a scientific and commercial, as well as from a romantic, point of view the adventures and profession of an elephant hunter. The work, which will be fully illustrated, will appear through the press of Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, who for several years was literary adviser to D. Appleton & Co., has become associated with A. S. Barnes & Co. as Vice President of the concern, with the active office of literary adviser. Mr. Hitchcock, during his long connection with D. Appleton & Co., made several notable selections, particularly among authors who had not then "arrived," at least in America—Gilbert Parker, Stephen Crane, Felix Gras, Emerson Hough, Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, Stewart Edward White, and Edward Noyes Westcott, author of "David Harum."

G. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing this week "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand," by William Pember Reeves, author of "The Long White Cloud." The work, which is in two volumes, will be found a notable addition to the literature of politics, economics, and sociology, for the new federation in the Pacific is the land of political experiments par excellence.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a new edition of "Old Court Life in France," by Frances Elliot, which was first published in two volumes in 1872. The new edition will include several additional and notable illustrations.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to issue a supplementary chapter, No. XLIX., to Volume III., "The Commonwealth and Protectorate," by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, edited by C. H. Firth.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "The Kempton-Wace Letters," which, as has already been said, tell the story of two men and a woman. Altogether the letters constitute a development of the function and significance of love. Dane Kempton is a poet. He writes from England to Herbert Wace, an instructor in economics at a Western university. Kempton believes that love is life, while the other maintains that it is a convention. The prologue of the book consists in a series of love letters in which is developed the third side of the question—the woman's.

"The Land of the Boxers; or, China Under the Allies," by Capt. Gordon Casserly of the Indian Army, will shortly come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The author relates, among other things, what the American forces have done in China and the relations there of the other powers.

"The True Abraham Lincoln," by William Eleroy Curtis, is the latest volume in the True Biographies, published this week by the J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Curtis is well known as a correspondent and writer upon contemporary historical and political affairs. Following the plan of his "True Thomas Jefferson," Mr. Curtis treats Lincoln in his various activities in as many chapters. He has been engaged on the book for over two years. The volume contains a large number of illustrations, personal portraits, and fac similes, as well as much anecdote.

"Cecilia Gonzaga," by R. C. Trevelyan, author of "Polyphemus" and other poems, will be brought out in about a fortnight by Longmans, Green & Co. This is a play of the Greek type, although the scene is laid at Mantua in 1450.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish May 16: "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," by Mme. Mary Ring Waddington, which was postponed on account of the arrangements pending for a large English edition to be issued by Smith, Elder & Co. of London; Prof. John E. McFadyen's "Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church," "The Spirit in Man: Sermons and Selections," a volume of hitherto unpublished writings by Horace Bushnell; "Our Government—National and Local," by Profs. James A. James of Northwestern University and Albert H. Sanford of Stevens Point (Wis.) Normal School.

"The Triumph," the novel by Arthur Stanwood Pier, which has been running serially in McClure's Magazine, is announced for publication in a few days by McClure, Phillips & Co. This is the story of a physician's victory over himself; a victory which wins him eventually the love of which he thinks this same victory has robbed him. The scene is laid in the western part of Pennsylvania, amid the oil-fields.

The "Life and Letters of Brooke Foss Westcott," sometime Lord Bishop of Durham, a two-volume work by Arthur Westcott, has just been brought out in this country by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Westcott was distinguished for wide and deep learning, for his studious nature, and for his broad charitableness. Some years ago he was asked to settle a claim in the coal mines, which he did to the satisfaction of the miners and the owners of the coal-beds. Although 10 per cent. of the wages was deducted, he was cheered by thousands of workmen. The editor of the present work is Mr. Westcott's son. He has provided a bibliography of his father's writings, which occupies seven pages.

"Limanora: The Island of Progress," being a sequel to "Riallaro: The Archipelago of Exiles," is a new story by Godfrey Sweven, which will be brought out this Spring by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Like the former book, "Limanora" is said to be both a satire and an allegory. In "Rialtaro" the author tells how the central island in a South Pacific Archipelago got rid of those of its inhabitants who were criminals and morally diseased by planting them out on the surrounding islands, each type on a separate island. The narrative gives a picture of the life of these various islands. In the forthcoming book the author is said to describe the scientific advance of the community left on the central island.

"American Railway Transportation," by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, will be the next volume in D. Appleton & Co.'s Business Series of illustrated 12mo volumes, of which "Trust Finance," by Dr. E. S. Meade, and "The Work of Wall Street," by Sereno S. Pratt, were the first two. This subject has been a special source of study to Prof. Johnson, and he is known as one of our best authorities on it. While it is intended to afford instruction, the book is said to be entertaining. It will probably appear in June.

"A Daughter of the States" is a new novel by Max Pemberton, author of "The Garden of Swords," "The Gold Wolf," and other books. The story opens in mid-ocean, and much of the action takes place upon the sea. It closes in England. "A Daughter of the States" is in a vessel bound for England. The boat strikes another and goes down. The "daughter" is saved by a vessel carrying munitions of war to Venezuela, which also rescues the hero. They come near Martinique during the eruption of Mont Pelée, and are pursued by a Venezuelan gunboat. The book is in preparation for early Fall publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be illustrated.

Harper & Brothers will publish May 19: "The Love of Monsieur," by George Gibbs; William Dean Howells's "Questionable Shapes," "Perverted Proverbs," by Col. D. Streamer, with the imprint of R. H. Russell, and "Mice and Men" and "The Sultan of Sulu," also with the imprint of R. H. Russell.

A poem by John H. Finley, Ph. D., LL. D., of Princeton University, who has just been unanimously elected President of the College of the City of New York, appears in the current number of The Lamp.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing this week "Echoes from Erin and Other Poems," by William Westcott Fink; "Puerto Rican and Other Impressions," a volume of lyrics by William James, with illustrations by Spencer Baird Nichols; "Florida Fancies," by Frederick R. Swift, with drawings by Albert E. Smith, and "Psychology and Common Life," by Prof. Frank S. Hoffman, author of "The Sphere of Science," &c. This book is, as the subtitle indicates, "a survey of the present results of psychical research, with special reference to their bearings upon the interests of every day life."

"Bookbinders and Their Craft," by Miss S. T. Prideaux, which is published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons in a limited edition of 500 copies, is shortly to be brought out in London by Zaehsdorf.

"Trapper Jim," the new book by Edwyn Sandys, author of "Upland Game Birds" and other books of nature, will be issued by the Macmillan Company on May 20. The volume will be profusely illustrated, and, as has already been stated in these columns, is about a young boy who spends his vacation in the country. Here he learns much in the way of fishing, shooting, swimming, drawing, and everything else a growing boy is interested in.

"The Anglo-Saxon Century and the Unification of the English-Speaking People," the new book by John R. Dos Passos of the New York bar, author of "Stock Brokers and Stock Exchange," "Commercial Trusts," &c., will be brought out June 1 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. As the title of the book indicates, the author advocates the union of the Anglo-Saxon race. In his introduction he says that the only real obstacle to a possible entente between this allied race may arise from the situation in Canada, and he urges that the Dominion should incorporate herself with the United States.

"David Hume and His Influence in Philosophy and Theology" will be the next volume in the series of "The World's Epoch Makers," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. This work is by James Orr, M. A., D. D., Professor of Apologetics and Systematic Theology in the United Free Church College, Glasgow.

The title of Miss Gwendolen Overton's new novel has been finally decided upon as "Anne Carmel." It will be published very shortly by the Macmillan Company.

"The South American Republics," in two parts, will be published May 25 in the Story of the Nations Series, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is by Thomas C. Dawson, Secretary of the United States Legation to Brazil. Part I. will include Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil.

Appletons' Annual.

An authoritative register of the important events of the year 1902 in the new volume of Appletons' Annual Encyclopedia, a handsome octavo printed in double columns, crystallizing all the latest and most exact available information. Every country in the world is treated in its order; all the notable events that have taken place in each are given at length, as well as all manner of statistical details, such as imports and exports, financial condition, and important legislation passed or deliberated upon in the last twelve months. Each separate State of the Union has an article; so has every province of Canada, and other dependencies of great powers that have been prominent during the year are specially written about.

The article on our foreign relations, for instance, tells in its four pages the whole story of the Mexico Pious Fund, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relating to the Panama Canal, the Russian sealing dispute, the Newfoundland treaty, and the Rosehill expedition to Marcus Island. Minister Bowen's good offices for President Castro are told in the six-page article on Venezuela, almost the whole of which is occupied with a recital of the various claims against that State and with the Anglo-German blockade. The article on the United States Supreme Court tells of the appointment of Oliver Wendell Holmes to succeed Justice Horace Gray, and gives a precis of the more important of the 309 cases considered by the court in 1902. The best known of these were: The deserter from the Russian warship Varing must be surrendered to his Government, though he had applied for naturalization here; the bankruptcy law of 1898 held to be constitutional, and the Oberlin M. Carter habeas corpus proceeding. The chapters relating to Governmental affairs in this country leave nothing to be desired.

The great disasters of the year are given under earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; the story of the destruction of Martinique is here complete, with photographs of ruined houses and public buildings. "China" tells of the Manchurian treaty, the evacuation of Tien-Tsin, the new commercial treaty, insurrectionary disturbances, &c. The record of the gifts and bequests of 1902 in the United States for educational, philanthropic, and religious objects covers 11 pages; no notice is taken of any gift of less than $5,000 nor of any Government appropriation nor of regular contributions of religious bodies, yet the known value here enumerated exceeds $64,000,000. This article is peculiar to the Appletons' Cyclopaedia, and from its advance pages was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 11, 1902. Under the heading "New York City" all the more important city officials are named; there is an extended notice of the financial operations of the municipality, and a record of the various sums appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. There is a full-page picture of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a short description; the rapid transit plans and the new tunnels are described at length; so, too, are the Carnegie Library plans and the Police Department under Partridge and Greene. All the other city affairs are gone into in the same way.

The article on medicine and the advances made in that science during 1902 includes the history of the mosquito diseases, such as the fight against yellow fever in Havanna, and the investigation of malarial fevers by the Surgeon General of the Army. Other portions of this article describe the International Congress on Consumption, held in Berlin; the reports on antitoxin for typhoid, rheumatism, and the plague are found here, as well as the description of the sleeping sickness and the controversy as to the value of alcohol as food. Last, but not least of the subheads, is the story of Dr. Lorenz, with a two-column account of the operations on crippled children, performed by him and called by his name.

The Financial Review of 1902 is a specially important article, with subheads on money, stocks, crops, foreign exchange, &c. Under the first of these is detailed the effort of Secretary Gage and his successor, Secretary Shaw, to ease the money market; also the New York Clearing House bank report for the last three years. There is a description of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, accompanied by a colored map of the fair grounds, two full-page engravings of various buildings, and some illustrations in the text.

Important special articles are also these on aerial navigation, illustrated; the Bureau of American Republics, with a portrait of the Superintendent, W. W. Rockhill; the new Carnegie Institute, recently established with an endowment of $10,000,000, a record of its aims, and a portrait of its founder. Then there is the record of the Coffee Conference in this city, held last October, by Pan-America; an article on the forthcoming Louisiana Purchase Exposition, just dedicated by President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland; one on the Pacific cable and Pacific commerce; one on the great Nile dam at Assouan, another on submarines, and one on wireless telegraphy. One of the most important of all the articles is the one giving the necrology of the year. There are fifty pages of America's dead and forty of foreign names, very many accompanied by illustrations. An excellent index embraces the years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

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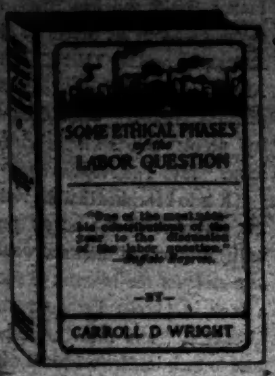

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AN ADAPTATION

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QUERIES.

"E. E." Flatbush, N. Y.: "In which of Robert Browning's poems occurs the line: 'And violets were born,' rhyming with 'morn' in the preceding line?"

In the prologue to "The Two Poets of Croisic," 1878:

"Such violets, that at morn in field remain
Till eve, when thousands more in shade complain
They rise the finer for neglect."
Violets were born!

"A. L. B." Stewartsville, N. J.: "Please let me know through Queries the name of the picture by Millet on which Edwin Markham's poem, 'The Man With the Hoe,' is written."

"L'Angelus."

E. C. MAXWELL, 2,016 Bellevue Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I should like some particulars of the lives and poems of Eric Mackay and of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. What is their standing as poets?"

Eric Mackay, son of Dr. Charles Mackay, was born in London Jan. 23, 1851, and died June 3, 1898. He was educated in Scotland, and later passed a number of years in Italy. His best-known work is the popular "Love Letters of a Violinist," 1885. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt was born in Sussex, England, Aug. 17, 1840. From 1859 to 1869 he was in the diplomatic service. Later he spent much time in the East. He favored the cause of Arabi Pasha, and is "an ardent advocate of justice to Ireland." His publications include several volumes of poetry, among them being "The Love Sonnets of Proteus," 1881, which is a notable contribution to Victorian verse. This work is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $2, at which price they issue his "New Pilgrimage" and "In Vinculis." His "Satan Absolved" is published by John Lane at $1.25.

"A. W. E." 617 Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York City: "Who is the author of 'A Dotted Crescent'? Please give me any particulars regarding the author, if known."

We have no information regarding the author.

"R. E." New York City: "Can you tell me who is the publisher of Good Literature?"

Ask at some large news stand. This periodical is a New York literary magazine, published monthly in this city at 25 cents a year.

JOHN ALEXANDER, New York City: "Please give me the name of the work by Dante in which Francesca da Rimini is the heroine."

The tale of Francesca forms the close of Dante's "Inferno."

F. HAWKINS, Hartford, Conn.: "Who is the author of the old saying, 'With all her faults, this is my country still'?"

Charles Churchill, (1731-64,) author of "The Rosciad," 1761, &c. Churchill was a poor London curate, who eked out his meagre salary by teaching until he made a success with "The Rosciad," a satire on contemporary actors, and during the brief residue of his life abandoned himself to literature and dissipation. He died in Boulogne in 1764, publishing in the year of his death "The Farewell," an anonymous poem in which occurred these lines:

"In freedom what one will
With all her faults, one is my country still."

Cowper (1731-1800) included in "The Task," 1785, these lines:

"England, with all thy faults, I love thee still—
My country! and while yet a nook is left
Where English minds and manners may be found,
Shall be constrain'd to love thee."

Byron quoted the first of Cowper's lines in "Beppo," 1818.

THOMAS L. DENTON, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Please inform me where I can buy the book, 'A Brief Description of New York in 1670,' by Daniel Denton?"

The Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland, Ohio, recently reprinted this work at $2, but the edition, which was limited to 250 copies, has been exhausted. A copy can probably be obtained from any large bookseller.

MRS. A. P. FIELDING, 20 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "Is Marie Corelli a married woman?"

No.

"W. I. G." 241 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Is there a weekly or monthly paper published in New York, called The Chief, which is devoted to the interests of things pertaining to the Fire Department?"

The Chief is a weekly journal, published in this city at $2.50 a year.

"A. L. H." Princeton, N. J.: "Where can I get Chatterton's poems? Please give me the leading incidents of his life."

"Thomas Chatterton was born at Bristol, England, Nov. 20, 1752. He was educated in Bristol, and his first poems were published in Farley's Bristol Journal in 1768 and 1769. From 1767 to 1770 he produced a mass of poetry, the most noticeable portions of which were the pseudo-archaic "Rowley Poems," which were collected by Thomas Tyrwhitt in 1777. He was apprenticed to a Bristol attorney in July, 1767, but a boyish freak resulted in his leaving for London April 24, 1770, and beginning life there as a literary adventurer on a capital of about 6d. He found it impossible to live by literature, and on the evening of Aug. 24, 1770, he retired to his garret in Brooke Street, Holborn, locked himself in, tore up all his manuscripts, and poisoned himself with arsenic. His poems can be had from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the volume for $1.50; from the Macmillan Company in two volumes for the same sum. Prof. Skeat's edition of the poems (1871) does not seem to be in print in this country.

G. W. CRUVER, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me if you know of any book entitled 'Wen at Last'?"

"Wen at Last," by Agnes Giberne, the English novelist, is published by A. L. Bradley, 324 Congress Street, Boston, at 45c.

MISS EMMA C. ALDEN, 46 Sterling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "I think all are who I was once told 'who reads an American novel, and when it was said (or written)'"

This is a paraphrase of an inquotation of Sydney Smith's famous query, improvised by him in a letter of Stephen P. Blackpool, Esq., of the United States, published in The Edinburgh Review, January, 1820, and included in his collected essays. Smith ridiculed our early literature, arts, and sciences, saying, in part, toward the close of his review:

"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new principle of philosophy, or improvement in the practice of navigation, has been derived from the Americans? Finally, we ask, in the whole circle of the sciences, what has been added by the Americans to the stock of human knowledge, or the means of human enjoyment?"

"Who reads an American book?" has long been a famous phrase. Its author, however, was speaking of conditions in 1820, when we had but one poet worthy of the name, Philip Freneau, and but one novelist whose works possessed undeniable power, Charles Brockden Brown. Cooper's novels were still unpublished. "Precaution" not appearing until later in 1820.

"130," New York City: "There are two quotations:

"'The mills of the gods move slowly, but they move exceedingly fast.'

"'God's mills move slow but sure.'

The latter is from George Herbert's poems. Is the former a misquotation, or original with another author, and whom?"

In Herbert's "Jacula Prudentum," 1651, (originally published in 1640 in "Wit's Recreation," as "Outlandish Proverbs,") is the following:

"God's mills grind slow, but sure."

Longfellow, many years later, borrowed the thought in his poem, "Retribution," as follows:

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet
They grind exceeding small;
Though with patience stands He waiting, with
exactness grinds He all."

Our correspondent will notice that each of her quotations is misquoted.

JAMES L. RICHER, Needham, Mass.: "Can you tell me who was the original author of 'E Pluribus Unum'?"

"E pluribus unum," the Latin motto on American coins and on the obverse of the great seal of the United States, was originally proposed Aug. 10, 1776, by the committee of three—Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson—who had been appointed to prepare a device for the seal. The device itself was rejected, and it was not until June 20, 1782, that the motto was adopted as part of the second and successful device submitted by Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress. In 1786 Congress further ordained that the legend should appear on one side of certain specified coins. The phrase "E pluribus unum" or "unus" is found in various classical authors.

DENEHOLM & McKAY COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.: "If 'C. P.,' Alexandria, Va., will send his name, we can inform him where he can procure a set of Richardson's 'Messages and Papers of the Presidents' at a very low price."

"A. M. T." New York City: "Will you kindly inform me where I can get Hubert Crackanthorpe's 'Wreckage' in this city?"

It is apparently not in print in this country. A copy can probably be obtained from some firm that handles English books—from Brentano's, for example.

"MRS. V. R." Holland House, New York City: "Please give me Henley's 'Poetical Portrait of the Seventeen of 1875.'"

It is as follows:

Thin-haired, thin-chested, slight unquestionably,
Near-sighted and weak-fingered; in his face—
Lean, large-nosed, carved of hook, and scuffed
with care,
Bold-lipped, fish-mouthed, suitable as the sea,
The brown eyes radiant with vivacity—
They shine a brilliant and romantic grace.
A spirit intense and rare, with trace on trace
Of passion and impotence and energy.

Valiant to travel, light in ragged luck,
Must-rain, must-generous, sternly critical,
Buffoon and poet, lover and casuist;
A deal of Ariel, and a streak of Puck,
Touch of Antony, and Hamlet what odd bit,
And something of the Shorter Catechist.

C. V. DEANE, 35 West Thirty-third Street, New York City: "Where can I find the poem containing the lines:

"'To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.'?"

In Thomas Campbell's "Hallowed Ground."

Appeals to Readers.

MISS MARGARET MILLER, 228 Allen Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I would like to obtain a copy of Mrs. John C. H. Dorr's 'Turning-Gate.'"

MISS J. LETTON, 2 Wooster Place, Newburyport, Mass.: "Where can I find the poem 'The Maids of Thirlmere'? Where can I obtain matter regarding a play-tragedy called 'Elsie, Duchess of the time of the Spanish occupation of the Netherlands? The play, I believe, was produced some years ago by the Kendrys."

M. MAROOWITH, 218 West Fifth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood,
All partial evil, universal good.'"

"W. H. R." One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City: "Many years ago I read in an old English magazine a very clever poem upon authors' names, with reference to the prolific of books. Can any reader supply me with it? Two of the lines are as follows:

"'But though they did not find me Gay
They have not left me Bisset.'"

"R. C. S." New York: "I wonder if any of your readers who frequent the by-ways of English poetry can tell me who is the author of the following eighteenth century quatrain:

"'Cold on his hills the Caledonian stood,
Sweet was his motion and his chief good.
Lot him drink port!' the (present opponent)
cried.
He took the poison, and his spirit died."

The Magic Silk.

RED-HEADED OIL. By Rev. Cyrus. In one volume. 12mo. Cloth. Net, $1.20. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.20.

There is much originality in the plot of "Red-Headed Oil." Interwoven with a romance growing out of a nautical mare's nest of the Deinfield-Julie kind, is the strange potency of a piece of silk coming out of "the mysterious East, the poisonous East—birthplace and home of an ill-wind that blows nobody good." If the heroine wears hose as small a bit of this shimmering fabric of the Hindu loom, she dreams dreams and sees visions—in effect, her identity is changed, like that of Percy Lady Heavens into Lady Lizzie, and she lives the life of her ancestress of 300 years before. This weird element is well managed in connection with a very modern story. One cannot commend its naturalness; the East Indian magic is scarcely less improbable than its ordinary situations, of which the revolting marriage-bond is chief. All is plausibly told, however; the conversations are good, the Cornish features are of special interest; the reader's attention is at once enlisted, and is not allowed to flag. He is rewarded, moreover, by a happy ending.

Were there such things as title hours in the literature line, we should say that "Red-Headed Oil" is the very book for such a time.

"Leatherings" of English History.

"An English Garner" is to be issued in twelve volumes by Prof. Arber's "leatherings" of the history and literature of England. The texts contained in the previous editions, which consisted only of eight volumes, has been rearranged and classified. The pamphlets have been arranged in four groups—historical, geographical, social, and literary. Much new matter has been added. Each volume will have a detailed table of contents, and indexes will be provided for the historical and geographical volumes. Nine introductions have been written by experts on their subjects to supply a guide on the history and geography of the past. The writers are G. A. Aitken, who introduces "Late Stuart Tracts"; C. H. Firth, introducing "Stuart Tracts"; A. F. Pollard, introducing "Tudor Tracts"; C. Raymond Beazley, who writes the introduction to "Voyages and Travels"; Andrew Lang introduces "Social England in the Seventeenth Century," Churton Collins introduces "Critical Essays and Literary Fragments;" Sidney Lee writes the introduction for "Elizabethan Sonnets"; A. H. Bullen introduces "Longer Elizabethan Poems and Shorter Elizabethan Poems," and Alfred W. Pollard writes the introduction and provides a glossary for "Fifteenth Century Prose and Verse." The library will be issued in this country by E. P. Dutton. This week are appearing "Critical Essays and Literary Fragments," with introduction by Churton Collins. The volume includes Mere's "Palladis Tamia," and critical essays by Sidney, Dryden, Tickell, and others, concluding with Copleston's "Advice to a Young Reviewer." Two volumes are being brought out at the same time on "Voyages and Travels," mainly of the seventeenth century, edited, with two introductions and an index, by C. Raymond Beazley.

"A Washington Novel."

There is promised shortly by McClure, Phillips & Co. a novel that for the first time gives, it is declared, an adequate picture of Congressional diplomatic, and social life in Washington. It is said to reveal the true inwardness of the methods of politics as practised at the capital, and to reveal with an astonishing frankness the practices of the great American "bosses," as they show themselves by their effect in the Federal Legislature halls. The purely social side of Washington in its pitiful as well as its humorous aspects occupies a good share of the book, and is said to afford an unstrenuous though romantic background to the exciting and dramatic passages in which politics, the making and breaking of men, their characters and reputations, are the leading themes.

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FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Another Work on the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy.

"Is it Shakespeare?" is the title of a volume by "a Cambridge Graduate," which E. P. Dutton will publish in this country next week. It is published in London by John Murray. Taib "great question of Elizabethan literature," is, the sub-title says, "studied in the light of new revelations and new contemporary evidence." The author endeavors to show that Francis Bacon and not Shakespeare was the author of the poems and the sonnets attributed to the Avon bard. In his opening chapter he quotes the dedication of "The Rape of Lucrece," in which Shakespeare makes a remark about its being a "pamphlet without beginning," being "but a superfluous moiety." He continues:

Such a curious statement naturally leads one to examine the "beginning" of the pamphlet in its first edition as presented and dedicated to Southampton, and lo! the son "shows his head" at once, for the first two lines are headed by this monogram, "Fr. B.," which may well be called also a superfluous moiety of Fr. B (acon.) Fr. representing one-half of his name, with the superfluous B flowing over from the other half.

The lines referred to are:

(FR)om the besieged (A)rden all in post
(B)orne by the trustless wings of false desire.

As evidence that he speaks authoritatively, the writer shows that Bacon signed himself "B., Fra.," when he wrote to his uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Burghley. The poems and sonnets, says the author, were written by a man who was an aristocrat by birth and feeling. But was he a scholar? he asks. The opinion of the Shakespeareans is that he was not a bookish scholar, but a born genius. The Baconians say that the author of the plays and poems was a good scholar, an excellent linguist, especially in French, and a man of the highest intellectual ability and most deep philosophy, with an unparalleled vocabulary. But, while he agrees with the latter side, the author says that there is foundation in the belief that the writer was a "bookish scholar." His conclusion is, however, that Bacon is the author of the poems and sonnets.

Dr. Dwight on Yale College.

Dr. Timothy Dwight's "Memories of Yale Life and Men" is in active preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s for publication before the Yale Commencement. The author was President of the college for thirteen years. He entered it from the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, in 1845. In the opening chapters of the book Dr. Dwight gives a description of the Hopkins School and the Principal, Hawley Olmstead, who from 1820 to 1849 carried forward the work of instruction in the school, "and devoted himself to the interests of its pupils." It was he who prepared Dr. Dwight for his Yale examinations. The second chapter deals with the "Beginnings of College Life." He describes the college entrance examinations and inserts the college catalogue for 1845. When Dr. Dwight entered his sophomore year Dr. Woolsey became President.

The chapter following tells about the "Earliest College Teachers, 1845-6—The Instruction and Discipline of that Period." Among the teachers he mentions Prof. Thacher. The man, he says, "seemed always to understand and lay hold of what was central in its importance in the lesson of the day or the subject brought before us. With the utmost distinctness and clearness he presented it to our minds. He knew just what to say, and just how to say it, to the end of making each one of us comprehend and appreciate what we were trying to learn."

For the Young Teacher.

"A Broader Elementary Education," by J. P. Lord of the School of Pedagogy, New York University, which Hinds & Noble are publishing, is "an attempt to show what the elementary school must do if it is to stop treating its pupils as beings who are to learn things with a view merely to the practical side of life." The elementary school, says the author, should aim to give the elements of a liberal education from the start. He has endeavored to show that the "very notion of education implies a conception of the mind which is fundamentally at variance with widely prevalent notions." Mr. Lord continues:

If any one should say that parts of the book are too difficult for young teachers, I reply with the following questions: Which is more helpful to these, a book that treats of education in a fundamental way (as his does) or one that skims over the surface, leaving all difficulties out of sight? And can the subject of education be treated in a fundamental way, without determining what is involved in the very notion of education, the nature of the child, the end to be reached, and the means to be employed in attaining it?

Wilbur J. Chamberlin's Book.

When the late Wilbur J. Chamberlin was in China during the foreign invasion which succeeded the Boxer uprising he wrote nearly every day to his wife letters filled with suggestive impressions regarding the persons whom he met and the things which he saw. Mr. Chamberlin's sister, after carefully editing the letters, has finally decided to give them to the public, and they will be printed this Spring with the imprint of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Of course it is readily conceivable that many of those choicest morsels of personal criticism calculated to give pain to certain civilians and military men who were in Pekin with Mr. Chamberlin have been omitted; still enough remains to warrant calling it an intimate and candid statement of the whole "China business "from beginning to end.

Goethe's "Egmont."

Goethe's "Egmont," edited with introduction and notes by Prof. Robert Weller Deering of Western Reserve University, is being published this week by Henry Holt & Co. When Prof. Deering began work on the play no edition of it had appeared in America that was adequate for modern needs. Prof. Deering's text, we are told in the preface, is based on the Weimar edition, with such changes as seemed necessary in comparison with Goethe's own manuscript. Prof. Deering's notes are devoted to the historical allusions of the play and to such difficulties and construction and idiom as seemed to need explanation. There is also a bibliography which includes the latest and best books on the various phases of the subject.

In his introduction Prof. Deering discusses the composition of "Egmont," the historical background, the different characters, the dramatic structure of the play, the style and tone. He closes with a criticism of the play, giving Schiller's criticism, which, he says, was unjust, because Schiller did not understand "Egmont" as it really is. In 1796 Schiller revised the play, and thus proved the great difference between the two poets. The younger man's changes, which extend throughout the whole play, are due chiefly to his desire for greater clearness and effectiveness of the stage.

Though "Egmont" is regarded as one of Goethe's best works, says Prof. Deering, the public does not even yet appreciate it fully, though it has been on the German stage since 1828. He continues:

The spectator is profoundly touched, and yet on comparing it with other plays he feels that there is something lacking to his complete satisfaction. The reason in a word is perhaps that Goethe cared too little for external, visible action and for theatrical effect. Orthodox tragedy demands tangible action, positive development in the character of the hero, evident conflict in his own heart of a great issue which he forces upon his enemies, and a tragic guilt which inevitably leads to his ruin. . . . Perhaps the greatest fault of the play is the fact that Goethe expects too much of his readers and thinks less of the judgment, taste, and emotional needs of the public than a great teacher should. In this respect "Egmont" is like all his other dramas—they were not intended to be popular, they were not written for the masses, they are denied the highest stage effects, but they are soul pictures of tremendous power.

Some Summer Book Lists.

Three brochures of lists of books are worth noting at this time. The Macmillan Company are issuing a twenty-three-page catalogue containing "a list of important new books published at net prices under the rules of the American Publishers' Association." The list includes belles lettres, essays, biography; the English Men of Letters series, books on history, travel, and description; politics, economics, sociology, &c.; theology, sports, and so on. On the last page are an alphabetical list and index of the contents of the book.

Harper & Brother have in preparation a brochure containing descriptions of "Ideal Books for Idle Hours." The pamphlet includes descriptions of the latest work of such authors as Mrs. Humphry Ward, William Dean Howells, J. J. Bell, Will N. Harben, Anthony Hope, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Gilbert Parker, Cyrus Townsend Brady, and Lilian Bell. There are to be fifty titles in all.

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia are sending out an illustrated catalogue of their "Spring Books, 1903." Among the authors mentioned in the pamphlet are Prof. Angelo Heilprin, William Eleroy Curtis, Horace Howard Furness, Jr., Marcus B. P. Dorman, George Moore, Mabell Shipple Clarke Pelton, and a number of others. Descriptions are given of the stories, of the make-up of the books, and the prices.

The catalogues may be had on application to the publishers.

Jack London's New Book.

"The Call of the Wild," the new story by Jack London, author of "Children of the Frost," will be published by the Macmillan Company early in the Summer. Mr. London has chosen a new theme. He tells the story of a dog, Buck by name. The book opens in the Autumn of 1897. The hero is then four years old, and is a large and beautiful St. Bernard. He is stolen from a kind master and taken to the Klondike by a Scotchman in search of gold. There Buck is ill-fed, ill-treated, and almost dies. After many months the dog is rescued by a man who proves to be a good master. Buck wins a large sum of money for him. But his master is killed by the Indians, and Buck joins the hosts of wolves and becomes a savage. The book, it is said, is in no respect overemotional. The story is compared to Ernest Seton Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly," except that there are human beings in Mr. London's work.

Centenary Edition of Emerson.

April 27 was the twenty-first anniversary of the death of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Plans are on foot for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, which falls on May 25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out the first volumes of Emerson's works on May 30. The forthcoming edition has been edited, with an introduction, by Edward Waldo Emerson, who has given a short account of his father's life and work. The text used is that of the present Riverside Edition, which was prepared during Emerson's lifetime by his friend and biographer, J. Elliot Cabot. At the end of each volume will be notes by the editor, and it is said that much new material has been added, while a full index will be given to the entire works.

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